REPORT

OF THE

Bombay Millowners' Association

For the year 1922.

(*Established* 1st *February* 1875.)

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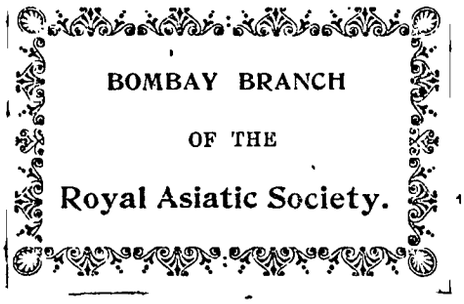

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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1st FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.
ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED.
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NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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NEW JAMNER GINNING, PRESSING AMD MANUFACTURING COMPANY. LIMITED.
NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED
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UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MILLS, LIMITED.
VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
WALLACE FLOUR MILL COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Bombay Legislative Council—JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ., M.L.C.
City of Bombay Improvement Trust—S. D. SAKLATVALA, ESQ.
Bombay Port Trust—N. B. SAKLATVALA, ESQ., C.I.E.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ., M.L.C.
Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission—N. B. SAKLATVALA, ESQ., C.I.E. AND W. A. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.
Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board—J. A. KAY, ESQ.
Central Cotton Committee—J. A. KAY, ESQ.
Empire Cotton Growing Corporation—W. H. BRADY, ESQ.
Development of Bombay—Advisory Committee—JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ., M.L.C.
Royal Institute of Science—Advisory Committee—J. A. KAY, ESQ.
League of Nations—Commissions of Enquiry—J. A. KAY, ESQ.

COMMITTEE FOR 1923.

CAPT. E. V. SASSOON, M.L.A. (*Chairman*).
S. D. SAKLATVALA, ESQ., (*Deputy Chairman*).
SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART.
THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA, KT.
SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT., C.B.E.
A. GEDDIS, ESQ.
[illegible] JEHANGIR, ESQ. (Hon.), C.I.E., O.B.E.
LALJI NARANJI, ESQ.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ., M.L.C.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, ESQ., M.L.A.
N. B. SAKLATVALA, ESQ., C.I.E.
H. H. SAWYER, ESQ.
C. D. SILAS, ESQ.
S. TAYLOR, ESQ.
MADHAVJI D. [illegible]

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CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairmen.

H. MAXWELL, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.

J. A. FORBES, 1878-79.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85. 1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.

SIR GEORGE COTTON, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899*, 1900*.

JOHN R. GREAVES, 1899*, 1900*, 1901, 1902.

BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT, 1903.

SIR SASSOON J. DAVID, 1904, 1905.

SIR VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY, 1906, 1907.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, 1908.

MANMOHANDAS RAMJEE, 1909.

HERBERT R. GREAVES, 1910.

N. N. WADIA, 1911.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, 1912.

J. F. BRADBURY, 1913.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE, 1914.

JEHANGIR B. PETIT, 1915.

N. B. SAKLATVALLA, 1916.

SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA, 1917.

C. N. WADIA, 1918.

N. G. HUNT, 1919.

RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY, 1920.

J. A. KAY, 1921, 1922,

CAPT. E. V. SASSOON, 1923.

Secretaries

JOHN GORDON, 1875-1884.

DAVID WATSON (Acting), 1881-82.

JOHN MARSHALL, 1884-1898.

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON, 1898-1905.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS, 1905-1911.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, 1912-1920.

C. B. SAYER, appointed 1921.

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* Part Year.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Building, on Monday, 19th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business :—

(1) To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1922.

(2) To elect an Auditor of the Association's Accounts for the year 1923.

And to transact any other business that might be brought forward.

Mr. J. A. Kay, Chairman of the Association, presided.

Among those present were :—

F. Nelson, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce ; G. Findlay Shirras, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Director, Labour Office, Bombay; R. D. Bell, Esq., Director of Industries ; T. W. Johnstone, Esq., Inspector of Factories ; The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M.B.E., C.I.E. ; F. Stones, Esq., O.B.E., and C. D. Silas, Esq., of the Apollo Mills, Ltd., E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., and Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd. ; T. Bradley, Esq., D. Moir, Esq., H. H. Lakin, Esq., A. H. Baker, Esq., and E. Tinker, Esq., of the Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ltd., New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd., and New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg . Co., Ltd. ; H. H. Sawyer, Esq., of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Sassoon Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., and Union Mills, Ltd ; K. C. Dinshaw of the Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Ltd. ; C. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., and H. P. Mody, Esq., of the Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. ; Madowji D. Thackersey, Esq., of the Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hindoostan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Indian Mfg. Co., Ltd., and Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. ; S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., and N. B. Saklatvala, Esq., C.I.E., of the David Mills Co., Ltd., Central India Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Standard Mills Co., Ltd., Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., and the Tata Mills, Ltd. ; Laljee Naranjee, Esq., of Jam Shri Ranjitsinghi Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., and the Khandeish Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd. ; D. J. Registrar, Esq., of the Model Mills (Nagpur), Ltd. ; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and T. Watts, Esq., of the Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., Ceylon Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd., Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd., Indo-Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd., Madhorao Scindia Mills, Ltd., Mathradas Mills, Ltd., Pearl Mills, Ltd., and Premier Mills, Ltd. ; S. Taylor, Esq., of the Kohinoor Mills, Ltd.; A. Geddis, Esq., of the Finlay Mills, Ltd., and the Swan Mills, Ltd.; A. Sarabhai, Esq., of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills ; Ratansi D. Morarji, Esq., of the Morarji Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., and the Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd. ; Cowasji Jehangir (Jun.) C.I.E., O.B.E., of the Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd. ; Gulabchand Devchand, Esq., of the Diamond Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.; R. Ainscough, Esq., Acting Secretary, and T. Maloney, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Association.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. J. A. Kay, in opening the proceedings, said :—

GENTLEMEN,—I have to ask you to-day to accept and adopt our Report for the year recently ended, and as this has been in your hands some little time, I will ask you to take it as read. As is usual, I want to occupy your time a little this afternoon to review some of the principal events which have engaged your Committee's attention during the year.

THE STATE OF THE INDUSTRY.

The year has been one of fairly good profits. Opening as it did following the good monsoon of 1921, with order books well filled—the demand for manufactured goods began to fall away in June and the later months of the year found little or no demand with the result that stocks in Mills began to accumulate and sales could not be effected at little more than covering prices. The margin made, therefore, during the first half of the trading period more than balanced the remaining poor trading months, and I estimate the profits for the year to be 40% less than the previous year and 70% less than the high-water mark reached in 1920. The position at the moment, however, is one of some considerable concern for not only is there little or no demand for cloth and yarn, but stocks are accumulating to such an extent, that unless conditions improve it may be imperative for some of our Mills to curtail their production, or for the industry as a whole to endeavour to lessen its cost of production by some adjustment in wages which is an important item in manufacturing costs.

The causes which have brought about this state of affairs are manifold and are chiefly (1) the dumping of Japanese goods at low prices both in India and Africa, thus forcing down the rates for Indian-made goods ; (2) dealers having been forced to realise on their stocks of local-made goods at the best prices obtainable in order to meet losses in speculation; (3) lack of confidence between dealers and consequent curtailment of credit; and (4) the increased use of khadi cloth which has become popular amongst the agricultural classes and which wears longer than the finer cloths.

I view the competition from Japan with some concern, for not only do the import figures of Japanese goods during the last three years show a very large increase, but from our Report you will see that the number of Spindles in Japan has increased from 3,488,262 in 1919 to 4,532,036 in 1922, while in China the spindleage has increased from 1,416,556 to over 1,888,000 in the same period, whereas in India we show an increase only of some 641,536 spindles for the corresponding years. In the increase of Looms we have held our own. The fact remains, however, that Far Eastern Mills have indulged in overproduction ; worked their Mills to the utmost capacity ; and have overtraded, thus helping to demoralize our own markets in their desire to find an outlet for their manufactured goods. I think this matter should occupy the attention of those who are going to be responsible for applying the new accepted principle of "protection with discrimination."

Despite these facts, however, I feel—following the good monsoon of last year—that we have reasonably good times ahead of us. Margins of profit will be lower ; but I see no reason why the industry should not continue to have a period of steady trading, though the next few months are going to be trying ones for us. The price of raw materials, however, will play an important part, for I doubt whether the world can afford to clothe itself in cotton goods with raw cotton at present prices. Take the agriculturists of this country whose wholesale realising prices for their produce have come down in the case of cereals, pulses and oilseeds to some 25% to 30% over 1914 rates, whilst the cost of raw cotton is 100% over 1914 and manufactured goods even higher than that. We want cotton and more cotton—not necessarily cotton of 1.5/16 staple—but quantities of good average staple which will enable us to market our goods at a price which the consumer can afford to pay.

The industry as a whole is in a sound state and is benefiting from the conservative policy it adopted during prosperous times. Improvements in many Mills are still going on and in the several Mills I have been privileged to visit during the year, I have been particularly struck with the alterations made to the end of improving process and making changes for the betterment of conditions under which labour toils.

Labour, Wages and Conditions of Work.

With the exception of small isolated strikes, labour has been contented and worked well throughout the year. It would have been surprising had it been otherwise, for we have been able to maintain the 100% advance on the pre-war rate of wages, while according to the latest figures given by the Labour Office, the cost of living is some 20% below the high-water mark reached in 1920 on which an adjustment was made. The question of wages is one which, unless trade conditions improve, may call for your serious consideration in the near future, but I do not think that members of this Association want to make a cut in wages, simply because the cost of living for our work-people has fallen; or to make adjustments merely in reference to the cost of living index numbers. It appears to me to resolve itself into what the industry can afford to pay, for the principle of setting up any false standard of living whether high or low and trying to adjust industry to it, irrespective of trade conditions, is one which surely cannot be sound.

The Bill for the introduction of compulsory primary education in the Presidency has recently passed the Legislature and we shall watch the progress of this important measure with considerable interest, for the illiteracy and migratory habits of our work-people have been one of the most difficult matters the industry has had to contend with up to this time. The introduction of this remarkable piece of legislation, so aptly described by one writer as "the dawn of a period," ought to bring into being in the distant future a class of industrial workers so essential to the Textile trade and help to replace that class, which now keeps our factories running and which is "agriculturist first and agriculturist last."

A year ago when addressing you, I made an appeal for increased welfare work amongst our employees and it is gratifying to note that considerable progress has been made in attempts to brighten the surroundings of our work-people. Work of this description though at times somewhat disappointing must, in time, tell its tale. We must try to keep our people away from the bucket and liquor shops and to improve their standard of living by offering what attractions we can to this end.

The amended Factories Bill is now in force and I would like to take this opportunity of saying how much we appreciate Government's assistance and consideration in allowing us a certain number of exemptions during the transition period, for many of the changes affect the working of our factories and the adjustment to the new order of things will take some little time. The Director of Industries, Mr. R. D. Bell, has met your Committee and has at all times been ready to assist and to help us to introduce this new measure with as little disturbance to our concerns as is possible within the four walls of the law. We owe him our very best thanks.

Labour Unions and Legislation.

Our views on Labour Unions are well known, and so long as they properly function in accordance with the principles of justice and liberty we have no objection to them, provided they are run for the benefit of the workers themselves. It is somewhat surprising to find, however, that the number and membership of these Unions is steadily decreasing, the latest figures showing a decline of membership since last June of some 15%. There are no Unions at the moment of Mill workers in Bombay City so one is driven to the conclusion that many of the so-called Labour Unions of the past have merely been "Strike Committees."

Some time ago the Industrial Disputes Committee—of which I was a member—sent in their report to Government and I see questions as to why legislation had not yet been introduced were asked in Council only a few days ago, and whilst I am in full agreement that Courts of Enquiry and Conciliation should be set up, the fall back in trades unionism which I have just mentioned rather indicates that the time is not yet ripe, and we have to approve of the Hon'ble Member's action in his warning to the Council against precipitate legislation of this description —especially in view of what happened in the Calcutta Tramways strike of last December.

Housing.

The occasion of the formal opening of the New Development Chawls by His Excellency the Governor, was a matter of considerable importance to industrial Bombay, and it is satisfactory to note that considerable progress has been made with the various housing schemes which are being undertaken by the Director of Development. The position at the moment, I understand, is that in Naigaum, DeLisle Road and Worli, 1,360 rooms are available for occupation and out of this number 689 are occupied or have already been applied for. As you know, the question of rent is one which has had to receive careful consideration and the Director of Development at first charged an economic rent of Rs. 14-8-0 per room, average, but Government have recently issued instructions that the minimum average rent of Rs. 10 should be charged. It remains to be seen whether, so far as the Textile Industry is concerned, our work-people will prefer tenements erected by employers, which up to now have been let at rents varying from Rs. 4 to 6 or whether they will prefer the New Development Chawls which have been described as "Strike-proof Houses."

Labour Office.

The Labour Office has kept us regularly advised of all changes and conditions which affect labour, and the information furnished has been extremely useful. Recently the report of the enquiry into the wages and hours of labour in the Cotton Mill Industry was published by this department and is now in your hands. I commend this very important publication to your earnest consideration. It is the first report of its kind and gives statistics which we require for our standardization of wages scheme, which, I hope, will be one of the first matters to be dealt with by our new Technical Secretary once he assumes office. This I know has been long delayed, but before the establishment of the Labour Office, the information we required was difficult if not impossible to obtain.

The work on the enquiry into working-class budgets has also been completed and furnishes striking and useful information.

The Labour Office a year ago was somewhat of an experiment, but I do not think anyone now doubts its usefulness and importance, which I am convinced will be felt more and more as years go by, and I should like to see all matters relating to labour and Factories dealt with by this Department even to the extent of all industrial legislation, so that we should have a complete department to deal with any measure which affects industry as a whole.

Workmen's Compensation.

One of the most important pieces of legislation introduced during the year has been the Workmen's Compensation Bill, and I know of few industrial measures which have presented so many difficulties, due to the peculiar habits of the Indian workmen and the recognitions by Indian Law of so many classes of potential dependants. The Bill as introduced was changed in two principles from that at first suggested, namely, first, in regard to lump sum payments ; and secondly, in regard to the number and relationship of dependents. In view, however, of the strong arguments put forth in regard to the trouble involved in making monthly payments, we withdrew our objection, but we had to ask for reconsideration of the second and the main principle involved. We wanted the Act establishing, as Government originally stated, " not so much the provision of facilities for the recovery of damages due to civic injury, as the mitigation of the hardships resulting from disablement in industries and compensation to be regulated by this principle." The Bill, however, was passed as amended, and whilst we appreciate the desire on the part of the framers of the Bill to give us a measure as easy and simple as possible to work, we did not approve of sacrificing this latter principle for expediency.

Your Committee have before them a suggestion that all insurance covering risks under this Bill should be undertaken by our Association, and we hope before the Act comes into force that some details of the scheme to this end will be placed before you.

East India Cotton Association and Undue Gambling.

Some time after we met a year ago, we were able, after prolonged negotiations, to compromise with the East India Cotton Association, and though we succeeded in conjunction with that body in putting the constitution on a sounder basis, we were not able to persuade the trade to adopt in full our proposals in regard to the number of Hedge Contracts, but we did succeed in getting them to agree to reduce the number to five with not more than four to be in operation at any one time, and though this was in no way what we considered essential, we thought we had at least made another step forward and it was on these grounds—realising as we did that certain sections of the trade required educating to a lesser number of contracts—that we advised our members to join the Association. In arriving at this conclusion we also approved of the principle that the control of the trade should be invested in the East India Cotton Association and that legislation should be introduced to that end. Events of the year, however, have proved once again, in our opinion, that the number of the Hedge Contracts is neither wide enough nor small enough to prevent attempted cornering by undue gamblers, for during last year we had three attempted corners, all of which had serious temporary consequences to *bone fide* traders, and the one in September Oomras—the largest of its kind ever known in this country—might have had very disastrous results but for the action of the Board, which only by a bare majority succeeded in bringing the trade through one of the most anxious times the cotton trade of this city has ever experienced. I was a member of the Board at the time, gentlemen, and I can assure you that the declared policy of the Board remained in the balance, and was likely to be reversed by the smallest circumstance which might have occurred to either of the parties holding opposite opinions. It was under these circumstances that we had to decide whether we were to allow such large and important decisions to be influenced by "the human element and self-interest" which played such an important part at that time, and we were driven to the conclusion that whilst the trade was smarting from the effects of this disastrous speculation, it was an opportune time to call upon the trade to take immediate steps to devise such conditions of trading as would prevent any repetition of such gambling, and we decided that we should ask that the second reading of the Cotton Bill be postponed until such time as measures had been introduced to control this undue speculation which was having such a detrimental effect on *bona fide* traders and manufacturers. We were offered opportunities of opposing the Bill in Council, but after consideration we decided not to do so for fear of wrecking the measure altogether which we in no sense desired—and this was clearly borne out by the result of the division on the reading, *viz.*, 36 in favour and 33 against.

I touch on this matter at length, as our action has been much criticised, but I am convinced more and more that a further step forward must now be taken before we accept the new rules which will be shortly introduced and submitted for our approval, and we must insist again that not more than two, and one if possible, Hedge Contracts be in operation at any one time. I condemn with all the force at my command these attempted corners which blacken the name of the trade and which are so detrimental to the interests of Millowners and all genuine traders.

Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Last year I referred to the establishment of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the importance which I attach to their work. That Committee have now received the necessary legislative sanction to some of their major proposals. The Cotton Transport Bill for the prevention of transport of Cotton from one area to another for mixing purposes for which we have so long pressed, was passed by the Indian Legislature last month, and the Bombay Government have intimated their intention of putting it into force as early as possible in two important areas. We welcome this Act as a step in the right direction. The Act can only be brought into force in any province with the prior approval of the Provincial Legislative Council, thus affording a salutary safeguard, but at the same time imposing on the Central Cotton Committee the duty of keeping Local Government informed of tracts which should be protected by notification. We hope that this measure will put a stop to long-standing abuses which have hampered Indian spinners and caused serious loss to the growers.

The Cotton Cess Bill passed the Legislative Assembly recently, and I am glad to say that an amendment proposing to restrict the levy to Mills only was defeated without a division. This

amendment was opposed by our representative on the ground that it was based on an entire misconception. It was suggested that a levy both on cotton consumed in Indian Mills and on exports would be passed back to the producer, whereas a levy on Mills only would not affect the producer. Our representative showed that the arguments adduced in favour of this proposition, though possibly applicable to heavy general export duties, were not in the least applicable to a small cess and were based on lack of knowledge of the conditions of cotton marketing in up-country markets. He showed that it was impossible that so small a cess could be passed back to the producer.

The Central Cotton Committee will now be able to go ahead with their various schemes for cotton research and for constructive action at all stages for the improvement of cotton growing and cotton marketing. I referred last year to the importance which I attach to their proposals for Agricultural and Technological research. They are now in a position to take definite action in this respect. A number of research schemes had already been examined in detail prior to the introduction of the Cotton Cess Bill and the Committee are now ready with a definite programme of research work which will be started as rapidly as funds are available and the Agricultural problems which are being attacked are those of fundamental importance and of wide applicability.

The Cotton Technologist and an experimental spinning plant will doubtless be installed in Bombay during the present year. Such work is badly needed in India as Agricultural Departments need facilities for the testing of new cottons to prevent types unsuitable to the spinner from passing into general cultivation, and we all need more accurate knowledge of the Indian Cottons.

We were consulted recently as to the measures which should be taken to prevent the introduction of the boll weevil from America in the sacking of cotton bales. The Central Cotton Committee is now examining the details of a fumigation plant for such Cotton so that without interfering with the importation of the quantities of American Cotton which our Mills need in certain years we can prevent this dreaded pest from infecting the Indian Cottons.

As I said last year, the main idea of the Central Cotton Committee is to promote the interests of the cotton grower and the cotton trade throughout India. The advantage of bringing together the Agricultural Departments and all sections of the trade and, more recently, direct representatives of the growers, is already apparent. That Committee have already been able to take up with the East India Cotton Association the possibility of certain changes in the Bombay market system which would materially assist up-country markets, and to obtain the approval of their Board, to these proposals being considered by their Representative Committee. They have also expressed themselves strongly in favour of the broadening of Hedge contracts and a consequent reduction in number as these contracts come to be used by the trade as genuine Hedges. In making this recommendation the Central Cotton Committee had in mind the interests of the producer who but rarely benefits from speculative movements in Cotton and can never gain by September corners, but is unfortunately too frequently hit by the reaction which always follows any attempted rigging of the market.

The Coal Situation.

For the last few years reference has been made at these annual gatherings to the coal situation and the requirements of Bombay Industries, and though owing to a liberal supply of foreign imported coal having been available there has been no shortage during the year, it is, however, somewhat remarkable to find that, though the five-year programme for 150 crores for the rehabilitation of railway lines and for development facilities was made some time ago, so little progress has been made towards improving the facilities for the railing of coal from the fields to this side. Recently the embargo on export was removed and in November last a new system, *viz.*, " the rake system " was introduced in lieu of the X-class supply of wagons, and though the period of trial has already expired, we have not yet heard as to its success or failure. Reference to our Report will show you the grounds on which we opposed the introduction of this new system. I do not purpose to go over again the

question of capital expenditure and the supply of wagons and rolling stock, but when I tell you that the total imports of Indian coal into Bombay by rail and sea fell from 1,362,789 tons in 1919 to 277,883 tons in 1922 whilst the imports of Foreign coal increased from 37,323 tons in 1919 to 787,384 tons in 1922, I think you will agree that it is time the " powers that be " made more strenuous efforts to bring about a better order of things. India is a coal-producing country and is able to supply the requirements of her industries, provided proper facilities be granted. An ample supply of wagons, proper arrangements in the coal-fields and fairly cheap railway freights are required, and we want good and reasonably cheap coal laid down at our doors if we are to hold our own in our manufacturing efforts.

Domestic Affairs.

Turning to our domestic affairs, you will see from our Report that our financial position is in a satisfactory condition and calls for no comment on my part. Recently we have by an arrangement with the Chamber of Commerce engaged a Technical Secretary so that some increase in expenditure under establishment may be expected this year. I look upon this as a very important step in the life of this Association and it may lead at a later date to the necessity of our having to terminate those long and pleasant arrangements we have had with the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the controlling and working of our establishment.

Our membership remained steady during the year, but death robbed us of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, one of our most prominent members. By his demise we lost a most valuable colleague and the industry a true friend.

Failing health has, I am sorry to say, compelled one of our oldest members, Sir Sassoon J. David, to cease his active work with us. I desire to take this opportunity of recording our appreciation of the great services he has rendered to this Association not only as its Chairman in 1904 and 1905 but also for his assistance as a member of Committee for a great number of years.

And now in conclusion, gentlemen, I wish to tender my warmest thanks to the Committee and all of you who have helped so willingly in the work that has been before us during the year. To the Deputy Chairman, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, our Technical Sub-Committee members, and other silent Sub-Committee workers I owe my special thanks, and in this connection I must mention Mr. F. Stones and Mr. H. P. Mody, who have undertaken so much of this work.

To Mr. Sayer our Secretary, Mr. Ainscough our Assistant Secretary, to Mr. Royal and the staff I tender my appreciation for their unfailing attention to our affairs.

And finally may I add that at the end of two years' work as Chairman of this Association, I feel that we have made considerable headway in the strengthening of those mutual interests which are so important to the industry as a whole.

I now beg to propose that the Report for the year ended 31st December 1922 be and is hereby adopted.

V. J. Technical Institute.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, in seconding the adoption of the Report, expressed regret at the unavoidable absence of Capt. Sassoon and congratulated him on being elected Chairman of the Association. Mr. Saklatvala also took occasion to call the attention of the meeting to the desirability of rendering some financial assistance to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and in this connection he announced that the Committee of the Association had been able to collect just over Rs. 1,00,000 from among the members for this purpose. He said, however, that considering the undoubted advantage which their industry received from the properly trained technical men turned out by the Institute he thought the above response was not adequate and he urged those members who had not yet subscribed to do so. He

added that the constitution of the Board of Trustees of the Institute would be slightly altered to permit of their Association having two representatives on the Board instead of one. The Board of Trustees had also invited their Committee to co-operate with them in revising the entire course of instruction of textile manufacture given at the Institute and the Committee had appointed a small Sub-Committee which would place before the Institute practical suggestions with a view to bring the present course more in line with the actual requirements of the industry. The special fund which had been raised would not be handed over to the Institute unless the Committee was fully satisfied that the financial position of the Institute would be strong enough to admit of reforms.

Mr. C. N. Wadia, in supporting the proposition, congratulated the Committee on the appointment of Mr. T. Maloney as the Technical Assistant Secretary of the Association as he was quite sure Mr. Maloney would be well qualified to advise them in the matter of the standardisation of wages, etc.

The Report was then adopted.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., proposed, **Mr. A. Geddis** seconded, and it was resolved :

" That the following donations be paid out of the Funds of the Association :—

	Rs.
The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics ..	1,000
The Police Comforts Fund	1,000
The Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Association ..	500
The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association	500
The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association	350
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses	250
The Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital.	250 "

Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C. I. E., proposed, **Mr. Madhowjee D. Thackersey** seconded, and it was agreed :—

" That Messrs. A. F. Fergusson, Co. be elected Auditors of the Association's Accounts for the year 1923 on the remuneration hitherto paid to the Association's Auditor."

Mr. H. P. Mody, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, said that if the Association had become much more alive during the past year than it had ever been before, it was largely due to the labours of Mr. Kay.

The proposition was carried with acclamation and the proceedings then terminated.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

For the period 1st January to 31st December 1922.

INTRODUCTION.

The year ended 31st December 1922 was a year of fairly good profits, though much below the level reached in the preceding year. It is to be feared that the cycle of prosperity for the Mill industry which was ushered in by the War and sustained by the Swadeshi movement is nearly, if not definitely, ended, and the industry has now to adjust itself to existing conditions.

In the Cotton Market the year opened with April-May Broach at Rs. 522 and January Oomra at Rs. 464, but with weaker advices from New York and the failure of the Syndicate cornering the Oomra contracts the prices gradually declined till on the 8th February Broach stood at Rs. 400 and Oomra at Rs. 331. By the end of the month Broach had recovered to Rs. 440, only to decline by about Rs. 50 early in March. However, on firmer advices from New York, Broach and Oomra rose rapidly to Rs. 485 and Rs. 410 respectively on the 10th April. From then onwards the tone of the bazaar was distinctly bullish and with New York passing 23 cents in July prices here on the 15th of that month were Rs. 548 and Rs. 472. Transactions in new crop (1923) were then started at about Rs. 521 for April-May Broach and Rs. 461 for December-January Oomra.

The subsequent period saw attempted corners in both the Broach July-August and Oomra September contracts—the latter on a somewhat gigantic scale—with serious consequences to the cornerers in both cases, as they had not sufficiently appreciated the power wielded by the East India Cotton Association. The failure of the September corner meant an immediate heavy decline in prices. These were Rs. 406 and Rs. 348 at the end of September when Americans were as high as 20½ cents (a level at which earlier in the year the local prices were Rs. 525 and Rs. 448 respectively), and exporters operated the market with advantage. However, the effects of the corner spent themselves in due course, and in sympathy with New York at 26 cents, Broach and Oomra reached Rs. 499 and Rs. 445. The year closed with the prices at Rs. 486 and Rs. 436 against New York's 26·50 cents. These same prices had prevailed in the previous April when New York was 18 cents, and the decline must be attributed to the great shaking the bazaar had had in the two corners. On the other hand, owing to the carry-over of the previous year having been liquidated, the year closed with nearly normal stocks, and the shortage of American supplies promised firmer rates for Indian cotton in the succeeding year.

In yarns the year opened with 14½ annas and 15 annas per lb. for superior 10s and 12s, mediums being ½ to 1 anna lower. Prices then sagged till in April 10s superior was at 12¼ annas. Owing to some demand both for export and from the interior, prices steadied to about 13 annas for superior and 12 annas for medium 10s during July. Thereafter there was a more or less continuous decline in spite of the strong rally in cotton, and at the close of the year prices were about 11¾ annas for superior 10s and 12¼ annas for medium 12s.

The trade had been disappointing throughout and there was never that keenness for ready goods that had made itself so noticeable in previous

years. The reports of Chinese mills contemplating shutting down or going on short-time indicated an over-supply even in that direction. The demand for Indian yarns of 20s and higher counts has been considerably affected by the import of cheap Japanese yarns. So far as the mills here are concerned, the year under report was remarkable for the fact that yarns failed to respond as usual to the rise in cotton, with the result that day by day the Mills' margin of profit grew increasingly less till it almost reached vanishing point when the year closed, and as goods were difficult to move even at low prices there was a general accumulation of stocks.

In the cloth trade the year opened with longcloth at about Rs. 1-10-0 per lb. and this price remained practically stationary till in March, when owing to a good demand, it rose to Rs. 1-11-0. The demand continued for the next two months, but in June there was a falling off. July showed an increase of about half an anna, but the demand was not active. The market remained stagnant for a month or two, and from September the rates steadily declined. At Diwali the rate was about Rs. 1-8-0, but there were no forward sales of note. In the last week of November and in December the rate further declined to Rs. 1-6-0, but no big business was done, as the mills were unwilling to sell and the merchants were unwilling to offer high rates.

For unbleached fancy cloth there was a fairly good demand from September to November at reduced rates. Khadi was in demand all the year round, but the rates gradually declined from 17½ annas (for coarse Khadi) at the beginning of the year to 15 annas at the end.

The depression in the cloth trade has been due to various causes, chief of them being the slackening of the Swadeshi movement, the increased business in Manchester goods which could be placed in the market at prices lower than those of corresponding Indian goods, the curtailment of exports to Western Asia owing to the unsettled political situation there, the financial difficulties of big merchants who had made losses owing to the steady decline in prices, and the unwillingness of some large Millowners to realise this downward tendency, which made them withhold selling from time to time at prevailing rates. The fear that these goods might be ultimately dumped on the market at lower prices had a restraining influence on the buyers.

As in previous years supplies of Bengal coal were not freely available owing to the scarcity of wagons, and had it not been for the free imports of South African and English coal, the industry would have experienced serious difficulties. In spite of the prohibition of the export of coal from India and a reduction in the freight rate from Rs. 17 to Rs. 15-6, Bengal coal could not be delivered in Bombay at a price that could compare favourably with imported coal. This may be attributed to the increased demand for Bengal coal for railway and industrial use, the defective system of wagon distribution and the still high freight charges. The remedy seems to lie in devising measures to increase the output of the Indian collieries, making better arrangements for the supply of wagons and a material reduction in the charge for transportation. During the year the price "ex Bunder" for English coal remained between Rs. 38 and Rs. 40 per ton and that of South African between Rs. 28 and Rs. 32, while good Bengal coal was available at about Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 per ton.

Exchange was quiet throughout the year under report. The year opened with the rate at 1*s.* $3\frac{15}{16}$*d.* There was then a gradual decline and the lowest rate, 1*s.* $3\frac{1}{8}$*d.*, was touched in April. The rate then

improved and 1*s.* $3\frac{15}{16}$*d.* was once more reached in November. In the latter half of December the rate passed 1*s.* 4*d.* for the first time in the year and the year closed with exchange at 1*s.* $4\frac{5}{32}$*d.*

The year under review was notable for several important legislative measures that were either introduced or came into force during the period. The amended Factories Act, which gave statutory effect to the draft Convention about the sixty-hour week of the International Labour Conference, came into operation from July; in reality it only legalised a reform that had already been introduced by the mill industry of its own accord. In the September session of the Indian Legislature, among important Bills introduced by Government, were the Cotton Transport Bill intended to prevent the mixing of inferior with superior varieties of cotton, a Bill to bring into line the different provincial laws relating to Boilers, and the Workmen's Compensation Bill which for the first time in India seeks to impose on the employer an obligation to grant compensation to his employees in cases of injuries arising from accidents while at work. Among the Bills passed by the Local Legislative Council was one empowering the new East India Cotton Association to take the place of the Cotton Contracts Board. The subject is dealt with in detail in the body of the report.

COTTON CROP, 1922-23.

The **total area** in all territories reported on is now computed at **21,119,000 acres,** which marks a net increase of **2,665,000 acres** or **14 per cent.** on **18,454,000 acres** (revised figures) at this time last year.

The **total estimated outturn** is **5,196,000 bales** of **400 lbs.** each as against **4,479,000 bales** (revised figures) for last year, representing an increase of **717,000 bales** or **16 per cent.**

The following statement (taken from the *Indian Trade Journal*) compares the figures for the last two years (the figures are in thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each) :—

APPROXIMATE CROP.

	YEAR ENDING 31ST AUGUST.	
	1922.	1921.
Exports to United Kingdom	67	38
,, to Continent	325	214
,, to Far East	2,197	1,465
,, to Other Countries	581	509
Total	3,170	2,226
Home Consumption—		
Mills	2,159	2,078
Extra Factory or Local	750	750
Total	2,909	2,828
Grand Total	6,079	5,054
Less Imports	107	113
Approximate Crop	5,972	4,941
Estimated in forecast	4,479	3,600
Excess (+) or deficit (—)	+ 1,493	+ 1,341
(Neglecting 'carry over')	or 33·3 per cent.	or 37·2 per cent.

YARN PRODUCTION.

The quantity of Yarn produced in India during the official year 1921-22 amounted to **692,313,400 lbs.** as against **660,002,597 lbs.** during the previous 12 months or an increase of **32,310,803 lbs.** or **4·89 per cent.** Of this amount **360,264,372 lbs.** were consumed in the production of **403,496,097 lbs.** cloth and **81,033,404 lbs.** were exported to Foreign Countries.

YARN EXPORTS.

Exports of Indian Yarn from India to Foreign Countries during the official year 1921-22 amounted to **81,033,404 lbs.** as against **82,535,220 lbs.** in 1920-21, showing a decrease of **1,501,816 lbs.** or **1·81 per cent.** The quantity exported during the first 9 months of the official year **1922-23** amounted to **47,379,422 lbs.** as compared with **65,754,044 lbs.** in 1921-22, showing a decrease of **18,374,622 lbs.** or **27·94 per cent.**

CLOTH PRODUCTION.

The production of Cloth in India during the official year 1921-22 amounted to **1,731,573,296 yards** as against **1,580,849,746 yards,** showing an increase of **150,723,550 yards** or **9·53 per cent.** The exports to Foreign Countries during the official year 1921-22 compared with 1920-21 show an increase of **14½ million yards** and with 1919-20 a decrease of **35½ million yards.**

	Yards.
1908-09	77,988,964
1909-10	94,137,558
1910-11	99,788,315
1911-12	81,429,410
1912-13	86,512,812
1913-14	89,233,716
1914-15	67,194,430
1915-16	113,465,214
1916-17	263,845,251
1917-18	189,449,666
1918-19	149,088,495
1919-20	196,554,975
1920-21	146,364,793
1921-22	160,966,778

Production of Yarn and Cloth in India from 1st January to 31st December 1922 :—

Yarn—		Lbs.
1922		706,210,908
1921 (revised)		688,849,466
Increase ..		17,361,442
	or	2·52 %

Cloth—	Yards.	Lbs.
1922..	1,768,829,724	399,189,604
1921 (revised) ..	1,662,596,253	388,865,078
Increase..	106,233,471	10,324,526
	or 6·38 %	or 2·65 %

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following statements hows the progress of the Mill Industry in the Island of Bombay, as also in the whole of India :—

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	75	2,187,425	21,287	69,530	2,459,646	702,756
1898	82	2,226,982	21,379	70,728	2,860,648	817,328
1899	82	2,410,861	22,209	77,169	3,327,800	950,800
1900	82	2,536,891	22,215	72,914	2,606,800	744,800
1901	81	2,571,092	22,414	82,162	2,435,153	695,758
1902	80	2,523,769	22,845	86,122	3,455,823	987,378
1903	80	2,533,382	23,125	86,913	3,451,798	986,228
1904	79	2,534,230	24,136	89,915	3,404,569	972,734
1905	81	2,560,916	28,073	92,924	3,753,582	1,072,452
1906	84	2,614,323	28,778	100,798	3,994,424	1,141,264
1907	85	2,613,483	31,982	98,101	3,905,125	1,115,750
1908	86	2,734,683	35,967	101,536	3,777,179	1,079,194
1909	89	2,800,345	39,264	105,751	3,845,464	1,098,704
1910	89	2,824,046	41,931	104,550	3,444,203	984,058
1911	87	2,890,590	42,467	104,500	3,337,075	953,450
1912	86	2,885,452	43,388	109,691	3,771,656	1,077,616
1913	90	2,925,966	45,250	110,033	3,752,735	1,072,210
1914 (year ending 31st August)	85	3,009,172	48,845	109,860	3,773,133	1,078,038
1915 do ..	86	2,994,367	51,846	111,924	3,591,175	1,026,050
1916 do. ..	86	2,984,575	53,205	118,303	3,836,609	1,096,174
1917 do. ..	87	2,933,775	57,921	125,713	3,971,849	1,134,814
1918 do. ..	87	2,882,648	59,162	124,199	3,739,722	1,068,492
1919 do. ..	85	2,934,476	60,778	126,368	3,499,146	999,756
1920 do. ..	83	2,964,526	60,634	140,208	3,350,025	957,150
1921 do. ..	83	3,025,488	62,763	147,740	3,712,093	1,060,598
1922 do. ..	82	3,117,284	65,521	149,224	3,759,693	1,074,198

ALL-INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	173	4,065,618	37,584	144,335	4,553,276	1,300,936
1898	185	4,259,720	38,013	148,964	5,184,648	1,481,328
1899	188	4,728,333	39,069	162,108	5,863,165	1,675,190
1900	193	4,945,783	40,124	161,189	5,086,732	1,453,352
1901	193	5,006,936	41,180	172,883	4,731,090	1,351,740
1902	192	5,006,965	42,584	181,031	6,177,633	1,765,038
1903	192	5,043,297	44,092	181,399	6,087,690	1,739,340
1904	191	5,118,121	45,337	184,779	6,106,681	1,744,766
1905	197	5,163,486	50,139	195,277	6,557,354	1,879,244
1906	217	5,279,595	52,668	208,616	7,082,306	2,023,516
1907	224	5,333,275	58,436	205,696	6,930,595	1,980,170
1908	241	5,756,020	67,920	221,195	6,970,250	1,991,500
1909	259	6,053,231	76,898	236,924	7,381,500	2,109,000
1910	263	6,195,671	82,725	233,624	6,772,535	1,935,010
1911	263	6,357,460	85,352	230,649	6,670,531	1,905,866
1912	268	6,463,929	88,951	243,637	7,175,357	2,050,102
1913	272	6,596,862	94,136	253,786	7,336,056	2,096,016
1914 (year ending 31st August).	271	6,778,895	104,179	260,276	7,500,941	2,143,126
1915 do. ..	272	6,848,744	108,009	265,346	7,359,212	2,102,632
1916 do. ..	266	6,839,877	110,268	274,361	7,692,013	2,197,718
1917 do. ..	263	6,738,697	114,621	276,771	7,693,574	2,198,164
1918 do. ..	262	6,653,871	116,484	282,227	7,299,873	2,085,678
1919 do. ..	258	6,689,680	118,221	293,277	7,154,805	2,044,238
1920 do. ..	253	6,763,076	119,012	311,078	6,833,113	1,952,318
1921 do. ..	257	6,870,804	123,783	332,179	7,420,805	2,120,230
1922 do. ..	298	7,331,219	134,620	343,723	7,712,390	2,203,540

The undernoted figures show the quantity of yarn produced in Bombay during the years 1905 to 1922 :—

Year ending 30th June.	*Yarn produced.	Cotton.		
		Mill Consumption.	Exports.	Arrivals.
	† Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.
1905	8,33,858	10,72,452	10,47,721	26,09,012
1906	9,73,449	11,41,264	14,93,872	26,63,208
1907	9,26,649	11,15,750	19,15,702	29,48,993
1908	8,82,879	10,79,194	11,85,177	21,22,754
1909	8,94,115	10,98,704	13,66,570	21,66,281
1910	8,25,197	9,84,058	20,25,165	31,51,905
1911	8,01,068	9,53,450	16,82,430	24,67,176
1912	8,19,102	10,77,616	13,06,153	25,39,826
1913	9,09,202	10,72,210	14,73,876	27,74,311
1914 (year ending 31st August)	8,87,561	10,78,038	25,70,615	37,39,409
1915 do. do.	8,05,383	10,26,050	18,61,317	26,88,423
1916 do. do.	9,41,857	10,96,174	19,93,235	31,38,528
1917 do. do.	8,89,748	11,34,814	16,30,455	31,20,347
1918 do. do.	8,93,221	10,68,492	15,13,147	23,06,445
1919 do. do.	7,65,475	9,99,756	10,90,854	25,43,033
1920 do. do.	7,94,297	9,57,150	22,31,751	34,27,024
1921 do. do.	8,56,141	10,60,598	19,00,919	28,78,716
1922 do. do.	8,71,736	10,74,198	25,92,445	34,62,479

* Year ending 31st March. † Bales of 400 lbs. § Bales of 3½ cwts.

Below is a comparative statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth Production in India** for a series of years :—

12 months ending 31st March.	Cotton.		Yarn.		Cloth.	
	† Mill Consumption.	F.-P. Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Production.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	Production.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.		Yards.	Lbs.
1899 ..	58,63,165	16,75,190	45,74,867	12,80,962	35,57,09,050	10,16,89,943
1900 ..	50,86,732	14,53,352	45,87,708	12,84,558	32,94,23,397	9,80,61,807
1901 ..	47,31,090	13,51,740	31,51,563	8,82,437	34,11,76,942	9,87,47,566
1902 ..	61,77,633	17,65,038	51,15,519	14,32,345	40,97,44,993	11,96,50,685
1903 ..	60,87,690	17,39,340	51,44,951	14,40,586	40,63,16,717	12,27,74,014
1904 ..	61,06,681	17,44,766	51,57,338	14,44,054	46,05,54,273	13,80,44,172
1905 ..	65,77,354	18,79,244	51,64,118	14,45,953	54,95,29,065	15,87,46,555
1906 ..	70,82,306	20,23,516	60,79,630	17,02,296	56,49,90,190	16,38,80,194
1907 ..	69,30,595	19,80,170	58,36,611	16,34,251	70,81,39,874	16,57,67,858
1908 ..	69,70,250	19,91,500	56,99,063	15,95,738	80,84,26,561	18,90,51,679
1909 ..	73,81,500	21,09,000	58,64,556	16,42,075	82,44,89,164	19,23,64,697
1910 ..	67,72,535	19,35,010	56,01,484	15,68,410	96,38,69,482	22,88,24,078
1911 ..	66,70,531	19,05,866	54,45,778	15,24,318	1,04,27,41,653	24,58,14,873
1912 ..	71,75,357	20,50,102	55,80,626	15,62,575	1,13,61,51,590	26,66,44,181
1913 ..	73,36,056	20,96,016	61,47,079	17,21,182	1,22,04,42,545	28,54,71,002
1914 ..	*75,00,941	21,43,126	60,96,222	17,06,942	1,16,42,91,588	27,43,88,550
1915 ..	*73,59,212	21,02,632	58,21,291	16,29,961	1,13,57,07,952	27,70,05,900
1916 ..	*76,92,013	21,97,718	64,50,219	18,06,061	1,44,15,14,550	35,22,54,554
1917 ..	*76,93,574	21,98,164	60,81,314	17,02,768	1,57,81,32,789	37,77,28,816
1918 ..	*72,99,873	20,85,678	58,97,996	16,51,439	1,61,41,26,458	38,14,04,170
1919 ..	*71,54,805	20,44,230	54,91,432	15,37,601	1,45,07,26,160	34,95,80,450
1920 ..	*68,33,113	19,52,318	56,76,430	15,89,400	1,63,97,79,227	38,38,46,936
1921 ..	*74,20,805	21,20,230	58,92,880	16,50,006	1,58,08,49,746	36,74,81,791
1922 ..	*77,12,390	22,03,540	61,81,369	17,30,782	1,73,15,73,296	40,34,96,097

* Year ending 31st August. † Year ending 30th June.

Shipments of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China and Japan :—

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877.	10	14,400	..	....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878..	1,206	14,99,334	58	1,13,528	1,264	16,12,862
Do. do. 1879..	296	3,65,640	5	8,400	301	3,74,040
Do. do. 1880..	1,553	18,90,685	110	1,32,000	1,663	20,22,685
Do. do. 1881..	144	1,68,139	2	5,250	146	1,73,389
Do. do. 1882..	573	7,13,237	20	36,714	593	7,49,915
Do. do. 1883..	1,875	21,88,770	452	5,65,953	2,327	27,54,723
Do. do. 1884..	1,595	17,70,662	16	25,187	1,611	17,95,849
Do. do. 1885..	2,303	37,12,273	6	5,376	2,309	37,17,649
Do. do. 1886..	2,302	29,88,890	..	....	2,302	29,88,890
Do. do. 1887..	1,963	25,84,680	3	4,560	1,966	25,89,240
Do. do. 1888..	11,320	1,57,51,688	96	1,40,321	11,416	1,58,92,009
Do. do. 1889..	1,302	19,85,997	26	31,200	1,328	20,17,197
Do. do. 1890..	3,148	36,60,574	21	23,800	3,169	36,84,374
Do. do. 1891..	4,564	61,02,250	..	....	4,564	61,02,250
Do. do. 1892..	7,416	99,84,335	..	....	7,416	99,84,335
Do. do. 1893..	3,598	45,17,445	38	57,312	3,636	45,74,757
Do. do. 1894..	4,949	60,68,702	..	....	4,949	60,68,702
Do. do. 1895..	7,744	1,00,64,441	7	7,200	7,751	1,00,71,641
Do. do. 1896..	7,024	86,38,535	26	30,420	7,050	86,68,955
Do. do. 1897..	2,368	30,36,875	15	21,988	2,383	30,58,863
Do. do. 1898..	947	13,18,478	..	....	947	13,18,478
Do. do. 1899..	3,034	39,93,348	1	1,680	3,035	39,95,028
Do. do. 1900..	1,080	13,72,980	..	....	1,080	13,72,980
Do. do. 1901..	418	5,59,100	..	....	418	5,59,100
Do. do. 1902..	500	5,69,758	..	....	500	5,69,758
Do. do. 1903..	138	1,68,081	..	....	138	1,68,081
Do. do. 1904..	2,410	27,98,025	..	....	2,410	27,98,025
Do. do. 1905..	10,085	1,16,72,521	..	....	10,085	1,16,72,521
Do. do. 1906..	557	7,04,090	..	....	557	7,04,090
Do. do. 1907..	262	3,53,092	..	....	262	3,53,092
Do. do. 1908..	2,803	32,45,175	..	....	2,803	32,45,175
Do. do. 1909..	2,484	31,37,627	..	....	2,484	31,37,627
Do. do. 1910..	1,804	23,56,642	..	....	1,804	23,56,642
Do. do. 1911..	279	3,05,684	..	....	279	3,05,684
Do. do. 1912..	822	10,39,900	..	....	822	10,39,900
Do. do. 1913..	638	7,62,280	..	....	638	7,62,280
Do. do. 1914..	98	1,40,120	..	....	98	1,40,120
Do. do. 1915..	223	3,24,720	..	....	223	3,24,720
Do. do. 1916..	200	2,84,044	..	....	200	2,84,044
Do. do. 1917..	6	5,528	..	....	6	5,528
Do. do. 1918..	1	798	..	....	1	798
Do. do. 1919..	241	3,41,900	..	....	241	3,41,900
Do. do. 1920..	196	2,70,960	7	8,780	203	2,79,740
Do. do. 1921..	9	13,530	..	....	9	13,530
Do. do. 1922..	14	12,120	..	....	14	12,120

Shipments of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan :—

Period.	To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877 ..	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. do. 1878 ..	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. do. 1879 ..	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. do. 1880 ..	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. do. 1881 ..	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. do. 1882 ..	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. do. 1883 ..	94,982	17,421	1,12,403
Do. do. do. 1884 ..	1,27,318	13,846	1,41,164
Do. do. do. 1885 ..	1,54,517	19,020	1,73,537
Do. do. do. 1886 ..	1,99,407	20,543	2,19,950
Do. do. do. 1887 ..	2,05,158	39,730	2,44,888
Do. do. do. 1888 ..	2,34,071	52,697	2,86,768
Do. do. do. 1889 ..	2,54,697	62,220	3,16,917
Do. do. do. 1890 ..	3,25,060	37,722	3,62,782
Do. do. do. 1891 ..	3,65,038	10,939	3,75,977
Do. do. do. 1892 ..	3,85,771	21,445	4,07,216
Do. do. do. 1893 ..	2,97,572	14,198	3,11,770
Do. do. do. 1894 ..	3,38,703	10,743	3,49,446
Do. do. do. 1895 ..	3,74,119	2,515	3,76,634
Do. do. do. 1896 ..	4,71,023	2,467	4,73,490
Do. do. do. 1897 ..	3,61,221	645	3,61,866
Do. do. do. 1898 ..	4,37,645	475	4,38,120
Do. do. do. 1899 ..	5,79,619	250	5,79,869
Do. do. do. 1900 ..	2,53,331	100	2,53,431
Do. do. do. 1901 ..	5,36,195	....	5,36,195
Do. do. do. 1902 ..	5,55,487	....	5,55,487
Do. do. do. 1903 ..	6,04,044	....	6,04,044
Do. do. do. 1904 ..	4,60,316	3	4,60,319
Do. do. do. 1905 ..	6,51,870	....	6,51,870
Do. do. do. 1906 ..	5,96,926	500	5,97,426
Do. do. do. 1907 ..	4,12,127	200	4,12,327
Do. do. do. 1908 ..	4,41,899	....	4,41,899
Do. do. do. 1909 ..	5,10,746	....	5,10,746
Do. do. do. 1910 ..	4,24,893	....	4,24,893
Do. do. do. 1911 ..	2,75,087	....	2,75,087
Do. do. do. 1912 ..	4,33,989	....	4,33,989
Do. do. do. 1913 ..	4,05,359	....	4,05,359
Do. do. do. 1914 ..	3,24,586	....	3,24,586
Do. do. do. 1915 ..	3,58,777	....	3,58,777
Do. do. do. 1916 ..	3,03,692	....	3,03,692
Do. do. do. 1917 ..	2,86,365	107	2,86,472
Do. do. do. 1918 ..	1,08,568	....	1,08,568
Do. do. do. 1919 ..	2,70,058	389	2,70,447
Do. do. do. 1920 ..	1,75,688	....	1,75,688
Do. do do. 1921 ..	1,52,911	10	1,52,921
Do. do. do. 1922 ..	1,18,970	....	1,18,970

The following statement shows the **Shipment of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarn from the United Kingdom to British India, China and Japan** in the years 1877 to 1922 :—

Years.	Piece-goods of all kinds.			Yarn.		
	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.) 1877	Yards. *1,30,49,35,496	Yards. 36,73,29,900	Yards. 2,71,50,300	Lbs. *3,60,30,025	Lbs. 1,79,62,200	Lbs. 1,51,05,700
Do. 1878	*1,18,90,59,900	34,00,97,800	4,22,32,400	*3,33,92,000	1,10,58,200	2,54,09,600
Do. 1879	*1,20,57,46,400	46,23,03,800	6,16,17,500	*2,95,96,900	1,43,43,400	2,46,07,700
Do. 1880	*1,67,03,10,900	44,72,71,900	6,14,64,500	*4,40,97,700	1,95,14,200	2,69,11,600
Do. 1881	*1,63,97,43,500	52,38,52,300	6,33,25,100	*4,06,83,300	1,91,49,400	2,83,29,800
Do. 1882	*1,52,21,58,000	40,19,58,300	5,29,90,500	*4,22,08,300	1,52,26,700	1,91,44,200
Do. 1883	*1,65,30,73,000	37,06,59,800	4,50,06,000	*4,21,72,400	1,33,70,700	2,01,48,500
Do. 1884	*1,64,27,31,800	39,45,83,600	4,53,54,200	*4,55,85,100	1,57,24,300	2,31,34,800
Do. 1885	*1,66,46,31,000	52,39,27,000	4,54,12,400	*4,15,20,600	2,03,73,900	1,26,87,200
Do. 1886	2,11,88,38,400	45,58,23,000	3,46,28,500	4,66,05,800	1,05,98,200	1,63,32,200
Do. 1887	1,81,19,64,500	55,27,42,700	6,54,03,800	4,88,52,400	1,18,82,200	2,34,72,500
Do. 1888	2,03,52,40,300	57,45,47,500	7,78,56,400	5,40,62,000	1,74,74,000	2,71,68,600
Do. 1889	2,00,11,53,400	47,44,26,100	8,25,78,000	4,53,54,300	88,28,900	2,68,32,600
Do. 1890	2,02,10,18,500	57,02,97,800	6,33,09,400	4,97,34,000	1,49,56,900	2,31,00,500
Do. 1891	1,83,64,90,600	53,41,29,400	6,11,20,100	5,00,03,600	1,31,44,800	1,48,26,500
Do. 1892	1,85,08,72,200	49,74,85,200	7,51,80,500	3,95,05,200	85,01,300	2,33,84,900
Do. 1893	1,88,82,91,200	36,54,25,500	6,83,07,800	3,85,38,400	87,78,500	1,89,63,000
Do. 1894	2,27,63,45,600	42,53,40,200	7,16,03,900	4,00,36,000	97,69,500	1,46,38,800
Do. 1895	1,71,82,24,000	52,81,87,300	9,90,35,600	4,10,70,600	1,12,26,100	2,12,66,000
Do. 1896	2,03,80,24,500	54,29,93,400	10,55,07,100	4,91,63,500	90,76,400	2,27,87,400
Do. 1897	1,75,88,37,600	44,51,82,100	9,40,56,700	4,76,96,100	1,12,46,000	2,31,42,600
Do. 1898	2,08,38,69,400	48,64,96,200	10,49,66,000	4,26,82,900	1,31,09,700	1,71,91,500
Do. 1899	2,18,08,85,400	55,40,80,000	9,38,50,600	3,90,14,900	1,13,44,700	1,25,26,500
Do. 1900	1,87,78,08,200	45,61,95,300	11,94,70,200	3,21,54,600	22,69,700	1,12,78,800
Do. 1901	2,22,86,32,400	49,10,72,700	6,33,21,400	3,53,10,100	69,38,200	74,85,900
Do. 1902	1,99,62,07,800	57,47,73,000	10,91,16,400	3,02,08,100	63,97,800	23,65,900
Do. 1903	1,99,81,67,200	47,76,91,500	6,73,24,800	2,53,58,000	46,60,300	14,06,100
Do. 1904	2,25,53,15,900	54,90,73,900	4,23,74,000	2,64,18,000	24,57,200	6,80,700
Do. 1905	2,39,19,89,000	79,97,32,300	12,87,24,800	3,93,21,300	84,40,900	40,70,700
Do. 1906	2,35,16,94,500	64,74,25,400	11,02,86,400	3,77,52,400	55,50,600	63,13,900
Do. 1907	2,45,42,33,800	55,33,73,000	12,12,40,900	3,10,11,700	42,98,600	21,12,300
Do. 1908	2,13,09,20,200	49,82,92,600	11,38,94,300	3,84,24,400	55,38,300	16,87,300
Do. 1909	2,04,67,99,100	57,24,82,000	11,39,07,500	3,60,23,200	44,77,400	9,94,500
Do. 1910	2,21,53,31,700	47,13,62,200	10,03,88,200	2,64,82,300	7,52,200	3,40,800
Do. 1911	2,42,16,61,200	64,75,03,100	9,22,08,300	3,64,08,000	30,90,000	....
Do. 1912	2,79,52,54,700	52,76,36,800	7,47,66,300	4,21,95,700	26,40,100	....
Do. 1913	3,05,73,92,000	71,65,71,400	5,01,99,900	3,74,21,400	21,46,400	....
Do. 1914	2,60,83,36,000	57,79,47,600	2,60,98,600	3,74,44,200	16,47,700	....
Do. 1915	1,90,80,94,500	37,50,82,300	1,96,62,800	3,79,78,300	6,78,600	....
Do. 1916	1,93,51,28,900	37,74,25,700	1,72,87,000	2,68,80,400	3,13,700	....
Do. 1917	1,90,67,24,500	30,95,85,900	1,25,97,500	1,79,00,100	1,88,500	....
Do. 1918	93,53,88,800	21,63,70,400	1,09,58,500	82,70,200	67,800	....
Do. 1919	76,77,76,300	30,44,35,600	1,07,06,200	93,63,700	3,50,800	....
Do. 1920	1,37,43,77,200	45,26,53,600	2,60,49,700	2,28,50,200	26,54,300	....
Do. 1921	1,09,20,67,700	21,10,63,100	1,34,06,800	3,46,18,400	34,67,400	....
Do. 1922	1,39,79,81,100	30,89,48,100	2,10,01,200	3,74,85,100	60,42,800	....
Average for 10 years (1913 to 1922)	1,69,83,26,700	38,50,08,370	2,07,96,820	2,70,21,200	17,55,800	....
Increase or decrease on figures for 1921 and 1922.	+28·01%	+46·37%	+56·64%	+8·28%	+74·27%	....

*Excluding Burma.

The **Imports of Yarn and Cloth into China** are summarised in the following statement :—

From	Yarn.		Cloth.	
	Average of 10 years (1913 to 1922).	1922.	Average of 10 years (1913 to 1922).	1922.
			Yards.	Yards.
Bombay, bales of 400 lbs. ..	2,50,497	1,18,970	....	....
,, lbs.	10,01,98,800	4,75,88,000	2,15,600	12,120
United Kingdom, lbs.	17,55,800	60,42,800	38,50,08,370	30,89,48,100
Total lbs. ..	10,19,54,600	5,36,30,800	....	....
Total yards ..	....	....	38,52,23,970	30,89,60,220

Imports of Cotton Piece-Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) and Cotton Yarn into British India from Japan ; Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, and gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Cotton Piece-goods (Grey, White and Coloured) imported into British India :—

YEARS.	Imports of Cotton Piece-Goods and Yarn from Japan.		Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in Cotton Mills in India.		Gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Cotton Piece-Goods imported into India.
	Piece-Goods.	Yarn.	Gross.	Net.	
	Yards.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897	26,888	10	11,45,200	11,13,454	90,07,884
1897-1898	10,413	10	12,14,108	11,86,848	78,01,777
1898-1899	9,394	150	14,27,246	14,05,216	82,78,732
1899-1900	24,768	140	13,80,526	13,50,306	89,73,619
1900-1901	22,076	128,140	12,64,787	12,11,431	91,00,176
1901-1902	34,827	....	18,31,079	17,77,965	1,01,11,719
1902-1903	24,934	....	19,31,754	18,91,010	93,87,417
1903-1904	308,988	2,080	21,36,510	20,95,151	95,23,405
1904-1905	344,897	....	24,49,145	24,00,976	1,16,84,300
1905-1906	260,097	33	27,90,239	27,54,516	1,27,48,661
1906-1907	178,180	57	29,82,671	29,46,515	1,23,32,014
1907-1908	99,806	110	34,97,216	34,53,443	1,45,79,857
1908-1909	111,739	120	36,58,276	36,12,977	1,12,46,445
1909-1910	76,808	40	41,43,892	40,98,719	1,17,69,806
1910-1911	154,413	316,117	44,56,129	44,01,707	1,34,16,705
1911-1912	622,861	586,677	50,61,974	49,86,971	1,48,14,180
1912-1913	5,880,723	384,429	58,39,147	57,97,745	1,83,73,890
1913-1914	8,900,578	1,000,260	56,77,256	56,01,064	2,01,24,750
1914-1915	16,042,064	921,730	51,74,091	51,65,345	1,47,77,640
1915-1916	39,101,998	701,929	51,15,846	50,30,382	1,30,71,285
1916-1917	100,122,516	4,007,635	47,08,749	46,27,726	1,69,79,850
1917-1918	94,655,510	4,206,491	80,05,559	79,30,032	3,71,85,521
1918-1919	238,128,138	27,280,386	1,43,24,924	1,41,87,143	3,70,98,138
1919-1920	75,952,374	1,917,956	1,64,05,268	1,61,45,449	3,92,08,418
1920-1921	170,322,948	20,122,799	2,40,58,772	2,38,37,729	6,41,19,084
1921-1922*	† 90,275,210	14,915,009	2,31,83,098	2,28,10,023	4,66,60,146

* Subject to revision.
† Of these 83,490,368 yards are Grey Piece-Goods.

The following table shows the **number of pounds of Yarn produced in India per spindle in position,** which is a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.	Spindles in position.	Yarn produced.	Pounds per spindle.
		Cwts.	
1896	39,32,946	38,60,287	109·93
1897	40,65,618	37,78,436	104·08
1898	42,59,720	41,30,320	108·59
1899	47,28,333	45,74,867	108·36
1900	49,45,783	45,87,708	103·89
1901	50,06,936	31,51,563	70·49
1902	50,06,965	51,15,519	114·42
1903	50,43,297	51,44,951	114·25
1904	51,18,121	51,57,338	112·85
1905	51,63,486	51,64,118	112·01
1906	52,79,595	60,79,630	128·97
1907	53,33,275	58,36,611	122·57
1908	57,56,020	56,99,063	110·89
1909	60,53,231	58,64,556	108·50
1910	61,95,671	56,01,484	101·25
1911	63,57,460	54,45,778	95·93
1912	64,63,929	55,80,626	96·69
1913	65,96,862	61,47,079	104·36
1914	67,78,895	60,96,222	100·72
1915	68,48,744	58,21,291	95·19
1916	68,39,877	64,50,219	105·61
1917	67,38,697	60,81,314	101·07
1918	66,53,871	58,97,996	99·27
1919	66,89,680	54,91,432	91·93
1920	67,63,076	56,76,430	94·00
1921	68,70,804	58,92,880	96·05
1922	73,31,219	61,81,369	94·43

The fluctuations in the **Spot Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpool** are shown below, as also the **Average Prices of Ginned Oomrawati and Ginned Bengal Cotton in Bombay :—**

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.				
		Oomrawati (Khamgaum, Akola) Ginned "Fine."		Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
1922.	*d*	Old. Rs.	New. Rs.		Old. Rs.	New. Rs.	
March	10·76	269¾	356	Ready.	271½	332¾	Ready
April	10·46	295	388½	,,	290	364	,,
May	11·70	..	416¼	,,	..	375½	,,
June	12 96	..	446	,,	..	391	,,
July	13·54	..	462¾	,,	..	402	,,
August	13·19	..	449¾	,,	..	474	,,
September	13·11	..	461	,,	..	351	,,
October	13·51	..	371¾	,,	..	325	,,
November	15·04	396	443¾	,,	350½	366	,,
December	14·79	378	428¾	,,	334½	362	,,
1923.							
January	15·79	387½	457¼	,,	330	382¾	,,
February	15·89	403½	467¾	,,	...	394¼	,,

As regards the **Prices of Silver in Bombay and the Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai,** the following were the quotations on the last Mail day of each month :—

	Price of Bar Silver in Bombay. (Ex. Duty.)	China Exchange.	
		Hongkong per 100 Dollars.	Shanghai per 100 Taels.
1922.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25th February	91 2 0	Nominal.	Nominal.
25th March	89 14 0	185 0 0	242 0 0
29th April	93 6 0	189 0 0	252 0 0
27th May	95 12 0	184 0 0	259 0 0
30th June	94 8 0	184 0 0	255 0 0
28th July	92 9 0	184 0 0	256 0 0
25th August	91 0 0	182 0 0	256 0 0
29th September	92 15 0	Nominal.	Nominal.
27th October	89 4 0	176 0 0	248 0 0
24th November	82 13 0	166 0 0	235 0 0
29th December	82 4 0	155 0 0	220 0 0
1923.			
26th January	80 2 0	150 0 0	210 0 0

For purposes of comparison, the following figures are appended showing the **Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and the Prices of Silver ruling at the end of March** in each of the following years :—

	Price of Silver. Per 100 Tolas.		Exchange on Hongkong.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.
1894	84	11-7/22	175-1/22
1895	91	12	188-11/26
1896	92	9-11/12	186-6/13
1897	83	9⅛	163-89/100
1898	71	3	141¼
1899	73	15-15/23	149-3/23
1900	73	3¾	147
1901	75	4-9/32	151-17/50
1902	67	1-3/7	138-8/23
1903	60	4⅞	119½
1904	70	10-6/23	137-8/11
1905	72	1	139-11/26
1906	79	10⅜	155-11/36
1907	83	14-7/11	162-1/16
1908	70	1-2/23	142-19/30
1909	62	8¼	131-2/13
1910	68	10-7/22	130-13/24
1911	70	13-8/23	134½
1912	78	9-7/23	143-21/26
1913	75	8	143¾
1914	77	11/16	142¾
1915	70	⅜	134
1916	82	12	148
1917	87	15	175¼
1918	103	6	218
1919	116		215
1920	111		226
1921	88		188
1922	90	12	187

SPINDLES AND LOOMS AT WORK IN INDIA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following figures have been obtained from various sources and may be taken as being approximately correct. In order, however, to make the record as complete as possible, the Committee will be obliged, if members and others who have any additional particulars available will kindly forward them to the Secretary for inclusion in any future statements that may be published :—

SPINDLES.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	....	7,132,415	33,995,000	....	....	....
1871	....	....	....	....	....	....
1872	....	....	....	....	....	....
1873	....	....	....	....	....	....
1874	....	....	....	....	....	....
1875	....	....	....	4,200,000	....	....
1876	1,100,112	....	....	....	....	....
1877	1,244,206	....	....	....	....	....
1878	1,289,706	....	....	....	....	....
1879	1,452,794	....	....	....	....	....
1880	1,461,590	10,653,435	....	....	....	....
1881	1,513,096	....	....	....	....	....
1882	1,620,814	....	....	....	30,000	....
1883	1,790,388	....	....	....	....	....
1884	2,001,667	....	43,000,000	....	....	....
1885	2,145,646	....	43,000,000	....	....	....
1886	2,261,561	....	42,700,000	....	....	....
1887	2,421,290	....	42,740,000	....	....	....
1888	2,488,851	....	43,000,000	....	....	....
1889	2,762,518	....	43,500,000	....	....	....
1890	3,274,196	14,384,180	43,750,000	....	....	....
1891	3,351,694	14,640,000	44,750,000	....	....	....
1892	3,402,232	15,200,000	45,270,000	....	385,314	....
1893	3,575,917	15,700,000	45,270,000	....	381,781	....
1894	3,649,736	16,100,000	45,190,000	....	530,074	....
1895	3,809,929	16,650,000	45,400,000	6,571,332	580,945	....
1896	3,932,946	17,333,396	44,900,000	....	692,384	....
1897	4,065,618	18,228,991	44,500,000	....	768,328	....
1898	4,259,720	18,434,244	44,900,000	7,115,500	1,027,817	....
1899	4,728,333	19,329,092	45,600,000	....	1,170,337	....
1900	4,945,783	19,472,232	45,600,000	8,031,400	1,274,000	550,000
1901	5,006,936	20,196,835	46,100,000	8,434,601	1,234,976	....
1902	5,006,965	20,907,212	49,727,107	....	1,230,697	....
1903	5,043,297	21,212,827	49,700,000	....	1,381,306	....
1904	5,118,121	22,197,522	49,500,000	....	1,345,585	....
1905	5,163,486	22,861,043	50,964,874	8,832,016	1,426,594	....
1906	5,279,595	24,628,379	52,796,230	9,121,259	1,472,253	....
1907	5,333,275	25,681,509	52,585,362	9,730,209	1,540,452	750,000
1908	5,756,020	26,133,442	55,218,024	9,850,209	1,795,879	....
1909	6,053,231	27,914,085	57,026,422	10,162,872	1,954,892	....
1910	6,195,671	28,299,482	57,731,829	10,200,000	2,099,764	....
1911	6,357,460	29,064,492	58,002,435	10,480,090	2,170,796	831,000
1912	6,463,929	29,962,713	58,140,220	10,725,732	2,176,748	833,112
1913	6,596,862	30,579,000	58,481,000	10,920,426	2,414,499	947,406
1914	6,778,895	32,227,840	59,317,187	10,162,872	2,657,174	1,000,000
1915	6,848,744	32,400,792	59,905,000	10,163,000	2,807,514	....
1916	6,839,877	32,653,164	59,811,222	....	2,875,904	1,029,218
1917	6,738,697	33,535,000	60,973,000	....	3,060,478	1,126,568
1918	6,653,871	34,219,156	57,685,841	....	3,227,678	....
1919	6,689,680	34,648,928	59,182,683	....	3,488,262	1,416,556
1920	6,763,076	34,946,721	60,079,394	8,262,872	3,813,680	1,585,300
1921	6,870,804	35,632,193	60,053,246	8,693,221	4,161,126	1,650,000
1922	7,331,219	36,584,487	59,710,303	....	4,532,036	1,888,348

LOOMS.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	....	....	441,000	....	....	....
1871	....	....	....	....	....	....
1872	....	....	....	....	....	....
1873	....	....	....	....	....	....
1874	....	....	....	....	....	....
1875	....	....	....	....	....	....
1876	9,139	....	....	....	....	....
1877	10,385	....	....	....	....	....
1878	10,533	....	....	....	....	....
1879	13,018	....	....	....	....	....
1880	13,502	....	....	....	....	....
1881	13,707	....	....	....	....	....
1882	14,172	....	....	....	....	....
1883	15,373	....	....	....	....	....
1884	16,262	....	....	....	....	....
1885	16,537	....	561,000	....	....	....
1886	17,455	....	....	....	....	....
1887	18,536	....	....	....	....	....
1888	19,496	....	....	....	....	....
1889	21,561	....	....	....	....	....
1890	23,412	....	....	....	....	....
1891	24,531	....	....	....	....	....
1892	25,444	....	660,000	....	....	....
1893	28,164	....	....	....	....	....
1894	31,154	....	....	....	....	....
1895	35,338	362,067	606,585	245,000	5,000	....
1896	37,270	354,358	....	....	....	....
1897	37,584	379,341	....	....	2,852	....
1898	38,013	384,745	....	240,000	2,798	....
1899	39,069	392,690	....	....	2,757	....
1900	40,124	439,465	648,820	211,818	5,045	....
1901	41,180	411,106	....	211,818	....	....
1902	42,584	477,072	....	....	....	....
1903	44,092	488,760	684,000	....	5,043	....
1904	45,337	503,027	....	....	5,085	....
1905	50,139	515,006	704,357	230,200	8,140	....
1906	52,668	525,630	704,357	230,200	9,601	....
1907	58,436	536,815	725,221	....	9,462	....
1908	67,920	546,160	736,325	....	11,146	....
1909	76,898	555,398	739,382	....	13,813	....
1910	82,725	625,719	741,197	230,200	17,702	....
1911	85,352	633,909	741,260	....	20,431	....
1912	88,951	671,873	758,712	....	21,898	3,738
1913	94,136	709,255	786,205	....	24,224	4,755
1914	104,179	696,387	805,452	230,200	25,443	....
1915	108,009	689,840	808,145	....	30,068	....
1916	110,268	719,358	808,796	....	31,295	4,755
1917	114,621	725,366	807,543	....	36,181	5,853
1918	116,484	712,426	787,679	....	40,391	....
1919	118,221	700,620	790,936	....	44,401	7,193
1920	119,012	708,079	798,033	190,200	50,583	7,660
1921	123,783	719,120	790,399	190,200	54,994	..
1922	134,620	707,469	799,000	....	60,893	10,814

ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP.

Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.	Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.
1870-71	3,842,748	....	1897-98	10,812,224	2,473,033
1871-72	2,634,964	....	1898-99	11,008,368	3,015,269
1872-73	3,440,112	....	1899-00	9,026,276	1,990,168
1873-74	3,667,440	....	1900-01	10,028,830	2,953,381
1874-75	3,371,280	....	1901-02	10,401,888	2,744,591
1875-76	4,113,216	....	1902-03	10,311,084	3,367,030
1876-77	3,937,120	....	1903-04	9,661,932	3,160,665
1877-78	4,296,600	....	1904-05	13,408,228	3,791,000
1878-79	4,536,156	....	1905-06	10,919,448	3,416,000
1879-80	5,230,988	....	1906-07	13,269,200	4,934,000
1880-81	6,077,520	...	1907-08	11,074,888	3,122,000
1881-82	4,921,312	....	1908-09	13,513,026	3,692,000
1882-83	6,533,000	....	1909-10	10,134,532	4,718,000
1883-84	5,278,812	....	1910-11	11,785,200	3,853,000
1884-85	5,249,520	....	1911-12	15,811,182	3,288,000
1885-86	6,088,450	....	1912-13	13,934,752	4,610,000
1886-87	6,031,072	....	1913-14	14,231,856	5,065,000
1887-88	6,581,898	....	1914-15	14,893,824	5,209,000
1888-89	6,619,806	....	1915-16	12,953,450	3,738,000
1889-90	6,975,932	....	1916-17	12,975,569	4,502,000
1890-91	8,222,952	....	1917-18	11,911,896	4,000,000
1891-92	8,567,100	1,697,615	1918-19	11,602,634	3,978,000
1892-93	6,330,800	2,272,716	1919-20	12,217,552	5,845,000
1893-94	7,140,336	2,529,325	1920-21	11,355,300	3,601,000
1894-95	9,522,216	2,223,029	1921-22	11,449,000	4,479,000
1895-96	6,818,238	2,670,388	1922-23	....	5,196,000
1896-97	8,305,524	2,264,890			

Below is a comparative statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth production by mills in Japan** for a series of years :—

Year.	Cotton consumed. Bales of 400 lbs.	Yarn produced. Bales.	Yarn exported. Bales of 400 lbs.	Cloth produced. Yards.
1903..	975,608	801,737	307,201	76,702,213
1904..	822,065	695,213	257,307	80,947,348
1905..	1,058,226	905,536	267,383	114,908,132
1906..	1,110,683	945,167	267,348	137,773,415
1907..	1,150,286	983,481	226,472	135,253,029
1908..	1,058,107	878,570	167,842	147,443,838
1909..	1,223,506	1,025,244	258,878	181,976,972
1910..	1,358,980	1,134,780	347,633	226,313,958
1911..	1,348,012	1,129,267	285,009	289,039,671
1912..	1,590,579	1,352,209	374,933	342,584,684
1913..	1,780,346	1,517,982	468,736	416,725,357
1914..	1,959,643	1,666,181	569,990	454,901,674
1915..	2,019,553	1,720,264	575,891	502,076,621
1916..	2,238,967	1,925,579	547,147	560,181,198
1917..	2,264,859	1,923,841	470,852	594,649,419
1918..	2,133,070	1,803,866	421,512	656,935,420
1919..	2,243,884	1,920,782	230,333	739,390,012
1920..	2,130,790	1,816,976	304,925	762,037,366
1921..	2,151,367	1,811,350	292,260	700,697,985

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The annual ballot for the office of the Chairman of the Association took place on the 15th January, 1923 and resulted in the election of **Captain E. V. Sassoon, M.L.A.**

ELECTION OF THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The annual ballot for the above office took place on the 22nd January, 1923, and resulted in the re-election of **Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.**

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR 1923.

The ballot for the remaining Members of the Committee for the year 1923 was held on the 29th January, 1923, and resulted in the election of :—

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. ; The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt.; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E. ; A. Geddis, Esq. ; Cowasji Jehangir, Esq., (Jun.) C.I.E., O.B.E. ; H. H. Lakin, Esq. ; H. M. Mehta, Esq. ; Ratansi D. Morarji, Esq. ; Lalji Naranji, Esq. ; Jehangir B. Petit, Esq., M.L.C. ; Munmohandas Ramji, Esq., M.L.A. ; N. B. Saklatvala, Esq., C.I.E. ; H. H. Sawyer, Esq. ; C. D. Silas, Esq. ; S. Taylor, Esq. ; Madhowji D. Thackersey, Esq. ; C. N. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E. ; T. Watts, Esq.

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Association's Representative.

The late **Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey** resigned his seat as the Association's representative on the Indian Legislative Assembly shortly before his death and **Mr. N. B. Saklatvala** was duly elected in August 1922 to fill the vacancy.

Towards the end of the year **Mr. Saklatvala** resigned his seat and **Captain E. V. Sassoon** was elected on 22nd January, 1923, to serve in his stead.

SMOKE NUISANCES COMMISSION.

Association's Representative.

Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., one of the Association's representatives on the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission, resigned his seat in March 1922 on proceeding to Europe and **Mr. N. B. Saklatvala** was duly nominated to serve in his stead.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

Association's Representatives.

Captain E. V. Sassoon and **Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E.,** the Association's representatives on the Cotton Contracts Board, having obtained leave of absence from the Board meetings in March 1922, owing to their departure for Europe, **Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E.,** and **Mr. S. D. Saklatvala** were nominated, respectively, to serve in their stead.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The late **Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey** having obtained, in July 1922, leave of absence from the Board's meetings owing to his intended departure for Europe, the Committee of the Association nominated the Chairman, **Mr. J. A. Kay,** to serve in his stead.

Subsequently, on the death of **Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Mr. Kay** was elected, in accordance with the prescribed regulations, to fill the vacancy until the end of Sir Vithaldas' term of office, *i.e.*, 31st March, 1923.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, as amended by Section 3 (1) of Act VI of 1922, the Association is entitled to elect a Councillor to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. As the Association had no rules to govern the election a Special General Meeting of Members was held on Wednesday, 8th November, 1922, when rules were adopted. Subsequently in accordance with the prescribed regulations **Mr. H. P. Mody** was elected as the first representative of the Association on the re-constituted Municipal Corporation and will take office from the 1st of April 1923.

PORT TRUST BOARD.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust informed the Committee that the Trustees at their meeting held on the 22nd August, 1922, passed a resolution recording their deep regret at the death of their valued colleague, **Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt.,** the Association's representative on the Board, and called upon the Association to elect another representative to serve in his stead.

In accordance with the prescribed regulations, **Mr. J. A. Kay,** the Chairman of the Association, was duly elected to serve for the unexpired portion of the late **Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey's** term of office, *i.e.*, up to the 31st March, 1923.

PORT TRUST BOARD.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

(*See Report* 1921, *pp.* 17, 115.)

During the September sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, a Bill was introduced further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

From the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill it appeared that it had been represented to Government that the Indian representation on the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay was inadequate.

Granted that the interests of the European commercial community in the shipping and other matters with which the duties of the Port Trust were chiefly connected were very great, the Indian customers, who were served by the large shipping and export and import trade carried on by the European commercial community, were also vitally interested in the proper and efficient management of the port. Government considered, therefore, that the time had come when the Indian commercial community should be given increased representation.

As it was not expedient to reduce the European representation on the Board, it was proposed to effect this object by increasing the number of trustees from 17 to 21, and giving three new seats to Indians, thus increasing the number of Indians on the Board from five to eight. Opportunity was taken at the same time to make all the seats allotted to Indians elective. For these purposes the Bill proposed to allot five seats for election by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, two seats for election by the Municipal Corporation and one seat for election by the Bombay Millowners' Association. The number of nominee trustees was reduced to seven and the provision requiring Government to nominate three Indians among the nominee trustees was repealed.

Under Sections 19 (2) and 23 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, all questions relating to the service, pay, privileges and allowances of officers and servants of the Board were to be disposed of by the Chairman, and if their monthly salary did not exceed three hundred rupees he had the power of appointing, suspending, dismissing, fining and reducing them and of giving them leave. Under the existing practice all such matters were submitted to the Chairman by the Head of the Department concerned through the Chief Accountant. In a very large number of cases the sanction of the Chairman was a mere formality, though the necessity for obtaining it occupied a considerable amount of time and entailed considerable inter-departmental work. Moreover, the staff of officers and servants had largely increased since 1879 with the result that the work of the Chairman in this behalf had also increased considerably. It was, therefore, considered desirable that the Heads of Departments should be empowered to deal with the lower grades of officers and servants, thus to avoid delay of work and multiplicity of inter-departmental correspondence. Clause 5 of the Bill accordingly allowed the Chairman to delegate his powers to Heads of Departments so as to enable questions relating to the officers and servants of the Board to be dealt with more economically and expeditiously.

It was believed that owing to the increase in the amount paid as salaries to the officers and servants of the Board since 1879, it would be more appropriate if the limit of salary of the officers and servants of the Board up to which the Chairman could exercise the power of appointment, etc., vested in him under paragraph 1 of Section 23 was raised from rupees three hundred to rupees five hundred. The necessary provision had been made for this in the Bill. Opportunity was also taken to transfer certain words from Section 19 (2) of the Act to Section 23 which was a more appropriate place for them.

The provisions of the Bill were carefully examined by the Committee in the light of their previous recommendation to Government in regard to this Association's representation on the Board. As, however, the measure pro-

vided, as above stated, for the allotment of one seat to the Association instead as at present one conjointly with the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association, the Committee decided to accord their support to the Bill which was subsequently referred to a Select Committee, whose report will be taken into consideration during the February 1923 sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Committee have for some time past had under consideration the question of placing the office organization of the Association under the control of a whole-time officer possessing considerable technical knowledge and experience of the practical side of the cotton textile industry in addition to the secretarial ability and experience of no mean order which they have been accustomed to expect from the various secretaries of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce who have hitherto carried on the secretarial work of the Association. The Committee feel that the time has arrived, if the Association is to cope adequately and efficiently with the great increase, both in volume and importance, of its activities which they foresee in the immediate future, for the appointment of such an officer. They have accordingly decided, with the consent of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to engage an additional Assistant Secretary with the necessary technical experience, who will be to all intents and purposes a whole-time secretary of the Association except that in all matters affecting the internal organization and discipline of the office he will be under the orders of the Secretary of the Chamber and will also be required to comply with the Chamber's rules and regulations under which he will of course be engaged. If, however, the work of the Association continues to increase upon a scale commensurate with the development and progress of the industry, it may be necessary at a later date to effect a complete separation of the office organisation of the Chamber of Commerce from that of the Association ; such, however, is not the Committee's intention at the present juncture and they have consequently put forward certain proposals in regard to the revision of the existing agreement with the Chamber which, they feel, will provide for the legitimate requirements of the Association in the matter of the extension and development of its activities in such a manner as will be least likely to impair the happy relations which have so long existed between the two bodies to their mutual advantage.

The Committee of the Chamber having agreed to these proposals, the Committee of the Association have appointed Mr. T. Maloney, M.C., Adviser on Humidification to the Government of India, to the post. It is expected that Mr. Maloney will take over his new duties at the end of March 1923, when his agreement with the Government of India will expire.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The total membership of the Association on the 31st December 1922, was 94 as against 95 at the end of 1921.

The following members were elected during the year under report :—

The Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills,

The following ceased to be members of the Association :—

The Veeramgaum Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
The R. S. Reckchand Mohota Spinning & Weaving Mill.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute approached the Association in November 1922 for financial assistance in order to enable the Institute to complete its new buildings at Matunga and to put the organization on an efficient working basis again.

The question was fully discussed by the Committee of the Association and, as a result thereof, they decided to urge members to support the scheme outlined in the following paragraphs and in doing so the Committee pointed out that, unless the required support was forthcoming, the Trustees would be compelled to have recourse to borrowing to enable the Institute to continue its good work. The creating of a sinking fund, necessitating the payment of interest, would, the Committee asserted, entail so heavy an increase in the annual expenditure that it would be quite impossible to balance the revenue of the Institute and difficult and perplexing financial situations would again have to be faced very soon thereafter. It was added that the foregoing considerations had led the Committee to approach the members of the Association for a lump sum contribution.

In the letter which the Board of Trustees of the Institute addressed to the Association it was stated that, before the war, a scheme had been prepared and sanctioned by Government by which the Institute sold the buildings which it had hitherto occupied at Byculla to the G. I. P. Railway for Rs. 8 lakhs and arranged to build, with this sum and grants of Rs. 3 lakhs from the Government of Bombay and Rs. 3 lakhs from the Government of India, new premises at Matunga. Owing to the outbreak of war, there was considerable delay in beginning building operations and owing to a number of unavoidable circumstances the funds with which the scheme was started had failed, while the work was yet incomplete. The principal circumstances which had led to this result had been the greatly increased cost of building materials which had probably added at least 10 per cent. to the cost of the principal buildings. addition, a loss of about Rs. 12 lakhs had been incurred in realising the Government paper in which the proceeds of the sale of the old buildings and the Government grants had been invested. Sufficient work had been done on the new buildings to enable them to withstand the monsoon, but a sum of nearly Rs. 9 lakhs was required to enable the Institute to pay outstanding bills and to complete the buildings at Matunga.

Owing to increased costs of all kinds, the revenue of the Institute was also insufficient to meet its ordinary expenditure. The revenue consisted of students' fees and grants from the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Municipality and the Millowners' Association. It was pointed out that the students' fees had already been raised 50 per cent. and dormitory rents had also been increased. It was proposed to make another increase in the fees in 1923, so that they would have been doubled within two years. Thereafter it was proposed to make two annual increases in the fees paid by students coming from other provinces until their fees were 50 per cent. in

advance of those paid by students from the Bombay Presidency. The Board was doubtful whether any further increase would result in increased revenue, but they were prepared to consider the matter again if the applications for admission exceeded the number of vacancies in the Institute. The Government of Bombay had recently raised their grant from Rs. 1 lakh annually to Rs. 1,25,000 and the Millowners' Association their contribution from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500. It was estimated, however, that an additional revenue of Rs. 24,000 per annum was required in order that in the near future expenditure might be fully covered by revenue.

The needs of the Institute, therefore, were a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs for minimum capital expenditure and about Rs. 24,000 per annum as an addition to ordinary revenue.

In addition to requesting the assistance of the Millowners' Association in providing funds, the Board of the Institute also invited the Association's co-operation in examining the textile courses at the Institute and requested the Association to send three representatives to confer with three representatives of the Board regarding the instruction given in textile manufactures. The suggested terms of reference to the joint Committee, which would report to the Board, were as follows :—

(1) To examine the suitability of the existing textile courses.

(2) To consider the provision of facilities for the theoretical instruction of apprentices working in mills and in particular the extent to which apprentices might be admitted to particular classes of the existing courses and the extent to which the establishment of additional classes would be necessary ;

(3) To consider what other changes in addition were necessary to enable the Institute to meet more fully the requirements of the mill industry.

The Committee in response to the above request nominated the following following Sub-Committee to confer with the Sub-Committee of the Board of the Institute, *viz.*, **Messrs. S. D. Saklatvala, F. Stones, O.B.E., and T. Watts.**

Subsequently the Board informed the Committee of the Association that it was proposed to alter the constitution of the Board of Trustees. The most important change made was that the five Ripon Memorial Trustees remained as Life Members but that on the death or retirement of any member, his place would not be filled and that on the death or retirement of the 5th, that its, the last member of the Ripon Memorial Trust, the Trust would cease to be represented on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. One additional representative had also been allotted to the Bombay Millowners' Association.

Another important alteration was that the post of the Honorary Secretary was abolished and in future the Principal would act as Secretary to the Trustees.

The Board consequently would henceforth consist of :—

A Chairman to be appointed by Government and the following members :—

7 Members to be nominated by Government ;

5 Members (subject to the provisions explained above) to be representatives of the Ripon Memorial Committee ;

1 Member to be elected by the Trustees of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Fund.

3 Members to be elected by the Bombay Municipality so long as that body should continue to contribute a sum of not less than Rs. 5,000 per annum towards the working expenses of the Institute.

2 Members to be elected by the Bombay Millowners' Association so long as the Association should continue to contribute a sum of not less than Rs. 2,000 per annum towards the maintenance of the Institute.

The Principal of the Schools or Institutions carried on by the Institute to act as Secretary to the Board.

Up to the time of writing a sum of Rs. 94,000 has been contributed by members in response to the Committee's appeal, and this money has been paid into a special Fund and will not be handed over to the authorities of the Institute unless and until the Committee are satisfied that the financial future of the Institute is assured. A full list of the subscribers will be found in *Appendix* **A.**

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL TAXES.

In connection with an enquiry received recently on the subject, the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, was requested to furnish information as to the bases and rates of assessment in Bombay so far as they affect cotton textile factories. The following information was supplied by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes and is here printed for general information :—

" Mills in Bombay are assessed as under :—

(1) The assessment is arrived at by taking 4 per cent. on the cost of the land, and 6 per cent. on the cost of the buildings used for the *bona fide* business purposes of mills and dye works.

(2) All lands used for storing and stacking purposes, and lands required for the general purposes of the mill in the mill compound, are assessed with the buildings.

(3) Chimneys and tanks are also assessed with the buildings.

(4) Lands purchased for future extensions, and not actually used for mill purposes, are to be assessed separately, according to the rateable value of similar land in the neighbourhood, allowing, if necessary, a rebate, if the area is so large that it could not, if not used for mill purposes, be easily let. These lands are to be kept separate from the land actually used for mill purposes, and are to be distinguished by a fence or board to show that they are reserved for future extensions. When used for mill purposes, they are to be assessed at 4 per cent. on value, and added to the assessment of the mill, and

(5) Quarters for Managers, Spinning, Weaving and Carding Masters and others, and stables are assessed on letting value according to the rents prevailing in the locality.

Mills are charged General, Water (by meter measurement) and Halalkhore taxes as shown below for the official year 1922-23 (1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923) :—

General Tax	@ 11%
Fire Tax	@ ½%
Halalkhore Tax	@ 3%

Water Tax by meter measurement at annas 12 per 1,000 gallons.

MUNICIPAL PERMITS TO WORK TEXTILE FACTORIES.

Application of Section 390 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

A member of the Association, towards the end of July 1921, advised the Committee that they had been served with a notice by an Assistant Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality calling upon them to apply for, and obtain from, the Municipal Commissioner a permit to work their mill under Section 390 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916.

The section in question as originally enacted by the Act of 1888 consisted of two sub-sections reading as follows :—

"390 (1) No person shall newly establish in any premises any factory, workshop or workplace in which it is intended that steam, water or other mechanical power shall be employed without the previous written permission of the Commissioner.

(2) The Commissioner may refuse to give such permission if he shall be of opinion that the establishment of such factory, workshop or workplace in the proposed position is objectionable by reason of the density of the population in the neighbourhood thereof or will be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood."

By Section 11 of Bombay Act I of 1916, the following words were added to Section 390 (1):—

" Nor shall any person work, or allow to be worked, any such factory, workshop or workplace without such permission."

In addition, by the same medium a third sub-section was added reading as follows :—

" (3) If any written permission for the establishment of a factory, workshop or workplace granted under Sub-section (1) be revoked by the Commissioner in the exercise of his powers under Sub-section (3) of Section 479, no person shall continue or resume the working or use of such factory, workshop or workplace until such written permission is renewed or a fresh written permission is granted by the Commissioner."

Section 390 of the Act of 1888, as it now reads (*i.e.*, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916) is reproduced for more easy reference :—

" 390 (1) No person shall newly establish in any premises any factory workshop or workplace in which it is intended that steam, water or other mechanical power shall be employed, without the previous written permission of the Commissioner, nor shall any person work, or allow to be worked, any such factory, workshop or workplace without such permission.

(2) The Commissioner may refuse to give such permission if he shall be of opinion that the establishment of such factory, workshop or workplace in the proposed position is objectionable by reason of the density of the population in the neighbourhood thereof, or will be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

(3) If any written permission for the establishment of a factory, workshop or workplace granted under Sub-section (1) be revoked by the Commissioner in the exercise of his powers under Sub-section (3) of Section 479, no person shall continue or resume the working or use of such factory, workshop or workplace until such written permission is renewed or a fresh written permission is granted by the Commissioner."

The member referred to stated that in answer to their question whether the said section was applicable to their mill in spite of its having been established so far back as 1881, the Assistant Health Officer had informed them that the section as amended required every owner of a factory or mill using any kind of mechanical power, including steam, electricity or water power, to obtain from the Municipal Commissioner a permit to work such factory or mill. The member explained that during all the time that had elapsed since the amendment of the Act in 1916 they had not been called upon to obtain such a permit and stated that in their opinion it would be a great hardship to large concerns such as Spinning and Weaving Mills if the Municipal Commissioner, in exercise of the powers vested in him by the said section, refused to give such permit or suspended or revoked it once again. The writers added

that they understood that similar notices had been served upon other mill companies and they desired to know whether the Committee had taken any steps in the matter. They urged the Committee to take immediate steps, unless suitable action had been taken already, with a view to secure exemption from the operation of the section in the case of mills established prior to the date of the amendment of the Act in 1916.

As there appeared to be considerable doubt as to whether the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, under or by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Section 390 of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916, could require the owner of a factory established prior to 1888 in which steam, water or other mechanical power was employed, to obtain his written permission to continue to work, or to allow to be worked, such factory, the Committee in the first instance consulted the Association's Solicitors and subsequently took Counsel's (Sir Binod Chunder Mitter's) opinion in the matter.

Briefly, Counsel was desired to advise the Committee on the following questions :—

(*a*) Whether the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, under or by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Section 390 of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916, can require the owner of a factory established prior to 1888 in which steam, water or other mechanical power is employed, to obtain his written permission to continue to work or to allow to be worked, such factory ?

(*b*) Whether, if the answer to (*a*) is in the negative, the Municipal Commissioner can similarly require the owner of a factory, established after 1888 but before 1916, in which steam, water or other mechanical power is employed, to obtain his written permission to continue to work, or allow to be worked, such factory ?

Counsel answered both the above questions in the affirmative and the Committee therefore decided not to take any further action in the matter at the moment.

For ready reference Counsel's opinion is quoted below in full :—

" Before I discuss the sections, I would make a few observations on the principles which apply to a case like this. The Millowners' Association seems to have an idea that prescriptive right to commit acts which may amount to a public nuisance can be acquired by doing such acts for a great length of time. It has been said no doubt that a right to do acts which may amount to a nuisance may be acquired by doing such acts for a great length of time if the acts amount merely to a *private* nuisance. (See Bliss v. Hall, 4 Bing (N.C.) 183 ; Elliotson v. Feetham and anr., 2 Bing (N.C.) 134 ; Clerk and Lindsell on Torts, 4th Edn., p. 404). No right, however, can be acquired by user, however long, to use one's premises in such a manner as to amount to a *public* nuisance. (See Clerk & Lindsell, 4th Edn., p. 405 ; Garret on the Law of

Nuisances, 3rd Edn., p. 18 ; Russel on Crimes, 7th Edn., p. 1836.) The question, therefore, whether the mills existed before the Act of 1916, apart from the language of the particular statutes with which we are concerned and which I shall presently discuss, is immaterial for if the mills, however long they might have existed, by working commit a public nuisance that would be preventable on proper steps being taken. Another principle that has got to be borne in mind is that a liberal and not a strict construction of the statute has to be made where the question is what is the extent of the power of the Municipality or the Corporation where the power is vested for the public benefit, *e.g.*, prevention of nuisances (Galloway v. The Mayor of London, L. R. I. Eng. & Ir. Ap., p. 34 ; 12 Bom., p. 474). This, however, does not mean that the Corporation can exercise its power arbitrarily. Now the question that we have got to solve is the extent of the power which the Bombay Municipal Act confers upon the Corporation. The power is given with a view to keep a control over the millowners who would work their mills by steam, water or other mechanical power. Such working may easily amount to a public nuisance. Therefore, liberal construction has got to be put upon the sections dealing with this matter. Now the first Section is 390 of Act III of 1888 as amended by Act I of 1916. I agree with what has been said in the case as regards the superfluity of the amendment brought about by the Act of 1916 if the contentions of the millowners were correct. I do not repeat the reasons on this point in my opinion for they have been clearly set forth in the case submitted to me. In my view the ordinary grammatical construction of Sub-Section (1) of Section 390 is against the millowners for the word 'such' would primarily refer to all mills worked by mechanical power. When we come to the amendments which have been introduced to Section 471 this view is made clearer for with the amendment of Section 471 second column it will run as follows :

'Factory not to be newly established or worked without permission.'

"The amendment introduced in the second column of Section 471 with reference to Section 90, sub-section (3) also supports the view I take. The same view gets further support on reference to Section 472 second column where it refers to Section 390. It is that these sections merely are penalizing sections and no doubt the explanations to these sections go to show that they in no way affect the substance of the offence but there is nothing in Section 390 which is against the view I am taking and some meaning must be attributed to the word 'working' which has been added after the word 'established' of the second column of Section 471. I am, therefore, of opinion on a construction of the sections bearing in mind the principles which ought to be applied in a case like this that the view of the Commissioners is right. As I have said the Commissioners cannot exercise their power of withholding license arbitrarily and improper exercise of such power will be restrained by the Courts provided that the arbitrary character of the exercise of such power or the want of *bona fides* can be shown." (*Appendix* **B**).

INDIAN FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

PROPOSED FURTHER AMENDMENT OF THE ACT.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, early in September 1922, forwarded to this Association, a copy of a letter that they had addressed to

the Government of Bombay suggesting certain amendments to the Indian Factories Act 1911, as amended by Act II of 1922, and requested this Association to support their representation.

Briefly stated the amendments suggested by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association were :—

(1) The omission from Section 21 (1) (*a*) sub-section (*ii*) of the words " that, for each period of six hours' work done, there shall be periods of rest of not less than an hour's duration in all," and,

(2) The deletion of sub-section (*a*) of Section 22 and the consequential amendment of sub-section (*b*).

(3) The substitution in Section 27 of the words " one hundred and twenty hours in any two weeks " for the words " sixty hours in any one week."

In replying to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association the Committee stated that they could not see their way to give their support to the representation in the manner desired. In general it appeared to them that most of the difficulties complained of were of a purely local nature and thus would not form a suitable subject for a representation from this Association and, in any case, Government had already had their attention drawn to them by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

In particular the Committee stated that in regard to the first of the suggested amendments they believed that one hour's rest after six hours' work was quite reasonable and suggested that if the Association desired the mills to close at 5-30 p.m. in the evening, work should be commenced at 6-30 a.m., instead of 7 a.m.

With regard to the second suggestion the Committee pointed out that it would be unnecessary to do away with Section 22 (*a*) if the definition of a " week " was altered in the way that they had already advocated, *viz.*, that " *week* means the period between midnight on Wednesday and midnight on the succeeding Wednesday night."

In conclusion the Committee stated that they were definitely opposed to the third suggestion as they considered that to ask for a change of the 60 hours a week proviso would be to go against the entire spirit of the Bill. (*Appendix* **C-1**).

INDIAN FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

Daily Rest Periods in Bombay Mills.

In June 1922 the Committee addressed the Director of Industries, Bombay Presidency, upon the subject of the provisions of section 21 of the Indian Factories Act, XII of 1911, as amended by section 12 of the new Act, which prescribes the periods of work and rest which shall be observed daily by every person employed in a factory.

The Committee stated that for some time past the question of double shift working in the Bombay Cotton Mills had received their serious consideration and in order to assist the Municipal Authorities in maintaining the health of the city they had some time previously passed a resolution to the effect that none of the members of the Association in Bombay should work double shifts as, owing to the shortage of housing accommodation, it had been shown conclusively that any importation of fresh labour in large numbers, which double shift working would necessitate, would be fraught with serious consequences to the community as a whole, particularly from a sanitary point of view. By this self-inflicted ordinance the members of this Association had loyally abided.

The Committee further stated that certain members of the Association who could not agree with the majority on the question of the hours to be worked per day, had, however, since resigned, or been expelled, from the Association and had immediately commenced working double shifts; moreover, in order to enable them to do so, special exemption from the provisions of Section 21 (1) was provided by the factory inspectors under Section 21 (2) (*a*) of the Act with the result that their operatives were allowed to work uninterruptedly for 8 hours without any period of rest.

The financial gain which accrued to the mills in question by such action was obvious and the members of the Association had naturally felt that their own resolution was re-acting unfairly on themselves and representations had been made both to His Excellency the Viceroy and, privately, to H. E. the Governor of Bombay with a view to place all factories on the same basis until such time as the housing and sanitary difficulties in Bombay had been overcome.

In order to make double shift working a success in competition with the 60 hours week for which the new Act now provided it was essential that there should be continuous working throughout the shift without any period of rest and the Committee therefore strongly urged that Government should not, under any consideration, allow any deviation from the periods of work and intervals of rest for which Section 12 of the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1922, made provision until such time as all factories in Bombay could be treated alike in that respect.

The Committee were not, and never had been, averse to double shift working as they realized fully the advantages to be gained by so doing, and the system would long ago have been universally adopted if only the conditions prevailing in the city had permitted of such a course.

In conclusion the Committee stated that many of the members of the Association felt however, with justice, that they were making great sacrifices by not working their factories on double shift without receiving in return either recognition or support from those responsible for the health and welfare of the community at large in whose interests they were made and that unless the Committee received all possible support from Government signs were not wanting that their position might become untenable in the near future and the question of rescinding their resolution and allowing members to act as they thought best in their own interests might have to be considered.

The serious nature of the consequences which might confidently be expected to arise from such a course constituted, however, such a grave menace to the health and well-being of the city as a whole that the Committee submitted that the time had at last arrived for the intervention of Government, if not by more active measures, at least by insistence upon strict adherence to the requirements of their own laws.

In reply the Director of Industries, Bombay, informed the Association that the question of the application of the provisions of Section 12 of the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1922, regarding periods of work and intervals of rest to mills in Bombay working on a system of double shift of 8 hours each without any period of rest was recently submitted by him to Government. The orders of Government, which had since been received, were that Section 30 (2) of the Factories Act as amended did not apply in the case of mills working on double shifts of 8 hours without periods of rest.

Government had also directed that the provisions of the new Section 21 (Section 12 of the amending Act) must be observed. The Director stated that these orders appeared to meet the wishes of the members of this Association and no further action on the Association's letter appeared to be necessary. In view, however, of the importance which naturally attached to an expression of views by the Bombay Millowners' Association the Direotor intimated that he had forwarded a copy of the Association's letter and of his reply to the Government of Bombay for their information. (*Appendix* **C-2**).

INDIAN FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE ACT.

A Special Meeting of the Committee with Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Bombay Presidency, was held on Wednesday, 12th July 1922, to discuss the difficulties anticipated to arise out of the operation of certain provisions of the amended Factories Act.

The following summary of the meeting was subsequently circulated to members :—

> "The Chairman, Mr. J. A. Kay, having thanked Mr. Bell, who was accompanied by Mr. A. H. Fell, Acting Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, for having accepted his invitation to meet the Committee, explained that the members of the Association, in the absence as yet of any rules under the new Factories Act, which had become law as from the 1st July, were anxious to learn how they stood with regard to the question of exemptions and to know generally the lines upon which the Act was to be administered.

During the course of the discussion which ensued, the following main points were considered :—

(1) *The position of Fitters, Turners, Mechanics and others who are required to do sundry work after working hours and on Sundays and other holidays ; also similar cases in which the provisions of Sections* 21, 22, 27 *and* 28, as *amended, have not been observed hitherto in practice* :—

In this connection the Director of Industries explained that the provisions of both Section 27 (60-hour week) and Section 28 (11-hour day) applied in such cases, and added that if the work were done on a Sunday or other holiday a compensatory day of rest would have to be provided.

Exemption in such cases could, however, be given under Sections 30 (1) and (2) and the Director stated that the question of giving exemptions under Section 30 (1) for whole classes of cases was under consideration. In the meantime, pending the final orders of Government, it had been decided that millowners, upon application, should obtain such exemption from the provisions of any of Sections 21, 22, 27 or 28 as might be necessary, so far as that could be done under the provisions of Section 30 (1). In that connection the Director of Industries stated that no difficulty would be experienced, for instance, in obtaining exemption on the lines of Part A of Schedule I of the old Act for a period of six months, or probably even a year, and added that it was intended to be generous in granting exemptions at the outset.

(2) *The question of work on urgent repairs :—*

The Director of Industries pointed out that an exemption order from the local Government was not required then in the case of urgent repairs because, in the words of Section 30 (3), the provisions of Sections 21, 22, 27 and 28 do not apply in such circumstances and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed and the circumstances and conditions had not yet been prescribed. They would, however, be included in the draft rules which would be published, and objections invited, before they were finally adopted. In the meantime the position, therefore, was that each factory manager must decide for himhimself as to what constitutes work on urgent repairs and if the factory inspector disagreed with the decision and thought that so flagrant an abuse of Section 30 (3) had been committed as to warrant a prosecution then it became a question of fact, which the Court alone could determine, as to whether the work in question could be described as " urgent repairs " within the meaning of the section.

(3) *The Standards of Humidification to be prescribed under Section 9, as amended :—*

The Director of Industries stated that no standards of humidification would be laid down until the report of the Adviser to the Government of India on Humidification, who had recently concluded his enquiries in that connection, had been considered by Government. In the meantime, in the event of a prosecution, it would be for the Court to determine whether the atmosphere had been rendered so humid by artificial means as to be

injurious to the health of the persons employed therein. In this connection the Director noted the Committee's desire that they should be afforded an opportunity of discussing any standards that might be proposed before they were finally adopted.

(4) *The definition of "lawfully" employed in a factory in Section* 14 (3) *of the new Act.* :—

The Director stated that for the purposes of Section 14 (3) of the new Act, children *certified* before the 1st July 1921, would be deemed to have been "lawfully employed in a factory" on or before that date. Section 23, as amended, under which the minimum age limit for children is raised to twelve years, will not, therefore, apply to those children in possession of certificates issued before the 1st July 1921.

(5) *Overtime work in the Calendering, Finishing, Sewing, etc., Departments and in Bleaching and Dyeing Houses* :—

In reply to a question by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Director stated that the case of bleaching and dyeing houses, and work in the calendering, finishing, sewing or tailoring departments, for which exemption was prescribed under Section 30 (1) (*a* and *b*) of the old Act, would be treated in exactly the same way as the work specified in Part A of Schedule I of that Act and suggested that application from the mills concerned should be made forthwith for exemption in accordance with the provisions Section 30 (1) (*a* or *c*), as amended.

(6) *Applications for exemption under the new Act* :—

It was agreed that as the Association could not, for obvious reasons, obtain exemption on its own account, individual members should be advised to make immediate application for exemption, upon the lines indicated, from any or all of the provisions of the Act with which they were not in a position immediately to conform and the Director stated that all such applications would be favourably considered."

As a result of the above-mentioned meeting the underquoted notification outlining the procedure to be adopted by those desirous of obtaining exemption from certain sections of the amended Factory Act, was issued by the Government of Bombay on the 14th July. Copies of this notification were circulated to members on the 21st July :—

"No. 2343.—The attention of factory owners is invited to Section 18 of Act XI of 1922 amending the Indian Factories Act 1911. This section gives power to the local Government to exempt certain classes of work in factories and certain classes of factories from the provisions of the law regarding the daily period of rest, the weekly holiday, the sixty-hour week and the eleven-hour day. Occupiers or managers of factories desirous of claiming

exemption for all or any section of their employees from any of the provisions of the amended Sections 21 (rest intervals), 22 (weekly holiday), 27 (sixty-hour week) or 28 (eleven-hour day) should forward their applications to the Difector of Industries, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 31st August 1922, with a statement showing clearly the nature of exemptions required and the grounds on which they are claimed.

(2) Copies of the amending Act are obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, (price annas 3 pies 9, plus postage). Copies of the Factories Act as it will be in force on the 1st of July, may be obtained on payment either from the Superintendent of Government Printing (Bombay), Poona, or from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Old Custom House, Bombay."

Towards the end of August 1922 the Director of Industries informed the Committee that he had received a number of applications from different mills for exemption from various sections of the amended Factories Act. Some of these applications had asked for more latitude than that allowed under the 1911 Act. In order to regularise the position the Director suggested that if exemptions were recommended to Government on the lines set forth in the undernoted statement for a period of six months or longer, if necessary, it would meet all the reasonable difficulties of mills during the transition period.

Class of work as detailed in Schedule I, Part A of the old Act for which exemption is proposed.	Section or sections of the Act as amended from which exemption is proposed.			
	Rest period.	Sunday.	60 hours.	11 hour day.
(*a*) Supervising staff, clerks, watchmen and messengers	21	22	27	28
(*b*) Work in Mechanic shop and engineering generally	21	22	27	28
*(*c*) General cleaning, walls, tanks, humidifiers, etc.	..	22	27	28
(*d*) Oiling, examining, supervising, aiding and general repairs to Machinery	21	22	27	28
(*e*) Processes of Packing, Bundling or Bailing of finished articles, receiving and despatching goods	..	..	27	28
(*f*) Sizing	21	..	..	..
(*g*) Calendering, Finishing, Bleaching and Dyeing	21	..	27	28

In the case of calendering, finishing, cloth printing, bleaching and dyeing it was suggested that a maximum limit of two hours a day should be allowed for overtime and that overtime work should be paid for at the rate of at least $1\frac{1}{4}$ times the normal.

In replying to the Director of Industries the Committee stated that they were of opinion that in the cases of the classes of work specified in Schedule 1, Part A of the old Act and, in addition, sizing and calendering, finishing, bleaching and dyeing, exemption should be allowed, at any rate during the transition period, from Sections 21, 22, 27 and 28 and not only, as was proposed by the Director, from certain of these sections.

* Exemption to be given either under 22 and 27 or 27 and 28 but not all of those sections.

In regard to the question of overtime the Committee agreed with the suggestion that a maximum limit of two hours a day should be allowed for overtime in the case of calendering, finishing, cloth printing and dyeing provided that separate provision was made for the process of the bleach croft. The Committee also agreed that the remuneration for overtime work should be at least 1¼ times greater than for ordinary work, which was in accordance with the provisions of the amended Act.

In replying to the above the Director of Industries asked the Committee to explain to him more fully the grounds on which they based their request. The Collector added that the questions at issue were :—

(1) For staff engaged in work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wells, humidifying or ventilating apparatus tunnels, blowroom flues or line shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories :—

it was proposed to give exemption from either

(*a*) Section 22 (weekly holiday) and Section 27 (sixty-hours' week), or

(*b*) Section 27 (sixty-hours' week) and Section 28 (eleven-hours' day).

The Committee thought that staff employed on work of the description given above, should be exempt from Section 21 (daily rest period), Section 22 (weekly holiday), Section 27 (60-hours' week) and Section 28 (11 hours' day). These seemed to be too onerous terms of employment. The main question was, however, whether they were *necessary* at the present time. From observation of actual conditions it was believed that the proposal made by the Factory Department would meet the requirements of practically every mill and would not disturb to any appreciable extent existing practice.

(2) For staff engaged on the process of packing, bundling, or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods :—

it was proposed to give exemption from Section 27 (60-hours' week) and Section 28 (11-hours' day).

The Committee thought that such staff should not also be allowed the daily period of rest (Section 21) or the weekly holiday (Section 22). The necessity for these further exemptions was also not understood by the Director.

(3) For staff engaged in sizing, exemption was proposed from the provisions of Section 21 (daily rest period) but the Committee desired exemption also from Sections 22, 27 and 28. These exemptions were not allowed under the 1911 Act.

(4) For staff engaged in calendering, cloth finishing, printing, bleaching and dyeing, exemption was proposed from the provisions of Sections 21, 27 and 28, but the Committee desired also to abolish the weekly holiday (Section 22) and to make separate provision for the process of the " bleach croft." The Director regretted that he did not understand what was intended by the last suggestion and asked the Committee to state more precisely what further separate provision was required and explain its object and necessity. The Director explained that the idea underlying exemptions for bleaching and dyeing was to allow for the uncertainty regarding the period within which these processes would be completed. It was not intended that the 12-hours' day for them should be regarded as normal with a further allowance of time by exemption for unfinished processes.

The sanction of Government was required for all exemptions. Those proposed by the Factory Department were believed to be, in the main, in accordance with current working practice and would not appreciably affect existing working conditions. The Director added that if the Committee would indicate, in each of the four cases given above, their reason for thinking that the additional exemptions asked for were necessary at the present time, these would be placed before Government for their consideration.

After consulting the Technical Advisory Sub-Committee, the General Committee submitted to the Director of Industries their views as under, on the various points raised by him.

(1) The Committee observed that of the staff engaged in the work specified in item (*c*) of Schedule I, Part A of the 1911 Act, *i.e.*, work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings and other portions of factory, buildings, etc., it was proposed to give exemptions from *either*

(*a*) Section 22 (weekly holiday) and Section 27 (sixty-hours' week) ; *or*

(*b*) Section 27 (sixty-hour's week) and Section 28 (eleven hours' day),

but not from Section 21 (daily rest period), Section 22, Section 27 and Section 28 as recommended by this Association.

After careful consideration the Committee were inclined to agree that the Government's proposals would meet the requirements of practically every mill and accordingly they preferred the first of the two alternatives, namely, exemption from Section 22 (weekly holiday) and Section 27 (sixty-hours' week).

(2) With regard to the staff engaged in the process of packing, bundling, or baling of finished articles, or the receiving and despatching of goods, *i.e.*, work of the nature specified in item (*e*) of Schedule I, Part A of the original Act, the Committee noted that Government proposed to give exemption from Section 27 (sixty-hours' week) and Section 28 (eleven-hours' day) instead of from all four sections as was suggested by this Association.

In this connection the Committee were of opinion that exemption from Section 22 (weekly holiday) should be allowed instead of from Section 28 (eleven-hours' day) as delivery of manufactured goods was often taken on holidays on account of the shipping arrangements involved, while such days provided excellent opportunities for stock-taking of a more thorough nature than was possible while the mill was working. Subject therefore to the acceptance by Government of this proviso the Committee were prepared to waive the question of exemptions from Sections 21 and 28 and they thought that if exemptions were allowed in this instance from Section 22 (weekly holiday) and Section 27 (sixty-hours' week) it would meet the case.

(3) For staff engaged on sizing, exemption was proposed from the provisions of Section 21 (daily rest period) but this Association asked for exemption also from Sections 22, 27 and 28.

In consideration of the fact that the further exemptions from Sections 22, 27 and 28 were not allowed under the 1911 Act and having regard to all the circumstances the Committee were prepared to agree to Government's proposal to allow exemption from Section 21 only.

(4) For staff engaged in calendering, finishing, cloth printing, bleaching and dyeing (*vide* Schedule I, Part B of the original Act) exemption was proposed from the provisions of Sections 21, 27 and 28, but not from Section 22 (weekly holiday) as recommended by this Association, which also asks that separate provision should be made in the case of bleach croft. In that regard the Committee noted that the Director requested an explanation in regard to the bleach croft and that the main idea underlying exemptions for bleaching and dyeing was to allow for the uncertainty regarding the period within which these processes would be completed and that it was not intended that the 12, hours' day should be regarded as the normal one in these cases, with a further allowance of time by exemption for unfinished processes.

The Committee devoted particular attention to the points raised in the foregoing connection and drew the attention of the Director to the fact that the men engaged in the process of the bleach croft for whom special exemption was required were " Kiermen " employed on the boiling kiers in the actual bleaching of the cloth or yarn. The usual custom was to fill up the kiers in the evening and boil the cloth during the night, necessitating at least one man being on duty to see that the required pressure was not exceeded. The duties of the men in question approximate very closely to those of boiler serangs and the Committee only required that Kiermen should be allowed to work 12 hours a day normally, without " a further allowance of time by exemption for unfinished processes."

In the circumstances above noted the Committee were of opinion that Government's proposal met the case and would only apply to Kiermen, whose duties were light and as they took their meals in the department at their leisure the Committee did not consider that any hardship would arise from the fact that they were not allowed a daily period of rest.

There seemed at this stage to be agreement between the Committee of the Association and the Director of Industries regarding the exemptions which would cover the transition period when the provisions of the new Act were being brought into force. The only point that called for remark from the Director in his further correspondence on the subject was the Committee's suggestion that, as regards the staff engaged in the process of packing, bundling and baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods, it would be better that exemptions should be given from Section 22 (weekly holiday) and Section 27 (sixty hours' week) instead of from the

provisions of Section 27 (sixty hours' week) and Section 28 (eleven hours' day) as proposed by the Director. He had no objection to the suggestion made by the Committee except to point out that exemption for the class of workers must ultimately be given under Section 30 (1) (*a*) which provides for exemption from the provisions of Sections 27 and 28. The exemption sought by the Committee from Section 22 and Section 27 could not, therefore, extend beyond the transition period.

The position was, the Director stated, that it was agreed that exemptions would be given during the transition period as set forth in the following schedule :—

Class of work for which exemption is proposed.	Section or sections of the new Factories Act from which exemption is proposed.	Period for proposed exemption.
(*a*) Work by the supervising staff, clerks, watchmen or messengers.	21, 22, 27, 28.	30th June, 1923.
(*b*) Work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry, the boiler-house, the engine-room or power house, or in connection with the mill-gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts, or the steam or water pipes or pumps.	21, 22, 27, 28.	
(*c*) Work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wells, humidifying or ventilating apparatus, tunnels, blow-room flues or line-shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories ..	22, 27.	
(*d*) Work by persons engaged in oiling, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the oiling, examining or repair of any machinery or other thing whatsoever which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory	21, 22, 27, 28.	
(*e*) Work on the processes of packing, bundling or bailing of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods	27, 28.	
(*f*) Sizing	21.	
Calendering, finishing, cloth printing, bleaching and dyeing ..	21, 27, 28.	

The Director was of opinion that it would be convenient if the exemptions were arranged to expire on the 30th June, 1923, that is, twelve calendar months after the new Act had been in force.

Continuing, the Director requested the Committee to observe that these exemptions were not all exemptions under the Act. The only legal exemptions which could be given were those specified in Section 30 (1) of the amended Act. Legally, therefore, all that had been arranged was that in cases of breaches of the law which were included amongst any of the exemptions

shown in the foregoing Schedule, no proceedings of prosecutions would be instituted by his Department within the period ending 30th June, 1923.

Accordingly the Director invited the attention of the Committee to the need of giving early consideration to the claims which it proposed to make for legal exemptions under the provisions of Section 30 (1) of the new Act. He pointed out that the Committee would find that some of the exemptions allowed could not be brought within the scope of any of the sub-clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of Section 30. He informed the Committee, however, that his Department would place a liberal interpretation upon the wording of sub-clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of Section 30 (1). Nevertheless it was clear that there were exemptions provided for in the schedule printed above which could not be brought within the scope of Section 30 (1) without undue straining of the letter of the law, and if the Committee were of opinion that it was essential that continued provision should be made for exemptions of this kind, he thought that the situation should be fairly faced and the amendment of the law taken into consideration. The Director added that in industries other than the cotton mill industry one or two cases of that kind had already come to notice, and he asked the Committee to make the claims for exemptions in two parts (1) those which it considered could be given under the provisions of section 30 (1), showing in each case the particular sub-clause under which exemption was claimed, and (2) those to which the provisions of clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of Section 30 (1) could not be made to apply. In framing those lists the Director recommended that the Committee should note that it was the wish of the Government of India that exemptions under clause (2) of Section 30 should be given sparingly and that none of the provisions in sections 21, 22, 27, and 28 should apply to work on urgent repairs. In the latter connection the referred the Committee to Nos. 81 and 83 of the draft (Bombay) rules under the Factories Act, which read as follows :

> " 81. Where, under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 30, any factory requires exemption from the provisions of sections 21, 22, 27, or 28, the following conditions shall be observed :—
>
> (*a*) Within 24 hours of the commencement of the work on urgent repairs written notice shall be sent to the inspector describing briefly the nature of the urgent repairs and the period of their duration.
>
> (*b*) In all cases of urgent repairs in which the provisions of sections 21, 22, 27, or 28 are not observed every person employed in the factory for more than sixty hours in any one week shall be paid, in respect of the overtime, at a rate which shall be at least one and a quarter times the rate at which he is generally paid.
>
> " 83. Where men are exempted from the provisions of section 27 and section 28, the overtime permitted shall not be such as to make the hours of work exceed seventy-two in any one week. Nothing in this rule applies to work on urgent repairs carried out under the conditions laid down in rule 81."

The following tabular analysis shows at a glance the " exceptions " from the provisions of the Indian Factories Act which are being allowed up till the end of June, 1923. The exceptions which can be continued after that date are shown in column 3 and those which cannot be legally granted as exemptions are shown in column 5.

Class of work which is admitted as an "exception" during the transition period ending 30th June 1923 and for which exemption was to be considered.	Sectional "exceptions" allowed up to 30th June 1923.	(a) Legal sectional exceptions which might be recommended to Government.	Recommended under section.	(b) Sectional "exceptions" which were then in force but which could not be recommended for continuation as legal exceptions.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	
Schedule I Part A, 1911 Act.					
(a) Work by the supervising staff and clerks.	21, 22, 27, 28.	..	..	..	These classes are exempted by Section 29 and draft rules 53 and 54. There was no need for further action.
Work by the watchmen or messengers.	21, 22, 27, 28.	27, 28.	30 (1) (a)	21, 22.	The case of watchmen, peons and messengers was under separate consideration. The first question was whether these persons came within the definition of "employed" (Sec. 2 (2) (d) of the Act). Legal opinion was being obtained. If watchmen, etc., came within the definition of "employed" a second question arises whether they could be brought within the scope of Section 29 as "employed in a confidential capacity." If watchmen, etc., were "employed" but not "employed in a confidential capacity" they could be exempted only from Sections 27 and 28 (*see* Section 30 (1) (a)). Pending receipt of legal opinion consideration of their position may remain in abeyance.
(b) Work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry, the boilerhouse, the engine-room or power house, or in connection with the mill-gearing, the electric driving, or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts, or the steam or water pipes or pumps.	21, 22, 27, 28.	27, 28.	30 (1) (a)	21, 22.	Under Section 30 (3) the staff mentioned in column 1 could be employed on urgent repairs without Sections 21, 22, 27 or 28 being applicable at all. (*See* in this connection Nos. 81 and 83 of the draft rules published in Government Notification G. D. No. 2343, dated 24th July, 1922.) For work on ordinary repairs and overhauls the staff came under case (a) of Section 30 (1) and exemption could be given only from the provisions of Sections 27 and 28.
(c) Work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wells, humidifying or ventilating apparatus, tunnels, blow-room flues or line shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories ..	22, 27.	27, 28.	30 (1) (a)	22.	
(d) Work by persons engaged in oiling, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the oiling, examining, or repair of any machinery or other thing whatso-	21, 22, 27, 28.	27, 28.	30 (1) (a)	21, 22.	

Class of work which is admitted as an "exception" during the transition period ending 30th June 1923 and for which exemption was to be considered.	Sectional 'exceptions" allowed up to 30th June 1923.	(a) Legal sectional exceptions which might be recommended to Government.	Recommended under section.	(b) Sectional "exceptions" which were then in force but which could not be recommended for continuation as legal exemptions.	Remark.
1	2	3.	4	5	
ever which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory ..					
(e) Work on the processes of packing, bundling or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods.	22, 27.	27, 28.	30 (1) (a)	22.	It was a wide interpretation of Section 30 (1) (a) to bring the work of packing, etc., within its scope. This work did not need necessarily be done outside factory hours. The Director was prepared, however, to consider a claim for exemption either from Section 27 or Section 28 or from both.
Sizing	21.	..	..	21.	
Calendering, and finishing.	21, 27, 28.	.	..	21, 27, 28.	
Cloth printing, bleaching and dyeing	21, 27, 28.	21.	30, (1)(c)	27, 28.	Kiermen or persons employed on the bleachcroft process could be exempted from Sections 27 and 28 under Section 30 (1) (a) but not the main body of workers in bleaching and dyeing.

Appendix **C-3.**

INDIAN FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

Form "D" under Section 35 of the Act.

In May 1922, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, forwarded copies of a proposed form D, being the registers of workers required by Section 35 of the amended Indian Factories Act, and requested an expression of the Committee's opinion as to its adoption under the new Factories rules to be subsequently framed in accordance with the Act (*vide* "Draft Rules under the amended Factories Act," p. 40).

In reply the Committee stated that the only criticism of the form in question which they had to offer was its unwieldiness as, although the width of the truncated specimen submitted was of convenient size, it would appear that the complete form would be nearly three times that width and presumably the same length ; this when bound would make an extremely inconvenient sized book. Accordingly the Committee suggested that a form on the lines of a specimen submitted by them whilst differing in no wise from that proposed by the Chief Inspector, as far as information went, would prove to be far more convenient and easy to handle.

From subsequent correspondence it, however, transpired that the Committee's recommendation was based on a misunderstanding as the form suggested by the Director was required to show the hours that the operatives should work while the Committee were under the impression that it was required to show the hours actually worked. In the light of this information the Committee accordingly agreed that Form "D" should be drawn up in the manner suggested by the Director. (*Appendix* **C-4**).

INDIAN FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

DRAFT RULES.

The Government of Bombay in August 1922 forwarded to the Association, for expression of opinion thereon, a copy of a draft of the new rules which it was intended to issue under the Indian Factories Act. (The draft rules along with a copy of the old rules were published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette of the 3rd August 1922.)

After a reference to the Technical Advisory Sub-Committee, the Committee, in replying to the Government of Bombay, submitted the following observations on such of the draft rules as required comment on account of either the manner or degree in which they differed from the existing ones :—

Definitions : Rule 2 (*d*). The old rules did not contain this definition but it appeared to be necessary under the amended Act and the Committee had no objection to its insertion.

Inspection : Rule 3. This rule provided for the inspection of factories, other than seasonal ones, twice yearly instead of four times a year and the Committee saw no objection to the change.

Rule 4. The Committee approved of the suggestion that an inspection book should henceforth be bound.

Rule 5 (*a*) (2). The Committee agreed to the suggestion that the Inspector should not only be required to satisfy himself that all the children employed were duly certified as before, but also that "none were employed who were obviously unfit."

Rule 5 (*a*) (3). The Committee agreed to the inclusion in the register of a column showing the nature of the operative's employment but they did not consider that the form prescribed (Form D) was suitable for use in that connection as it was essential that the columns relating to the operative's hours of work should be filled in every day owing to the extremely irregular attendance of the work-people. They accordingly suggested that the register should be made to serve the same purpose as a muster-roll and, if necessary, that two forms should be used, "D-1" in the case of mills

in which a daily interval of one hour and standard hours of work, *viz.*, 7 a.m.—12 noon and 1 p.m.—6 p.m. were observed, which included practically all mills in Bombay at the present time, and "D-2" in the case of mills in which two intervals of half an hour each were allowed. The following was a draft of the form D-1 proposed in this regard :—

DRAFT FORM D-I.

DISTRICT. **PLACE.** **FACTORY.**

No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Religion.	Nature of Work.	HOURS OF WORK.												Total weekly Hours.	Remarks.
					Day of Week.		Day of Week.		Day of Week.		Day of Week.		Day of Week.		Day of Week.			
					1st Period. (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd Period. (1 p.m.—6 p.m.).	1st Period. (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd Period. (1 p.m.—6 p.m.).	1st Period. (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd Period. (1 p.m.—6 p.m.).	1st Period. (7 a.m.—12 noon.	2nd Period. (1 p.m.—6 p.m.).	1st Period. (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd Period. 1 p.m.—6 p.m.).	1st Period. 7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd Period. (1 p.m.—6 p.m.).	1st Period. (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd Period. (1 p.m.—6 p.m.).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Rule 5 (*a*) (6).

The Committee did not consider that the form of notice suggested (Form C) was applicable or suitable to the hours of work in the Bombay mill industry nor could they understand the purpose served by the columns numbered 1—5 as the utmost number of shifts possible in 24 hours was four.

Rule 5 (*b*).

This rule provided for an enquiry into the cause of all accidents, and not only serious ones, as was the case under the existing rules, and the Committee saw no objection to the alteration.

Duties of Certifying Surgeons :

Rule 9 (*b*).

In this connection the Committee invited the attention of Government to the views expressed by them on this subject in their letter of the 7th June 1921 (*See* page 60 of the Association's Report for 1921) when commenting on the provisions of the amending Bill, namely, that under the existing arrangements children had to go from all parts of Bombay to the office of the Certifying Surgeon and, as many of them were illiterate and often unable to state their requirements, a considerable amount of unnecessary time and labour was wasted before they were finally passed by the Certifying Surgeon. Nor was it possible always to send a responsible officer down with the children. In the circumstances the Committee considered it very desirable that section 7 of the Act should be so amended as to provide that Certifying Surgeons should be required to attend at factories at certain periods, after giving previous notice

of, say, 24 hours, for the purpose of examining children and granting certificates. The section in question had not been amended in the manner suggested but Rule 13 (1) of the proposed draft required that the Certifying Surgeon should ordinarily visit every factory in which children were known to be employed at least once in every four months after giving due notice of his intention to do so. The existing Rule 13 contained no such provision and whilst it was possible the amendment was an attempt to meet their views the Committee recommended that Rule 9 (*b*) of the draft rules should be so amended as to provide that the examination of children should always take place at the mills.

Rule 13 (1). The Committee's remarks in connection with Rule 9 (*b*), *ante*, dealt with the amendment of this section.

Rule 13 (2) and (3.) Beyond noting that the Certifying Surgeon would henceforth be required, after examination of children in possession of Provisional Certificates, to destroy such certificates and issue his own certificates in their place, instead, as was the practice in vogue, of merely countersigning the Provisional Certificate, the Committee did not consider that these sections called for any comment.

Rules 14 and 15. These rules were innovations but the Committee did not see any objection to their inclusion.

Sanitary Conditions: Rules 16—20. These were substantially the same as the old Rules 14—17, and were approved.

Prevention of Overcrowding: Rule 21. This was an innovation to which the Committee had no objection.

Provision of Sanitary Accommodation: Rules 22—25. The amendments to the existing rules in this connection were not important and were approved.

Provision of means of escape in case of Fire: Rules 29—31. The existing rules did not contain any provisions of this nature but they appeared to be desirable and were approved.

Fencing and Guarding of Machinery: Rule 32. This was a new rule which provided for the fencing of transmission machinery but it was not open to serious objection so long as its provisions were enforced with discretion, *e.g.*, the fencing of driving belts for ring frames might present difficulties and would appear to be impossible in certain circumstances.

Textile Factories: Rules 33—37. The only material difference between the draft rules and the old rules in this connection was contained in the draft Rule 35 which prescribed special conditions in the case of carding machines and was approved.

Additional Fencing in Ginning Factories: Rule 38.

The Committee could see no objection to the inclusion of special provisions of this nature in the case of such factories.

Protection of persons attending to Machinery or Boilers: Rules 39—43.

The main alterations in the present rules under this heading were contained in the draft Rule 41, in which the words "an effective non-skid device" were substituted for the word "spurs" which occurred in the existing rule (21) (*iii*), and in draft Rule 42 under which only tight trousers were allowed to be worn, to be provided by the occupier free of cost, instead of as hitherto either a loin cloth or tight trousers. The Committee had no objection to the amendments in question but they doubted whether the operatives would ever be induced to wear the trousers.

Rest Interval: Rules 44—46.

These were new rules necessitated by the amendment to section 21 of the Act and required no comment.

Holidays: Rules 47—49.

Although Rule 49 required that the approved compensatory periods of rest should be entered in Form J, no provision appeared to have been made in the form as drafted for such entries and the Committee suggested that the draft be amended accordingly.

Persons exempted under Section 29: Rule 53 (*c*).

The Committee were strongly of opinion that the definition of persons holding positions of supervision or management should not depend upon the opinion of individual Inspectors but should be embodied in the rules. The following was a list of the employees in the various departments who, in the opinion of the Committee, should come under any such definition :—

Department.	*Class of employee.*
Engineering.	Departmental Head. Assistants. Foremen Mechanics. Head Electrician. Boiler Serang.
Blow-room.	Departmental Head.
Card-room and Spinning Departments.	Assistants. Head Jobbers. Jobbers.
Weaving.	Departmental Head. Assistants. Head Jobbers. Jobbers. Overseers.
General.	All Departmental Heads. Assistants. Day and Night Watchmen.
Dyeing, Bleaching, Calendering, Finishing, etc.	Departmental Head. Assistants. Overseers.

Accidents : Rules 62—67.

The Committee recommended the insertion, in Rule 64, after the words " information of his death ", of the words " as far as can reasonably be done " or words to the same effect, as intimation was not always received of the death of an operative following an accident owing to the habits of the work-people, who often left hospital without permission or warning, even when seriously injured. The Committee had no objections to raise in connection with the remainder of the draft rules under this heading.

Rule 79.

The relative form appeared to be Form P and not Form B as was stated in this rule.

Rules 79-83.

These rules were necessitated by the provisions of the amended Act and the Committe had no comments to make in regard thereto. (*Appendix* **C-5**.)

MILL HOLIDAYS FOR 1922.

The Committee on the 23rd of May, 1922, forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Factories a copy of the list of holidays which, at the beginning of the year, they had recommended members of the Association to observe during the current year in accordance with the provisions of section 22 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, and in connection therewith enquired whether the list, in respect of the period July to December inclusive, met the requirements of the new Act.

The Committee requested that, in the event of any amendment of the list being necessary, the Chief Inspector of Factories might advise them accordingly and at the same time indicate the nature of the alterations necessary and the reasons for the same.

In reply the Chief Inspector of Factories stated that in the list the weeks—30th July to 5th August, and, 1st to 7th October—did not comply with the requirements of sections 2 (8) and 27 of the Factories Act, as amended.

In forwarding to the Government of India, Department of Industries, a copy of the above correspondence the Committee pointed out that the Bill further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as originally introduced, made provision, in effect, for Sunday to be observed as a compulsory holiday but that, in consequence of representations made by the industrial community, the Bill in that respect was subsequently amended by the Select Committee with the result that section 22, sub-section (1), had been retained intact except for the addition of the following proviso, namely :—

> " Provided that no such substitution shall be made as will result in any person working for more than ten consecutive days without a holiday for a whole day."

The reason for the retention of the original section was explained by the Select Committee in their report on section 13 of the Bill in the following words :—

"..... It also meets the various objections which have been raised to the section as it stands in the Bill. The Bill did not appear to take account of the various important religious holidays which do not necessarily fall upon any particular day in the week."

In the light of the foregoing remarks the Committee invited the attention of the Government of India to the list of holidays recommended by this Association for adoption during the current year and, in particular, to the substitution therein, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1911, of Saturday, the 29th July for Sunday, the 30th idem and of Monday the 7th August for Sunday, the 6th August. These alterations, which were occasioned by two Hindu holidays, namely, Nag Panchami and Narli Purnima, respectively, were opposed by the Chief Inspector of Factories upon the grounds that they were not in accordance with the requirements of section 2 (8) and section 27 of the amended Act. A similar objection was raised also to the substitution of Saturday the 30th September for Sunday the 1st October, the former day being the Dusera holiday. In the opinion of the Committee, however, the amended Act was quite clear on both points.

During the proceedings of the Select Committee, the Association's representative, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., M.L.A., had raised the question of the definition of " a week " contained in section 2 (8), of the Bill and the difficulties to which it might give rise in the foregoing connection but he was informed that the proposed amendment of section 22 in the manner already described met the case fully.

In the circumstances the Committee requested that the necessary instructions might be issued with a view to the acceptance by the Chief Inspector of Factories of the object of the amended Act, as defined in section 13 of the amending Act. The Committee, however, urged that if any doubt remained as to the inconsistency of section 2 (8) and section 27 in the light of the amended section 22, immediate effect should be given to the provisions of the latter section pending the amendment of the other two sections as otherwise it was clear that the intention of the Legislature to permit of the substitution for Sunday of another holiday was frustrated.

In replying to the Committee's representation the Government of India in the Department of Industries, in July 1922, stated that the question of the administration of the Factories Act was one which primarily concerned the Local Governments and they, therefore, recommended the Committee to address the Government of Bombay with regard to the interpretation of the provision relating to weekly holidays that was being enforced by the Chief Inspector of Factories in Bombay.

The Government of India added, however, that they recognized the difficulty which had been discussed in the Committee's letter on the subject and they believed that the additional restriction on the weekly holiday to which the Committee had drawn attention was not intended or foreseen by the Legislature. As the Committee had pointed out the provisions of the Act, as finally passed, differed materially in respect of holidays from the original

proposals of the Government of India and the changes were introduced chiefly in order to render possible the free substitution of important religious holidays for Sundays as occasion required. For these reasons the Government of India were considering the possibility of introducing legislation in order to remove the difficulty that had arisen.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India, the Committee requested the Director of Industries, Bombay, to lay the Association's correspondence with the Government of India before the Bombay Government and to obtain, at an early date, a reply upon the following points:—

(1) Whether, in the light of the Government of India's letter, the Government of Bombay still required that Sunday, the 30th July, should be observed as a holiday having regard to the fact that Saturday, the 29th idem, had already been notified by the Committee as such ;

(2) Similarly, whether, if, as it might be presumed, no amendment of the Act in the manner indicated had been effected by the Indian Legislature by the 30th September, Sunday, the 1st October, was also to be observed as a holiday despite the fact that Saturday, the 30th September, would be so observed.

The Committee expressed a hope that, in view of the exceptional nature of the circumstances in which their request was made, they might be afforded a favourable reply to the foregoing questions in time to enable them to advise all members of the Association accordingly. The Committee added that if members were compelled, owing to the non-receipt of Government's orders before the date in question, to close the mills for two days, Saturday and Sunday, the loss sustained by them would be considerable and that the employees also, the majority of whom were engaged on piece-work, would suffer to a proportionate extent. Subsequently, however, a satisfactory assurance was received from Government and members were enabled to work their mills on both of the dates in question.

Pursuant to the undertaking given by them the Government of India in the Department of Industries addressed Local Governments on the 19th July 1922 and explained that the provisions of the amended Factories Act relating to the weekly holiday were substantially different from those which they had originally proposed. Amendments had been introduced in the Select Committee, chiefly at the instance of certain members from the Bombay Presidency who were anxious to permit the Bombay mills to continue the practice of substituting various Hindu and Mahomedan festivals for Sundays from time to time. The difficulty which had since arisen was certainly not foreseen. The Legislature had in effect taken away an advantage which they expressly intended to confer.

The Government of India considered that the difficulty could be removed by altering the present definition of the week to read :

" *Week* means the period between midnight on Wednesday and midnight on the succeeding Wednesday night."

As the substituted day could not be more than three days' distance either way from the Sunday for which it was substituted, a holiday must fall within every week as above defined. So far as the Government of India

could judge, the above definition would not involve any administrative difficulties in connection with the other provisions of the Act. Nor should it cause any inconvenience except, possibly, the alteration of a few registers. In view of the fact that the revised Act was already in operation, the Government of India were anxious that the existing anomaly should be removed at an early date.

In forwarding to the Committee a copy of their Resolution embodying the foregoing letter of the Department of Industries, the Government of Bombay requested the opinion of the Association on the proposal of the Government of India to alter the definition of the week in the manner described.

After a reference to the Standing Technical Advisory Sub-Committee, the Committee stated, in reply, that they were in agreement with the suggestion of the Government of India, amending the definition of the week in the Factories Act to read :—

"*Week* means the period between midnight on Wednesday and midnight on the succeeding Wednesday night." (*Appendix* **C-6**).

MILL HOLIDAYS FOR 1923.

The following Holidays were recommended by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for general adoption during the year 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act :—

Month and Date.		Day of the Week.	Festival.
January	1st	Monday	*New Year Day.*
	7th	SUNDAY.	
	13th	Saturday	*Makar Sankrant.*
	21st	SUNDAY.	
	28th	Do.	
February	4th	SUNDAY.	
	13th	Tuesday	*Maha Shivaratri.*
	18th	SUNDAY.	
	25th	Do.	
March	3rd	Saturday	*Holi.*
	4th	SUNDAY.	
	5th	Monday	
	11th	SUNDAY.	
	18th	Do.	
	26th	Monday	*Ram Navami.*
April	1st	SUNDAY.	
	8th	Do.	
	15th	Do.	
	22nd	Do.	
	29th	Do.	

Month and Date.		Day of the Week.	Festival.
May	6th	SUNDAY.	
	13th	Do.	
	20th	Do.	
	27th	Do.	
June	3rd	SUNDAY.	
	10th	Do.	
	17th	Do.	
	24th	Do.	
July	1st	SUNDAY.	
	8th	Do.	
	15th	Do.	
	24th	Tuesday	*Ashadi Ekadashi.*
	29th	SUNDAY.	
August	5th	SUNDAY.	
	12th	Do.	
	17th	Friday	*Nag Panchami.*
	26th	SUNDAY.	*Narli Purnima.*
September	4th	Tuesday	*Gokul Asthami.*
	9th	SUNDAY.	
	14th	Friday	*Ganesh Chaturthi.*
	18th	Tuesday	*Gowri Visarjan.*
	23rd	SUNDAY.	*Anant Chaturdashi.*
	30th	Do.	
October	10th	Wednesday	*Sarva Pirta Amvasa.*
	14th	SUNDAY.	
	19th	Friday	*Dasara.*
	28th	SUNDAY.	
November	4th	SUNDAY.	
	8th	Thursday	*Diwali.*
	9th	Friday	
	10th	Saturday	
	18th	SUNDAY.	
	25th	Do.	
December	2nd	SUNDAY.	
	9th	Do.	
	16th	Do.	
	23rd	Do.	

EDUCATION OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

The Director of Industries towards the end of November 1922, forwarded to the Committee of the Association for such remarks as they might desire to make thereon a copy of the instructions that Government had requested him to bring to the notice of Millowners in connection with certain suggestions made by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, regarding factory schools.

The Deputy Educational Inspector in his report had stated that the object of establishing and maintaining factory schools would probably be best fulfilled if they were managed by the leaders of the class or classes to which these children belonged. It was for consideration whether Unions of millhands recently formed might be invited to open schools for factory children on certain terms, as they were directly interested in the education of these children. Next to these Unions, Welfare Societies and Social Service Leagues were perhaps in a better position to work the schools satisfactorily than mill authorities or others. The latter did not know the real wants of these children or the obstacles in the path of their education so well as the former bodies, nor were they so fully trusted. At least they might be consulted however in revising the syllabus.

The Deputy Educational Inspector further stated that the provision of the following facilities would probably tend to make the schools more popular since they were of a tangible nature which the children and their parents would at once appreciate :—

(1) Providing light refreshment in the form of Chana-Mamara (fried gram and rice) every day.

(2) Providing every pupil with two suits of clothes if the guardian paid for one. The suits to be changed once a week ; the child should wear one and the other should remain in the school which should arrange for its washing.

(3) Every child should take a bath daily or on alternate days under the supervision of the teacher.

(4) Nail-paring, teeth-cleansing and hair-dressing drill should be performed once a week.

The last two items should be provided for in the Time-table. Refreshments should be served at the close of the school hours.

The instructions of the Government of Bombay on the above report were to the effect that besides the factory schools referred to by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, there were several classes for factory children conducted by private bodies such as the Social Service League. Government, however, considered that no rapid progress in the education of factory children could be looked for until compulsory education was introduced in the areas in which these children resided throughout the Presidency. In the meanwhile the Director of Industries was requested to bring the suggestions of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, to the notice of the Millowners and to advise them to give effect to them as far as possible. He was also requested to suggest to the Millowners the possibility of adopting the system of indirect

compulsion which was understood to work well in the Social Service League classes. Under this system the pass for the child who was going to work on the following day was kept with the school master who handed it to the child if he attended school.

The Committee in replying to the Director of Industries pointed out that in reading the copy of the suggestions of the Deputy Educational Inspector which were submitted with the letter from the Director they observed that it was stated therein that the mill authorities " do not know the real wants of the children nor the obstacles in the path of their education so well as the former bodies, nor are they so fully trusted ." In view of this opinion the Committee were at a loss to understand why they had been consulted on this question, and informed the Director that they had no comments to offer. They added that moreover they considered that the manner in which education was imparted to the children was a matter for individual mills to decide, especially as such education was provided voluntarily.

In acknowledging receipt of the Committee's letter the Director of Industries expressed regret that the Committee had attached any importance to the remarks of the Deputy Educational Inspector as the remarks in question were not endorsed either by the Factory Department or by the Government of Bombay.

The Director added that he had discussed with the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, and his deputy, their position as regards factory schools. In the course of the discussion it emerged that the unions of mill-hands which were referred to by the Deputy Educational Inspector were not the organizations usually known as Labour Unions. It also appeared that the Educational Authorities were ignorant of the existence of many factory schools which were working at the moment. The Director further stated that in order to obtain more accurate information regarding factory schools he had issued a letter to all mill agents in Bombay requesting information in regard to the number and size of the schools in each mill. (*Appendix* **G-7**).

CO-OPERATIVE DISPENSARIES IN THE BOMBAY MILL AREA.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, in May, 1922, forwarded to the Association a copy of a letter that he had received from the Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, in which it was stated that the People's Medical Relief Society had been working since July, 1921, but had been running at a loss. He added that it would help the Society a good deal if it could secure the medical work of at least one mill of the locality for its doctor.

The Registrar, in his covering letter, stated that the Society had started a Co-operative Dispensary near the Workmen's Institute in the centre of the mill area. The dispensary was likely to be of great use to mill-hands ; but in its initial stage it required assistance and that, therefore, if one or two mills would engage the Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary, who was a qualified man, as their medical inspector, it would be a great help to the Society.

In reply the Committee informed the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that as the majority of the members of the Association already ran properly equipped dispensaries in connection with their mills they regretted they were unable to assist him in the manner indicated. (*Appendix* **D**.)

WAGES IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(*See Report* 1921, *p.p.* 87, 405).

As was noted in the Association's Report for 1921 the Director of the Labour Office instituted an enquiry into the wages and hours of labour in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. A Sub-Committee of the Association consisting of Messrs. J. A. Kay, S. D. Saklatvala and F. Stones, O.B.E., was appointed to assist the Director in the compilation of the statistics. In June 1923, the Director submitted to the Association eight tables on the results of the census.

The above Sub-Committee, in reporting to the Committee on their scrutiny of these eight tables,stated that they were of opinion that it was undesirable that three of the tables in which the average earnings of the operatives were classified by localities should be published at the moment, but so far as the rest of the tables in which the earnings were classified by the occupations and the average amount earned, respectively, were concerned, they saw no objection to their publication.

In addressing the Director of Labour Office on the subject the Committee in the first instance conveyed to him their appreciation of the thorough manner in which the statistics had been compiled and the courtesy and consideration which he had shown to them throughout the progress of the work. The Committee stated that the value to the community as a whole of the tabulation and classification in so convenient a form of the daily earnings of the large proportion of the population of Bombay comprised by the operatives in the cotton mill industry required no emphasis, and such figures would provide, *inter alia*, a basis for the standardization of wages in the mill industry which they had had under consideration for some considerable time past. While, therefore, the Committee felt that the publication of the tables submitted by the Director would prove of considerable assistance to them in their work and would also tend to remove a considerable amount of misunderstanding which the absence of such authentic figures hitherto had created, they were constrained to suggest that, for the following reasons, publication in the first instance should be confined only to those tables in which the earnings were classified according to the occupation and the average amount earned respectively.

The reasons which had led them to the conclusion that it was inadvisable at the present juncture to publish the figures relating to the classification of the operatives' earnings by localities were, firstly, that a close scrutiny of the figures in question revealed the fact that the wages earned in one locality by the less skilled operatives compared very unfavourably with those given for other localities. This was due not so much to any deliberate intention upon the part of the Agents of the mills

concerned but rather to a combination of circumstances, the most important of which was the fact that the housing accommodation in the area was exceptionally good and the supply of labour correspondingly prolific compared to the other areas where, in most instances, housing accommodation was inadequate and labour had to be compensated accordingly.

An additional reason for the Committee's contention was that, as already stated, it was their intention to attempt the standardization of wages at an early date and there was the danger that, if the earnings were classified by localities in the manner suggested, they might be compelled to adopt as a basis the higher rates prevailing in certain areas—which, as already explained, were to a large extent artificially created by the absence of adequate housing accommodation, a disability which, it was hoped, would disappear with the development of the city—and not a fair and equitable rate to the making of which many considerations other than the mere question of supply and demand must go.

Nor did the Committee consider that the value of the Wage Census Report would be in any way minimised by the omission, at any rate in the case of the present, and first, issue of the figures in question, for at a later date and in future issues improvements could be made once the Committee had had the opportunity of examining the question of the standardization of wages in the industry in greater detail.

The Report on the Wage Census was duly published by the Director of the Labour Office early in 1923.

After consultation with the Committee of the Association the Director has decided to take another wage census in June 1923.

INFORMATION REGARDING STRIKES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Director of the Labour Office in March 1922 informed the Association that as it was considered desirable to improve the information regarding strikes in the Bombay Presidency it was proposed to follow the example of other countries and obtain certain specified information from employers on a prescribed form, a specimen copy of which was submitted. The Director invited criticism from the Association of the form suggested.

In reply the Committee stated that they approved the form submitted but added that in the case of disputes in which members of this Association were involved, they considered that the information in question should be furnished through the office of the Association, that is to say that the form should be sent, in the first instance, to the Association and thence forwarded to the mill concerned, the same procedure being followed in regard to its return. The Committee were led to suggest the above modification of the procedure suggested by the Director in order that the information supplied by its members might be similarly recorded in the office of the Association and they expressed a hope that, in view of the advantages to be gained by so doing, it might be possible to adopt their suggestion.

No further communication, however, has been received from the Labour Office on this subject, but it is understood that that Office have decided to take no further action for the moment in the matter. (*Appendix* **E**).

INDIAN BOILERS BILL.

The Government of Bombay in October 1922 asked for the views and criticisms of the Association on the provisions of a draft Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to steam-boilers.

From the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill it appeared that under the Devolution Rules the regulation of boilers was a provincial matter, subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature. There were at the moment seven provincial Boiler Acts ; some of them were framed many years ago and were out of date, and all of them were inconsistent with each other. The result was that different rules were enforced in different provinces, and the anomalous position had been reached that a boiler which was allowed to work up to a certain pressure in one province could only be worked to a much lower pressure when transferred to another province. Further, in the interests of safety a boiler required regular inspection in whatever province it might be situated, and it was wrong that in certain provinces no boiler law should be in force at all. The object, therefore, of the legislation under consideration was :—

(*a*) to secure uniformity throughout India in all technical matters connected with boiler regulations, *e.g.*, standards of construction, maximum pressure, etc., and

(*b*) to insist on the registration and regular inspection of all boilers throughout India.

This object, it was asserted, could only be attained by an all-India Act, with uniform regulations throughout the country ; under the Devolution Rules, as explained above, it was the function of the Central Government to promulgate such an Act.

The subject being a highly technical one a Committee of three persons, including two boiler experts, was appointed to examine the existing provincial laws and to put forward proposals for an all-India Act, based on the provisions of these laws brought up to date and co-ordinated. The report of this Committee had been published and the views of local Governments obtained upon it. The Bill under consideration was the result of their recommendations as modified after consideration of the views of local Governments.

The only important respect in which the Bill diverged from certain of the existing Acts was with regard to certificated boiler attendants. It was only in a few provinces that boiler attendants were required to possess certificates of competency. The Industrial Commission recommended that this requirement was unnecessary, a recommendation which the Boiler Laws Committee endorsed, and in which local Governments, including those now insisting on certificates, had unanimously concurred.

The Committee, in the first instance, submitted the Bill to a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. J. A. Kay, S. D. Saklatvala, N. B. Saklatvala, M.L.A., F. Stones, O.B.E., C. D. Panday, and T. Watts, whose report was adopted by the Committee and a letter based on it was forwarded to Government.

The Committee, in addressing the Bombay Government, observed that the object of the legislation, according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, was:—

(*a*) to secure uniformity throughout India in all technical matters connected with boiler regulations, *e.g.*, standards of construction, maximum pressure, etc., and

(*b*) to insist on the registration and regular inspection of all boilers throughout India.

This object, it was stated, could only be attained by an all-India Act, with uniform regulations throughout the country, in place of the seven different provincial Boiler Acts in existence at the moment.

The Committee also noted that the Bill under consideration was the result of the recommendations of a Committee of experts, known as the Boiler Laws Committee, 1920-21, appointed to examine the existing provincial laws and to put forward proposals for an all-India Act, based on the provisions of these laws brought up to date and co-ordinated. Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., gave evidence before the Committee on behalf of this Association but had not been afforded an opportunity of criticising the Committee's finding and the Government of India's views thereon, and the Committee stated that they considered that this was an unfortunate omission on the part of the local Government in view of the fact that their objection to the Bill under review was in regard to an important question of principle which could more suitably have been discussed before the measure under consideration was drafted.

In this connection the Committee observed that the only important respect in which the Bill diverged from certain of the existing Acts, and from the Bombay Act in particular, was in regard to the employment of certificated boiler attendants and that in all other respects it followed more or less the lines of the Bombay Act which was generally regarded as being the most satisfactory and up to date of the provincial Acts and was only amended as recently as 1920. It was, however, in regard to the question of certificates of competency, or rather the necessity for their retention, as under the new Act they would no longer be required, that the Committee joined issue with the framers of the Bill being definitely and emphatically of opinion that the provisions of the existing law requiring the employment by owners of boilers of certificated attendants should be maintained. In relation to this question the Committee were aware that it was only in a few provinces that boiler attendants were required to possess certificates of competency and that the Indian Industrial Commission recommended that this requirement was unnecessary, a recommendation which the Boiler Laws Committee, despite the convincing arguments adduced by Mr. C. N. Wadia in favour of its retention, endorsed. The Committee further understood that the local Governments, including those like the Bombay Government, which were at the moment insisting on certificates, had unanimously agreed to their abolition.

The Committee had carefully considered the reasons for the omission from the Bill of any provision compelling persons in charge of boilers to possess certificates, which were set forth in paragraphs 17-26 of the report of the Boiler Laws Committee and which might be summarised as under :—

(17) The origin of the law then in existence was a false analogy drawn between boilers and engines at sea and on land, that the practice of employing certificated engineers at sea was largely due to the necessity of executing repairs at sea, and that the employment of certificated persons was essential far more for the engines than for the boilers. (In this connection it might be observed that the present Bill excluded prime movers and thereby dispensed with what was originally considered to be the main cause for insisting on the employment of certificated men).

(19) A boiler attendant required knowledge of three important facts, all of which, it was maintained, were gained by experience, and not by theoretical training, *viz.*, the level of water and its observation, the effect of pressure of steam and its observation in the pressure gauge and safety valves, and efficiency in stoking. The technical evidence given before the Committee was opposed to the repair of boilers being undertaken in any circumstances by the boiler attendant and the general evidence showed that the owner placed more reliance on experience than on the possession of a certificate.

(20) It was shown that accidents were due to corrosion and fractures of plates and collapse of furnaces due usually to lack of water and it was maintained that these defects could only be guarded against by observation. Under the law in force the position was anomalous ; in the case of a small boiler the certificate was held by the actual attendant ; in the case of large boilers, however, the certificated man was in general charge of the boilers and machinery and seldom saw the boilers which could, under the existing laws, be in the immediate charge of any inexperienced workman. There was thus no assurance against an accident due to the most common cause—lack of water—in the most potentially dangerous boilers.

(21) The existing system of training for certificates was not sufficiently practical, a certificate could be obtained without any experience of a boiler and the result was far from satisfactory. Moreover, where a certificate was not required a better and more practical class of attendants was available.

Despite the weight of the evidence against them the Committee considered that the arguments advanced by Mr. C. N. Wadia in favour of the system of certificates were sound and in this connection they quoted his evidence to which the Committee felt they had nothing to add ;—

"My Association is of opinion that certificates are necessary in the case of persons placed in charge of these highly technical vessels under pressure. If certificated engineers are not put in charge then the more ignorant the employer the less likelihood of the boilers being in the charge of a competent person. My Association, so far from disliking certificated engineers on any ground whatsoever, welcomes their employment and is of opinion that it would be suicidal to dispense with their services. The syllabus for examination, however, should be uniform and should be considerably altered. Half the examination should be on paper and the more important half should be practical. An aspirant to a certificate should be capable of performing with his own hands riveting, caulking, fitting of mountings and glands, and of demonstrating the same to competent examiners. At present the book examination produces a highly theoretical engineer whereas the mechanical engineer needs to be three-quarters practical and one-quarter theoretical. This question has been discussed at length in the Association's correspondence with the Bombay Government and I do not think it requires further repetition."

In conclusion the Committee stated that disagreeing as they did with one of the main principles on which the Bill was based they deemed it unnecessary to comment at length on any of the specific clauses but they had considered them carefully and had no comments to make except in regard to clause II (*c*) which reserved to the Chief Inspector the right to prohibit the working of a boiler if it was in the charge of an incompetent person without, apparently, affording the person accused of such incompetency any right of appeal. In the event, therefore, of their objection in regard to the employment of non-certificated persons being overruled the Committee thought that any person adjudged by the Chief Inspector to be incompetent under this clause should be accorded the right of appeal to the appellate authority under clause 19 upon his own motion. (*Appendix* **F**).

WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT, 1859.

Proposed Repeal.

The Government of Bombay, in January 1921, forwarded to the Association, for an expression of opinion thereon, a copy of a latter they had received from the Government of India with reference to a proposal that had been made to repeal the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, XIII of 1859, and Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Government of India in their letter invited a reference to the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, on behalf of Government, in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 11th March 1920, when moving that the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859 be passed, to the effect that Government would be prepared to address local Governments pointing out that the policy of the Government of India was to administer the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, as amended, with the greatest leniency possible. The Government of India had requested local Governments to give effect to the assurance given in the Council.

The Government of India stated further that Mr. Joshi had moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly on the 10th September 1921, recommending the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, and Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Joshi eventually withdrew his resolution on an undertaking being given to him by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent that the Government of India were prepared to adopt the view that the repeal of the Act was desirable on general grounds of principle, and that if, after consulting local Governments and eliciting public opinion, it was found that there was a general consensus of opinion in the country in favour of this course, they would be prepared to undertake legislation to repeal the Act. No definite undertaking was given as to the repeal of Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code which, the Government of India considered, stood on a different footing from the Act of 1859 as they were a part of the general criminal law of the land, but the Government of India expressed their readiness to invite public opinion on these sections of the Indian Penal Code as well.

The Government of India accordingly requested local Governments to ascertain general public opinion, especially the opinion of those whose interests were likely to be affected by the proposals, *e.g.*, the planter community and other employers of labour, and communicate them, along with the views of the local Governments on the position generally, and in particular on the questions (1) whether the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act was likely to affect materially the industrial progress of the country and (2) whether the repeal of Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code was desirable.

Local Governments were also asked to furnish a report as to how the Act as amended in 1920 had worked, whether it was unfair and whether any instances of the abuse or misuse of its provisions had come to their notice.

As the matter under reference did not affect millowners, the Committee, in replying to the Bombay Government, stated that they did not feel that they were called upon to express any opinion on the subject. (*Appendix* **G**).

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

(*See Report* 1921, *pp.* 82, 385).

On the 13th September 1922, a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly to define the liability of employers in certain cases of suits for damages brought against them by workmen, and to provide for the payment by certain classes of employers to their workmen of compensation for injury by accident.

The Government of India towards the end of September 1922 forwarded a copy of the Bill to the Association for an expression of its views thereon. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons it appeared that the general principles of workmen's compensation commanded almost universal acceptance and India was then nearly alone amongst the civilised countries in being without legislation embodying these principles. For a number of years the more generous employers had been in the habit of giving compensation

voluntarily, but this practice was by no means general. The growing complexity of industry in this country, with the increasing use of machinery and consequent danger to workmen, along with the comparative poverty of the workmen themselves, rendered it advisable that they should be protected, as far as possible, from hardship arising from accidents.

An additional advantage of legislation of this type was that, by increasing the importance for the employer of adequate safety devices, it reduced the number of accidents to workmen in a manner that could not be achieved by official inspection. Further, the encouragement given to employers to provide adequate medical treatment for their workmen should mitigate the effects of such accidents as did occur. The benefits so conferred on the workman, added to the increased sense of security which he would enjoy, should render industrial life more attractive and thus increase the available supply of labour. At the same time a corresponding increase in the efficiency of the average workman might be expected. A system of insurance would prevent the burden from pressing too heavily on any particular employer.

After a detailed examination of the question by the Government of India, local Governments had been addressed in July 1921, and the provisional views of the Government of India were published for general information. The advisability of legislation had been accepted by the great majority of local Government and of employers' and workers' associations, and the Government of India believed that public opinion generally was in favour of legislation.

In June 1922, a Committee had been convened to consider the question: This Committee was composed for the most part of members of the Imperial Legislature. After considering the numerous replies and opinions received by the Government of India, the Committee were unanimously in favour or legislation, and drew up detailed recommendations regarding the lines which, in their opinion, such legislation should follow. The Bill presented followed these recommendations closely. A number of supplementary provisions had been added where necessary, but practically no variations of importance had been made.

The Bill contained two distinct proposals. In Chapter II modifications were made in the ordinary civil law affecting the liability of employers for damages in respect of injuries sustained by their workmen ; those clauses would operate only in actions before the ordinary civil courts. The main part of the Bill made provision for workmen's compensation and set up special machinery to deal with claims falling under that category.

Both parts of the Bill, however, applied to the same classes of workmen. If the scope of the employers' liability clauses were made wider than the scope of the workmen's compensation provisions, there would be considerable danger of a great increase in litigation. The classes included were those whose inclusion was recommended by the Committee, and were specified in schedule II. Two criteria had been followed in the determination of the classes to be included :—

(1) that the Bill should be confined to industries which were more or less organised ;

(2) that only workmen whose occupation was hazardous should be included.

The general principle was that compensation should ordinarily be given to workmen who sustained personal injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of their employment. Compensation would also be given in certain limited circumstances for disease. The actual rates of compensation payable were based on the unanimous recommendations of the Committee. They were in every case subject to fixed maxima, in accordance with the Committee's recommendations. It should be remembered, however, that the more highly paid workmen would be enabled in cases to which the employers' liability clauses would apply, to obtain damages on a scale considerably in excess of the maximum fixed for workmen's compensation.

It was stated that a consistent endeavour had been made to give as little opportunity for disputes as possible. Throughout the Bill, in the definitions adopted, the scales selected, and the exceptions permitted, the great aim had been precision, in order that in as few cases as possible should the validity of a claim for compensation or the amount of that claim be open to doubt. At the same time, on the unanimous recommendation of the Committee, provision had been made for special Tribunals to deal cheaply and expeditiously with any disputes that might arise, and generally to assist the parties in a manner which was not possible for the ordinary civil courts.

The Bill was in the first instance referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. J. A. Kay, N. B. Saklatvala, H. P. Mody and the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt., whose report was adopted by the General Committee. In replying to the Government of India on the lines of the Sub-Committee's report the Committee at the outset reminded Government that they had already commented on the general outlines of the Bill under consideration, when, in reply to a letter from the Government of India, forwarded by the Government of Bombay during October 1921, in which this Association was asked to express its views on the proposed legislation for the provision of compensation for workmen for injuries received during the course of their employment, they advocated certain general principles for guidance in this connection, and stated that the following comments were mainly a detailed application of those principles to the proposed measure.

The Committee pointed out that in two important respects, however, the Bill represented a departure from those principles, and before proceeding to discuss its provisions clause by clause the Committee considered it desirable to prefix some general observations on the subject of the regulation and method of payment of compensation, in the treatment of which the framers of the Bill had evidently been unable to follow the Committee's recommendations and views.

The Committee drew attention to paragraph 14 of the Government of India's original reference to this Association on this subject in which it was stated—and the Committee considered that it was rightly stated—that :—

> " The object of an Act of the type contemplated is not so much the provision of facilities for the recovery of damages due to a civil injury as the mitigation of the hardship resulting from disablement in industries. Compensation should therefore be, and in other countries

> usually is, regulated by the above principle. Consequently, in determining the compensation that should be paid for fatal accidents the chief factor is the number and relationships of the dependants of the deceased person."

In amplification of the principle enunciated in the extract cited for cases where the dependants survived, the payment for a specified and uniform period of a percentage of the deceased's wages regulated by the number of such dependants was recommended.

The Committee, furthermore, brought to the notice of the Government of India the fact that the Departmental Committee, appointed in 1919 to examine the English Acts, in recommending the adoption of similar provisions in the English law, observed as follows :—

> "A method of computing compensation which has no regard to the age, condition, needs or even numbers of the surviving dependants, results in anomalies and works unfairly in the case of families. A young widow with no child and well able to support herself may be awarded the same amount of compensation as a widow with a number of small children. A system which gives the same amount of compensation to an elderly widow without family and to the widow left with some young children is clearly in need of reconsideration ; and no suggestion throughout our enquiry received a body of support so strong and so nearly unanimous as the suggestion that in computing compensation, regard should be had to the number and condition of the dependants left by the deceased workman."

The Committee stated that it was a matter of very considerable surprise to them that such a self-evident principle, supported as it was by the weight of public opinion in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, should find no expression in a measure which purported to embody, with due regard to Indian conditions, the results of the latest experience of the subject. Nor could the Committee accept as being in any way conclusive the reasons for the omission given in the last paragraph of the note on Clause 7, namely, the necessity for avoiding numerous disputes regarding relationships and the likelihood that the employer would be tempted to discriminate against men with numerous relations.

The Committee understood, however, that the anomaly had arisen through the desire on the part of the framers of the Bill to render the measure as simple and as smooth in its working as possible, and that, although their experience did not support such a view, very considerable practical difficulties in the way of the application of the principle to Indian conditions were anticipated alike on account of the habits of Indian workmen, especially the fact that their dependants usually resided at a distance from the scene of their employment, and the recognition under Indian law of so many classes of potential dependants, *e. g.*, in the case of a Hindu joint family, a man having more than one wife, etc. In view, however, of the importance of the principle involved, the Committee urged that further consideration should be accorded to this question.

In the Committee's endeavour to ascertain the reason for the omission from the Bill of any reference to a system of regular monthly payments in lieu of lump sums (except in the case of permanent partial disablement), they were confronted with arguments, based largely upon the habits of the operative, and very similar to those already referred to in the foregoing remarks on the subject of the regulation of compensation in the case of the operative's death, namely, that many workmen were employed at very long distances from their homes, and, when they were seriously injured, would desire to return to their homes ; also that it would be very inconvenient for such workmen to arrange for the transmission of small half-monthly payments, and that the employer would be put to equal trouble by such an arrangement. The Committee added that these considerations had weighed with them and, though they were still of the opinion that in the peculiar circumstances of India the payment of lump sums was not always in the best interests of the workmen, they did not wish to insist on the views that they previously expressed in this connection.

The following were the Committee's views on those Clauses and Schedules of the Bill which, in their opinion, required comment :—

Clause 2, *Sub-Clause* (1) (*c*).—The Committee were of the opinion that "unmarried and/or widowed sister" should be included amongst the list of dependants, as such relations were as often, and as equally, dependent on a workman as those provided for in the Bill.

Clause 6, *Sub-Clause* (1).—The Committee considered that no employer should be liable to pay any compensation whatsoever in respect of an accident to a workman who was under the influence of drink or drugs at the time of the accident, and consequently they recommended that proviso (*b*) (1) of clause 6, sub-clause (1), should be deleted and a proviso giving effect to this opinion be inserted in sub-clause (*c*) of this clause.

Clause 7, *Sub-Clause* (1) (*a*), (i).—The Committee had no comments to offer on this clause except those already stated in their general observations on the Bill.

Sub-Clause (1) (*a*), (ii).—While admitting that rarely, if ever, did a minor leave anyone totally dependent upon him, in many instances a minor materially contributed to the support of his family, and for this reason the Committee considered that the compensation payable in respect of the death of a minor should be Rs. 150, instead of Rs. 50, as proposed in the Bill.

The Committee at this point considered it convenient to refer to Schedule I, which fixed the proportion of the sum payable in the case of permanent total disablement to be paid in the case of permanent partial disablement, and stated that, in their opinion, the scale of compensation payable in respect of permanent partial disablement was too high in comparison with the scale for permanent total disablement ; accordingly they set out the following schedule of percentages that they advocated for substitution in place of the existing Schedule I of the Bill :—

Nature of Injury.	Percentage of loss of earning capacity.
Loss of right arm above or at the elbow ..	60
,, left ,, ,, ..	50
,, right arm below the elbow ..	50
,, leg at or above the knee ..	50
,, left arm below the elbow ..	40
,, leg below the knee ..	40
Permanent total loss of hearing	40
Loss of thumb	20
,, all toes of one foot	15
,, one eye	15
,, phalanx of thumb	10
,, index finger	10
,, great toe	10
,, any finger other than index finger ..	5

The Committee brought to notice that a percentage for the loss of one eye was included in the above schedule ; this loss was not included in the Bill, but the Committee considered that such a loss reduced a man's earning capacity and should be compensated accordingly.

Clause 10.—The Committee recommended that in no case should the right to receive half-monthly payments be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum without the previous sanction of the Commissioner, even when both parties agreed to such redemption, as they considered that unless such redemptions were subject to supervision, advantage might be taken of the common improvidence and illiteracy of Indian workmen and they might be induced to accept lump sum redemptions on inequitable terms.

Clause 11.—This clause allowed the Commissioner to allocate the compensation payable in respect of the death of a workman amongst the dependants of such a workman at his own discretion, without providing that the dependants to whom such an allocation might be prejudicial should be given the opportunity of showing cause why such an allocation should not be made. The Committee considered that this vested too wide a power in the Commissioner, and they were of the opinion that a proviso should be added to this clause whereby no order concerning the distribution of compensation, prejudicial to any person, should be made unless any such person had been given an opportunity of showing cause why the order should not be made.

It was observed from clause 33 that appeal might be made from such orders of a Commissioner in cases where substantial questions of law were involved ; but the Committee were of opinion that an appeal from such orders should be allowed when either questions of fact or law were involved.

Clause 14, *Sub-Clause* 4.—In connection with this clause, concerned with the penalties which might be imposed on a workman if he did not avail himself of the services of a qualified medical practitioner when such services were offered to him by his employer, the Committee drew attention to the deep-rooted prejudice that many Indian workpeople had against Western medical methods.

While they approved of this section of the Bill, inasmuch as it would encourage employers to provide good medical treatment for their workers and would encourage the workers to avail themselves of such treatment, it appeared to them that unless very great care was taken in deciding disputes arising out of this clause many workmen would suffer hardship on account of their own particular views concerning doctors and cures. The Committee also added that when considering this clause it must be remembered that the judgment of the medical practitioner whose services were engaged by the employer might at times be biassed in the favour of the employer. For the foregoing reasons, therefore, the Committee were of opinion that the Commissioner should be required to make allowance for the Indian workmen's prejudices concerning medical practice, and that in all disputes, the issue of which depended upon a medical decision, he should be compelled to take independent expert medical evidence.

Clause 22, *Sub-Clause* 1, *Clause* 25, *Sub-Clause* 1, and *Clause* 31.—In connection with this portion of the Bill the Committee referred to the foregoing remarks on Clause 10, where they had stated that, even when both parties were agreed concerning the redemption of a right to receive compensation, they considered that such agreement should always be subject to the sanction of the Commissioner. They did not expect that the investigation and registration of such cases would involve much extra work, and therefore they recommended that these three clauses should be modified to the effect that no agreement in this connection should be carried out unless confirmed by the Commissioner.

The Committee had no comments to offer upon the remaining clauses of the Bill. (*Appendix* **H**).

MUTUAL INSURANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

In June 1922 the Committee of the Association addressed all members in connection with the proposed legislation for the provision of compensation to workmen for injuries received in the course of their employment which was expected to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly during the September session of the Indian Legislature.

The Committee pointed out that if the proposed legislation was introduced the question of insurance to cover claims for compensation would become a matter of considerable importance to all members of the Association particularly as in their reply to a previous reference from the Government of Bombay on the subject the Committee had stated that they were strongly opposed to the institution of any system of State insurance.

From enquiries which the Chairman had caused to be made he had found that in England, so far as cotton spinning and weaving mills were concerned, the Workmen's Compensation Act was worked, and the settlement of all cases and claims under it was undertaken, by the Master Cotton Spinners' Association, Ltd., which also obtained legal advice and contested law cases on behalf of its members. Moreover, the Committee understood that as a result of this combined arrangement the cost to individual mills compared very favourably with the scale of rates quoted by insurance companies.

The position in America, where nearly all the different States had their own laws with regard to workmen's compensation, was the same except that many of the largest firms carried their own insurance and in this connection the Chairman had received the underquoted letter from a large employer of labour in New York :—

> " When these laws were first put into effect it was with the idea of having the different mills employing labour, where there would be any liability attached, insured in the State Insurance Companies that had been started for this very purpose. At the beginning we were so insured but found it a rather expensive proposition. We then found that some of the larger insurers that had paid large sums to these Insurance Companies devised a method whereby they would be self-insurers, and, after we had carefully looked into this question and found out the legal aspect, we immediately took steps to cancel our insurance with the State Insurance Companies and provided for insuring ourselves. In the case of self-insurers the law demands that you deposit with the State Commission a specified amount of City Bonds which is equivalent to $16,000. This is to insure the payment of damage in case of an accident and in case the one so depositing these Bonds fails in business or leaves the country without paying his liability damage ; the State Commission in turn pays you the interest earned on these Bonds as it accumulates. Since we have become self-insurers we have at the present time accumulated a fund of over $100,000 in the past five years.

The Committee felt that it would be to the great advantage of the Bombay Millowners if such a scheme for insurance were initiated and run by the Association but in order to ensure success it was essential that all members of the Association supported the scheme from the outset.

The Committee accordingly requested that members who were willing to support a scheme upon the lines suggested should send in their names.

Several members have replied stating that they are in favour of the scheme, and their replies are under the consideration of the Committee of the Association.

FIRE BUCKETS ON MILL PREMISES.

The Bombay Fire Insurance Association, in March 1922, brought to the notice of this Association the fact that for some time past their Inspectors, upon visiting mills for inspection purposes, had noticed that fire buckets were not being set aside for the use intended. In many mills it had been found that not only were the buckets empty and not placed on the hooks provided for them, but that it was becoming quite a common practice to use the buckets as paint and oil containers and also for the purpose of carrying bobbins.

It was pointed out that, according to the requirements of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, buckets should be kept filled with water at all times and placed on the hooks provided for the same, and although the Committee of the Fire Insurance Association had been using their best endeavours to see that this requirement was not infringed, their repeated requests to defaulting mills had in numerous instances been ignored.

The Bombay Fire Insurance Association therefore requested the Committee of the Association to impress upon members the necessity of conforming to this very essential requirement and thus avoid the withdrawal of allowances on account of irregularities of the above nature.

The Committee accordingly addressed a Circular to all members on the 26th April, 1922, and requested them to impress upon all the members of their staff the vital necessity of conforming to the Fire Insurance Association's requirements in the above connection, with which the Committee of this Association were in whole-hearted agreement. (*Appendix* **I-1**).

CLEANING OF SPRINKLER TANKS.

The Bombay Fire Insurance Association, in October 1922, brought to the notice of the Committee of this Association the fact that it was a growing practice amongst the mills in Bombay to empty and clean tanks and effect repairs and alterations to sprinkler mains, etc., during Divali and Holi holidays. Whilst in the past the Fire Insurance Association had granted permission freely for this work to be carried out, it had only been when a few mills were involved at one time. The applications were, however, becoming so numerous that the Fire Insurance Association viewed the situation as serious, particularly when it affected a number of mills situated close together, who decided to empty their tanks during the holidays in question, when pyrotechnic and other similar displays were in vogue and the demand on the Municipal Fire Brigade might be very heavy. The Fire Insurance Association stated that they were anxious to have the work spread over the year instead of being concentrated on one or two holidays therein and to this end sought the assistance of this Association. The Fire Association added that a number of mills asked permission to clean their tanks during Divali of this year. This permission was granted as all arrangements had been made and there was no time for alteration, but for the future it was hoped that such a situation would be avoided.

In replying to the Bombay Fire Insurance Association the Committee stated that they considered the suggestion that the Association should cease granting permission to mills to clean their tanks during Divali and Holi holidays would inflict considerable hardship on them. The Committee asserted that it must be well known to the Association that sprinkler tanks could not be cleaned thoroughly in one day and consequently the mills had to avail themselves of the two or three consecutive holidays which occurred at Divali and Holi to do this work ; and added that the Committee could not believe that the Association were desirous that mills should stop work specially for the purpose of cleaning sprinkler tanks.

The Committee also pointed out that it was very questionable whether the pyrotechnic and other similar displays which, it was stated, were in vogue during the Divali holidays, increased the risks of fire at the mills, for in most cases the workpeople resided some considerable distance from the mills themselves, all of which had watchmen and fire appliances ready in case of emergency. The Committee also considered that there was far less risk of fire when the mills were stopped than when they were running.

In acknowledging receipt of the above letter the Fire Insurance Association explained that they did not intend to suggest that permission should not be granted for mills to clean their tanks during the Divali and Holi holidays but that it was desirable that mills should choose other times than these two particular holiday periods for the cleaning of their tanks. It was contended that there were other holidays and stop days in the year which could be conveniently used for the purpose and a hope was expressed that the mills would, as far as possible, in future choose different days for the cleaning of their tanks and that a number would not undertake the process on the same day. (*Appendix* **I-2**).

FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPLIANCES IN MILLS.

The Bombay Fire Insurance Association, in January 1922, forwarded to the Association a copy of the following circular, which they had issued to their members in regard to the replacement of certain obsolete sprinklers in automatic sprinkler installations :—

> " The Committee's attention having been drawn to the number of defective sprinkler heads which are at present in existence in mills under their jurisdiction, it was decided to approach the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign) in the matter.
>
> " Advices have now been received from that body to the effect that the following sprinklers, which have appeared in the past on the approved List, are not now manufactured, and should therefore be treated as obsolete types :—
>
> (1) Grinnell old pattern with Babbits metal valve.
> (2) Titan " old pattern modified ".
> (3) Witter thin lever sprinkler, with eyelet,

(4) Witter thick lever sprinkler, without eyelet.
(5) Witter thick lever sprinkler, with eyelet.
(6) Witter modified pattern with tripping piece.
(7) Morris " A ".
(8) Morris " B ".
(9) Hoffmann " A ".
(10) Newton " A ".

" In view of the above, our Committee have granted a period up to the end of December, 1922, to have all obsolete types of sprinkers, with the exception of Nos. 6 and 9, replaced by sprinklers on the present approved List, failing which the allowance will be reduced to 25%. "

The Committee in the first instance asked the Bombay Fire Insurance Association to supply them with the names of the mills likely to be affected by the proposal. This the Fire Insurance Association did and the Committee advised the Association to communicate direct with the four mills whose names were given.

At the same time the Committee informed the Bombay Fire Insurance Association that they were unable to agree that merely because a sprinkler was obsolete it should of necessity be replaced, failing which the Mill Company concerned should receive a reduced allowance from the Insurance Companies. Provided the sprinklers were efficient the Committee failed to see why any objection should be taken or could be justified, for, in any case, the question was one of efficiency and not of type, as obviously once the sprinklers became inefficient or damaged the mills would have to instal other kinds in the ordinary course of events if, as the Bombay Fire Insurance Association maintained, the types mentioned in their circular were no longer manufactured.

The Committee also invited attention to the constant changes in the above and similar connections which were being suggested and effected by the Fire Insurance Association's inspectors due, in the majority of instances, to the fact that immediately a new inspector was appointed all kinds of objections with regard to the existing plant were raised and alterations stipulated for; all of which procedure entailed unnecessary expenses and trouble upon the members of this Association. Accordingly the Committee again requested that, in the light of the above remarks, a definite and consistent policy might be laid down by the Fire Insurance Association in the foregoing regard and that the necessary steps might be taken to ensure that all members of their inspection staff conformed to the procedure prescribed.

An informal meeting of the Committee of the Association with representatives of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association was subsequently held in the rooms of this Association on Tuesday, the 30th of May, 1922, for the purpose of discussing certain matters outstanding between the two bodies, the principal of which were :—

(1) The regulations prescribed by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association with regard to the replacement of types of sprinklers declared to be obsolete.

(2) The Association's Tariff Notice No. 8, dated the 18th February 1922, under the terms of which an extra rate of 25% may be charged in the event of the floor space of all mill godowns not being maintained at least six inches above the ground level, or the level of the door sills, whichever may be the higher.

After some discussion the representatives of the Fire Insurance Association agreed on behalf of their Association that, with reference to the question of sprinklers, the test should be one of efficiency and to that end promised that the inspector upon his next visit to the mills concerned should test the sprinklers affected by the Notification and that the result of his test should be placed before a joint meeting of representative Sub-Committees of the two Associations.

With regard to the question of the proposed increase in the insurance rates for godowns which did not satisfy certain conditions, the representatives of the Fire Insurance Association agreed to consider the question of the further extension of the time limit to May 1923 as it was realized that, in the event of alterations to several godowns belonging to the same mill being necessary, the alterations could only be carried out in one godown at a time, and as the stocks were likely to be heavy until the end of November the time limit originally suggested might not prove to be sufficient in such cases.

Subsequently the Fire Insurance Association forwarded to this Association an interesting report compiled by their inspector on the occasion of his recent visit to England in regard to the reasons why certain types of sprinklers had been declared obsolete and inefficient. The report will be printed in full in *Appendix* **I-3.**

INSPECTION OF FIRE APPLIANCES IN MILLS BY FIRE BRIGADE STAFF.

It was represented to the Committee of the Association in October, 1922, that it is desirable that the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade should be afforded an opportunity of rendering himself conversant with the exact situation of the mains, hydrants, fire escapes, etc., at the various mills. The Committee accordingly addressed the Municipal Commissioner in the matter and requested that the officer in question might be allowed to visit each mill in Bombay belonging to members of the Association and to collect such information therefrom in regard to the lay-out of the compound and the exact location of the various fire-extinguishing appliances as he might be likely to require in the event of an outbreak of fire at any particular mill, subject always to the proviso that his duties in that connection should not include the communication to the Fire Insurance Companies of any observations or remarks in regard to the suitability of the sites and/or the instruments in question.

The Committee asked the Commissioner whether he was prepared to accede to their request in order that the members of the Association might be advised accordingly and asked, in the event of the necessary permission being obtained, to afford the Chief Officer all facilities in connection with the visits.

The Municipal Commissioner in reply pointed out that the Chief Officer was not the first to arrive at the scene of a fire but that it would be more useful for the Station Officers to visit the mills as they were the first to arrive in case of fire and could not have too intimate a knowledge of the fire appliances of a mill, and he added that if this Association would forward to him a list of the mills that would like to be visited, then he would make arrangements for the Brigade Station Officers to visit the mills situated in their respective districts.

The Municipal Commissioner also mentioned that it would, of course, be a breach of discipline for any Officer of the Brigade to communicate to an Insurance Company any information that he might acquire in the course of his duties.

The Committee accordingly addressed all members enquiring whether they desired their mills to be included in the list of mills to be visited in accordance with the scheme outlined above, and subsequently submitted to the Municipal Commissioner a list of the mills which had agreed to the proposal. (*Appendix* **I-4**).

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD.

(*See Reports* 1920, *p.* 257 ; 1921, *pp.* 91,435).

The Association's report for 1921 contains a detailed account of the reasons which led the Committee of the Association to advise members not to join the newly formed East India Cotton Association, Ltd. Protracted negotiations subsequently took place between representatives of the Association and the other sections of the cotton trade and finally in April 1922 a compromise was arrived at, under which, in regard to the constitution of the East India Cotton Association, it was arranged that there should be six panels, *viz.*, (1) Millowners, (2) Exporters, (3) Importers, (4) Brokers, (5) Commission Agents, and (6) Jaithawallas. The directors would determine the panel in which each member should be included. Each panel should elect two directors, making twelve directors in all. The twelve directors so elected should nominate four other directors, bringing the total directorate up to sixteen. Of the four nominated directors one should be nominated from the Millowners' panel and he should be a member of either the Bombay or the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. The remaining three directors should be nominated from the panels of Importers, Exporters and Brokers respectively, thus leaving the Commission Agents and Jaithawallas with their two elected representatives only.

The idea of this arrangement was to ensure that the most useful men in the trade would have an opportunity of becoming directors and exercising a judicious control. Out of the sixteen directors at least five must be Europeans and five Indians.

In connection with the question of Hedge Contracts several sections of the trade did not think at that stage that a less number than five Hedge

Contracts were workable but it was proposed to provide either in the Articles of Association or in the rules that the number of Hedge Contracts should not, under any circumstances, be increased beyond five and that no change should be made in any of these five contracts with a view to narrow it and that the goal which the Board should aim at should be to widen the contracts and, when practicable, to reduce their number.

The five contracts in question were :—

(1) F. G. Bengals.
(2) F. G. Broach
(3) Fine Oomra.
(4) F. G. Oomra.
(5) Southerns.

As, however, the F. G. Oomra contract had not been operated on to any extent it was agreed that only four of these contracts, *i.e.*, excluding No. 4, shall be introduced in the first instance and that power should be given to the Board of Director to introduce the fifth contract in the event of a bad monsoon or other exceptional circumstances occurring which would make it desirable or necessary to introduce the fifth contract.

It was further proposed that the revised scheme should be operative under statutory powers from the Government of Bombay for a period of, say, three years, and if after that time all sections of the trade were agreeable and satisfied with the working of the Association then the Government of India might be applied to for a final charter.

The terms of the compromise above referred to were confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Representative Committee of the East India Cotton Association held on Saturday, the 13th May, 1922.

In view of the definite nature of the assurance provided by the action of the East India Cotton Association in the above regard the Committee of this Association in April 1922 recommended all members of the Association to apply for membership of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. In order, however, to remove any possible grounds for misunderstanding, the Committee advised members, in submitting their applications for membership, to state specifically the grounds upon which their application was based, namely, the terms of the compromise above set forth.

On the 3rd July, 1922, the Government of Bombay forwarded to the Association, for an expression of opinion thereon, a copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton in the Bombay Presidency.

The main provisions of the Bill were :—

(1) that it should remain in force for three years and for such period thereafter as the Governor in Council might by notification direct ; and

(2) that it gave statutory power to the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., to make by-laws for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton.

The Committee approved of the provisions of the Bill provided that, in accordance with the terms of the agreement under which the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association had agreed to join the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., the question of the maximum number of Hedge Contracts should not be a matter in respect of which the Board should have power to make by-laws as was apparently contemplated by the Bill ; but that the Articles of Association should clearly provide that the number of such contracts should not, in any circumstances, be more than five, of which four only should be introduced in the first instance, and that no change should be made in any of the contracts in question with a view to narrow its scope. Further, the Committee considered that clause 3 (4) of the Bill should be amended to include the above subject as one in respect of which the Articles should not be altered except with the sanction of the Governor in Council.

Clause 3 (4) of the Bill read as under :—

> The constitution and administrative machinery set out in the Articles of Association are declared to be lawful. The said Articles shall not, except with the sanction of the Governor in Council, be altered in respect of the number or constitution of panels, or the representation upon (*a*) Panels, (*b*) the Panels Representative Committees, (*c*) the Representative Committee of the Association, or (*d*) the Board.

The Bill in question was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council during the July sessions and was referred to a Select Committee on which the Association was represented by Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, M.L.C.

Owing, however, to the circumstances attendant on a corner in the September Oomra Contract which occurred at that date the Committee were averse to supporting the second reading of the Bill until definite steps had been taken by this Association, in conjunction with the rest of the trade, to provide a satisfactory solution of the existing difficulties in regard to Hedge Contracts and the undue speculation rampant thereunder, with a view to ensure the safety and protection of all traders. The Committee did not desire to withdraw from the attitude they had taken up when approving the principle of the Bill, but merely wished that the second reading of the Bill should be postponed as they felt that the success of any negotiations in regard to the existing situation would be seriously jeopardised if the East Indian Cotton Association were accorded statutory recognition at that juncture. They accordingly resolved unanimously to send the following telegram to the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill :—

"Committee Bombay Millowners' Association earnestly pray that second reading of the Bill Number XIII of 1922 may be postponed until the next session owing to recent heavy speculation in Hedge Contracts which Committee thought was impossible when they approved the Bill in first

instance and agreed to co-operate with the East India Cotton Association. Committee hope in conjunction with the rest of the trade to provide in near future satisfactory solution of existing difficulties in regard to Hedge Contracts with a view to ensure safety of *bona fide* traders but the success of their negotiations to that end will be jeopardised if the new Association is accorded statutory recognition at the present juncture."

At the same time the Chairman was authorised to write to the Honourable Member in confirmation of the telegram and explain in greater detail the reason for the attitude which the Committee found themselves compelled to adopt towards the Bill.

In this letter the Chairman stated that the recent developments in the cotton trade of Bombay, to which reference was made in the telegram, had a vital bearing on the attitude which the Committee found themselves compelled to adopt towards the Bill. Before referring to these developments, however, the Chairman explained that the Bill under consideration was the outcome of negotiations which had been proceeding for a very considerable period between the various sections of the trade with a view to arrive at a basis of unanimity in regard to the body which should eventually assume control of the cotton trade of Bombay. And finally after considerable negotiations the outstanding points of difference between this Association and the East India Cotton Association, which by that time had come into being, were amicably settled so far as the constitution of the new body was concerned.

The Chairman pointed out, however, that the present issue concerned another matter in which the Committee, in their endeavour to secure the interests of all *bona fide* traders and discourage all undue speculation inimical to those interests, felt obliged to adopt a very firm attitude, namely, the question of the limitation of the number of "hedge" contracts in such a manner as to ensure that each contract was wide enough, or the number small enough, to prevent cornering by speculators. Subsequently, however, the Committee arrived at an agreement with the Board of the new Association to the effect that the maximum number of such contracts should not, in any circumstances, be more than five, of which four only should be in operation at any one time, and that no change should be made in any of the contracts in question with a view to narrow its scope. Moreover, it was clearly understood by both bodies that the principle underlying the agreement was the prevention and control of undue speculation and the Committee, in consenting to advise their members to join the new Association, did so in the hope that the recognition of this basic principle, in conjunction with the adoption of the practical measures involved in the agreement, would achieve the desired result. Sincere in that belief the Committee readily accorded their support to the Bill under reference when it was referred to them prior to its introduction and they loyally abided by the terms of the compromise until recent developments falsified their expectations to such an extent that further co-operation in the movement to ensure statutory recognition of the East India Cotton Association had for the moment become undesirable.

In referring briefly to the sequence of events which had necessitated the change in the Committee's attitude towards the Bill the Chairman stated

that the attempt to corner the September Oomras contract was the third of its kind during the previous few months and of itself would, in the Committee's opinion, clearly denote the necessity for a still further limitation of the number of "hedge" contracts than was provided for in the existing Articles before the latter were legalised by the passing of the Bill. The difficulty of the existing situation, and the extent to which it differed from that obtaining on similar occasions in the past, lay, however, in the attitude adopted by the Board to whose proceedings and dictates it was proposed so summarily to accord legal sanction.

At an early stage of the negotiations it was clearly apparent that serious differences of opinion existed between the members of the Board on matters which the Committee could only regard as basic principles of just and fair control and, as was well known, important issues were decided by very small majorities; meanwhile, the declared policy of the Board remained in the balance and was likely to be reversed by the smallest circumstance which might have occurred to either of the parties holding opposite opinions.

The Chairman added that the Committee had intended, after the current contract matured, to ask the Board of the East India Cotton Association to introduce—in accordance with their verbal undertaking already given to the Committee in that connection—rules and regulations by which undue and unnecessary speculation to the detriment of *bona fide* traders could be prevented, but in view of the pronounced diversity of opinion which had manifested itself during the course of recent events, the Committee considered that any proposal of that nature which the responsible section of the Board might be disposed to make in regard to this all-important question of "hedge" contracts might be jettisoned by those self-interests which had always played, and always would play, an important part in the cotton trade of this City.

Experience, moreover, proved that improvements in the conditions under which trading was carried on, were only demanded and considered necessary when the trade was smarting from the effects of raids—either Bull or Bear—which took place from time to time and were as soon and as speedily forgotten, and it was, in the opinion of the Committee, only at such times as these that the trade could be brought to realise that certain reforms were necessary. The Committee, therefore, submitted that the opportune moment had arrived in which to call upon the trade to devise such conditions of trading as would prevent "cornering," in even the already fairly wide contracts, such as had taken place during the previous few weeks. In such circumstances, therefore, the Committee had no hesitation in affirming that the trade ought to evolve some method of preventing any combination of speculators from controlling the price of any particular grade or type of cotton, but they felt, and felt strongly, that this would not be done unless the trade was forced to take such action by circumstances beyond its control.

Accordingly the Committee considered that, if the Bill was held up, the trade would realise that it would not attain the desired legislation until such time as it had proved that all sections had combined to provide, as far as possible, against this undue and reckless speculation which was so detrimental to the interests of Millowners and all other genuine traders

Subsequently the Chairman was approached by the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Member in charge of the Bill, who intimated that Government were anxious that he should proceed to Poona for an informal conference on the subject of the Bill with special reference to the Association's telegram and letter and that in the meantime the second reading of the Bill would be postponed to a later date in the session.

As Mr. J. B. Petit, M.L.C., the Association's representative in the Legislative Council, had been compelled on account of ill-health to leave for England at a few days' notice, Government also intimated that they wished to nominate the Chairman, Mr. Kay, to a seat in the Council for the purpose of the debate on the second reading.

The Committee accordingly requested Mr. Kay and Mr. H. P. Mody to proceed to Poona in order to discuss the situation with Government and empowered them to decide after the conference whether the Association should continue to press for the postponement until the next session or not, and, in either event, whether the Government's offer of nomination of a seat in the Council should be accepted.

The Chairman and Mr. Mody accordingly attended an official conference held on the 26th September 1922, in Poona under the Chairmanship of the Honourable the Member in charge of the Bill whereat were also present the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, Mr. F. Nelson, M.L.C., and Mr. A. J. F. Hood, M.L.C., representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Purshotamdas Thackoredas, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.C., representing the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

As a result of the discussion the Association's representatives were given a most positive and definite assurance by the Honourable Member to the effect that the Bill, even if it became law, would not be operative until Government had sanctioned the by-laws made by the Board under Clause 3, sub-clause (1) and that before doing so Government would submit the proposed by-laws in a draft form to the Millowners' Association and the other bodies concerned for their approval and criticism. The Honourable Member also agreed that even if the majority of the bodies consulted were in favour of the by-laws proposed by the Board, Government would not sanction them unless and until they were themselves satisfied that the by-laws in question were in the best interests of the trade as a whole.

In the light of that assurance the Chairman, in consultation with Mr. Mody, decided that it would not be in the best interests of the trade for him to accept Government's invitation in regard to the nomination, either of himself or the Deputy Chairman, as a member of the Council for the purpose of intervening in the debate on the second reading of the Bill as he had ascertined that the House was already sharply divided on the subject and whilst there was no possible chance of carrying a motion for the postponement of the measure there was every probability that any action taken in that direction would be misconstrued by the opponents of the principle of the Bill and would result in the Bill being thrown out, a consummation which the Committee of the Association in no sense desired. This was clearly borne out by the result of the division, namely, 36 votes in favour of the second reading and 33 against.

At the same time, however, the Chairman refused to agree to a course of action which the Honourable Member maintained was the only alternative, namely, that the Committee should withdraw their letter and telegram, presumably on the grounds that they were satisfied with Government's assurance.

It may here be noted that the assurance in question was repeated by the Honourable Member in opening the debate on the second reading of the Bill on the 26th September 1922, in the following words :—

" ..... I took the opportunity of giving an assurance on behalf of Government that as a disinterested party we would, as soon as we received the set of rules from the Association, send it to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association and such other representative institutions interested in the cotton trade in order to enable them to submit their suggestions and criticisms. When all these are received, Government will examine them and, if there is any conflict of opinion, Government will try to bring them together at a conference. The intention is that only such by-laws should receive the sanction of Government as will be generally acceptable to the trade as a whole..... Government could not, of course, give any guarantee that there must be absolute unanimity amongst all interests in the trade before they will sanction the rules, but they will take care to see that the rules and regulations will be of a nature generally acceptable to the trade as a whole."

As, however, up to the middle of December 1922, nothing further had been heard of by the Association in this connection, the Committee on the 19th December 1922 enquired of the Board of the East India Cotton Association as to whether they had submitted any by-laws to Government for the sanction of the Governor-in-Council.

In the foregoing connection the Committee referred in particular to the provisions of section 3, sub-section (1) (*e*) of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1922,—the Bill in the meantime having become law—under which the Board were empowered to prescribe the number and classes of contracts in respect of which settlements should be made or differences paid through the Clearing House, and stated that they were unanimously of opinion that the course of recent events in the cotton trade had clearly demonstrated the necessity for a still further limitation of the number of " Hedge " contracts than that provided by the terms of the agreement under which the Committee agreed to recommend the members of this Association to join the East India Cotton Association.

The Committee did not feel it necessary to recapitulate the nature of the various events which gave rise to their determination to insist upon the insertion in the Articles of Association of the East India Cotton Association of the classes of " Hedge " contracts in operation at the moment, but stated that in so far as their number was concerned, the contracts were fully in accordance with the terms of agreement already mentioned, namely, that the maximum number of such contracts should not, in any circumstances, be more than five, of which four only should be in operation at any one time, nor did the Committee mean to infer that any attempt had been made to narrow the scope of any one contract.

The point which the Committee desired, however, to make in the strongest terms at their command was that it was clearly understood by both bodies that the principle underlying the agreement was the prevention and control of undue gambling which was so detrimental to the interests of all genuine traders, and that viewed from that aspect it was obvious that neither the mere recognition of that basic principle nor the practical measures also involved in the agreement had in any way achieved the desired result.

The Committee pointed out that the recent happenings in connection with the attempted corner in the September Oomra contract were well known and they felt that they called for the most careful examination by the Board of the causes which occasioned the trouble and in that connection the Committee again pointed out that, in their opinion, the most effective guarantee for the perpetuation of the purpose for which the East India Cotton Association was formed, namely, the regulation of the market in the interests of all *bona fide* traders and the suppresson of speculation inimical to their interests, was to be found in the limitation of the number of " Hedge " contracts allowed and the adoption, if possible, of the practice followed in the New. York and Liverpool markets in that respect.

The Committee in conclusion added that the several attempted corners which had taken place during the year 1922 only went to strengthen their considered opinion that a single or, at any rate, two Hedge contracts should at once be introduced in lieu of the existing number, and the Committee enquired whether it was the intention of the Board that the rules which the latter were required to submit to Government in terms of section 3 (1) of the Act would contain provision for this further reduction of the number of Hedge contracts. (*Appendix* **J-1**).

TARE RECEIPTS AND RE-PRESSING CHARGES.

The General Manager of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., towards the end of November 1922, forwarded to this Association a copy of a letter that had been received from the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadams' Association Ltd., complaining of the inconvenience to which it was alleged, the members of the latter Association and other sellers from local mills were put in the following respects :—

(1) *Tare receipts.*—The Muccadams complained that great delay was experienced in obtaining these receipts from mills with the result that sometimes two or three months elapsed before the accounts were finally made up and settled.

(2) *Burst and re-pressed bales.*—It was considered unfair that mills should be allowing pressing charges for burst and re-pressed bales especially as they exacted a scale allowance, and it was contended that bales purchased by the mills were taken direct to the mills and there opened in view of which fact there seemed to be no reason why the latter should be allowed a double re-pressing allowance.

(3) *Other hardships.*—It was stated that many of the rules for "ready" business were in need of amendment in order to prevent delay in weighment and to settle disputes in regard to quality, etc., due to the fluctuations in the rates, and that the representatives of the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadams Association on the Board had been instructed to explain the position in that regard to the President of the Board.

In replying to the East Indian Cotton Association, Ltd., the Committee stated that in general the letter from the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadams' Association, Ltd., was an exaggerated statement of the grievances of the members of that Association. In dealing with the three specific points of complaint mentioned by the Association the Committee replied as under :—

(1) *Tare receipts.*—The Committee pointed out that according to the existing rules Tare receipts must be given within ten days of weighment, and they considered that the enforcement of this rule would be sufficient to redress the inconveniences complained of.

(2) *Burst and re-pressed bales.*—The Committee entirely disagreed with the opinions expressed under this heading. Pressing charges allowed on burst and re-pressed bales were compensation for the loss suffered by the mills on account of the difficulty experienced in stacking such bales. Unless this allowance was insisted on, in addition to the scale allowance to cover the damage caused by burst bales, the Committee considered that merchants would be liable to become more careless and the mills would be faced with very considerable losses for which they would have no redress.

(3) *Other hardships.*—The Committee were of the opinion that the inconveniences mentioned under this heading were matters that should be settled by the two Associations concerned, and accordingly they offered no comments thereon. (*Appendix* **J-2**).

PROPOSED COTTON CESS.

In September 1921, the Indian Central Cotton Committee embodied the conclusions at which they had arrived in regard to the levy of a cotton cess in the following resolutions :—

"(1) That the Government of India should be requested to reconsider the question of imposing a cotton cess to provide funds for the activities of the Central Cotton Committee and in particular to meet the cost of the Committee's proposals in respect of Technological and Agricultural research.

"(2) That the cotton cess should be levied on the whole commercial cotton crops and not only on exports.

"(3) That a cotton cess of 4 annas per 400-lb. bale should be levied for 5 years but that the Government of India should have power to reduce the cess by executive order within that period at the request of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

" (4) That the question of machinery for the collection of the cess was a matter for the Government of India to decide and that the records of the opinions expressed should be forwarded to the Government of India for consideration.

" (5) That cotton imported from outside India should be exempted from the cess.

" (6) That all funds raised by the proposed cotton cess should be strictly earmarked for cotton development and that annual balances, if any, should not lapse to general revenues.

" (7) That the standing Finance Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee should be appointed to deal with the expenditure of the cotton cess funds."

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Sub-Committee referred to in Resolution (7) :—

Mr. V. A. Grantham (Bombay Chamber of Commerce).
The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas (Co-operative representative).
Mr. du Breul (Cotton Contracts Board).
Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau).

The above resolutions were duly communicated to the Government of India, who subsequently addressed local Governments and administrations on the subject.

The Government of Bombay, in January 1922, in forwarding a copy of the letter from the Government of India to the Association for its views thereon, stated that they desired particularly to know what effect, in the opinion of the Association, the proposed cess would produce on the cultivator and also " whether the Association would consider advisable the making of a direct contribution by the trade and the consuming mills to the Indian Central Cotton Committee."

The Government of India in their letter first outlined the history of the proposal. They stated that in paragraph 202 of their Report the Indian Cotton Committee had recommended that a cess of eight annas per bale should be levied on all cotton consumed by the mills in India, as well as on all cotton exported, in order to provide funds for the additional staff required to cope with the expansion of work on cotton recommended by that Committee. The Government of India, as they had explained at the time, were unable to accept the proposal since the method of finance suggested by the Committee would not have been in consonance with the financial arrangements proposed under the Reforms Scheme, the main feature of which was the complete separation of Imperial and Provincial finances, and since Agriculture was to be a Provincial subject, expenditure on the measures advocated by the Committee would be debitable to Provincial revenues, while if it should at any time become necessary to impose a cess for revenue purposes on cotton consumed in mills or exported, the proceeds, being of an all-India nature, would be finally

credited to Imperial revenues. For this reason the Government of India on that occasion decided not to take any action on the Committee's proposals.

The question had, however, been reopened by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, who had discussed the matter at their first meeting held at Bombay on the 21st July 1921. Briefly, their recommendations were that a cess of 4 annas per bale of 400 lbs. should be imposed on all commercial cotton as well as on exports and that the method of collection should be left to the Government of India to decide. The imposition of the cess was recommended for a period of 5 years in the first instance on the condition that provision was made for its reduction before the expiry of that period should the Central Cotton Committee recommend such a course. The proposal as put forward by the Committee was, the Government of India agreed, free from some of the objections previously urged against the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee, inasmuch as it was contemplated that the proceeds of the cess should be devotedly exclusively towards the expenses of the Central Cotton Committee and in particular towards the provision of funds to meet the cost of the Committee's proposals in respect of technological and agricultural research on cotton—objects the expenditure on which might be legitimately met from Central revenues. Before considering the matter further, however, the Government of India desired to have the views of the Government of Bombay on the following points :—

(*a*) Whether it was desirable that a cess should be imposed on cotton to meet expenditure connected with the activities of the Committee ?

(*b*) if so, whether the cess should be confined to exports or should be extended to all cotton consumed in the mills as recommended by the Committee ?

(*c*) in the event of the local Government favouring the application of the cess to all commercial cotton, whether the best method of collection would be at the mills and ports, as suggested by the Committee, or at the baling presses, and whether in either case any difficulty was anticipated in obtaining the consent of the Durbars of Indian States to the collection of the cess from mills located within their territories ?

Continuing, the Government of India, in order to enable the local Government to consider the matter in all its bearings, made the following additional observations.

The Central Cotton Committee had urged that the first and most important measure to be undertaken was the appointment of a Technologist who must be equipped with a suitable laboratory and apparatus. The estimated initial expenditure involved in this scheme was Rs.3½ lakhs together with a recurring grant of Rs. 1 lakh. In addition the annual budget of the Cotton Committee itself, apart from research work, was estimated at about a lakh of rupees.

The Government of India saw no objection to the industry itself being taxed to provide the necessary funds, especially as the question of the proposed cotton cess had been reopened by a prominent representative of the trade and was unanimously supported by all the non-official members of the Committee. At the same time, although it was the unanimous opinion of the Central Cotton Committee that the cess should be levied on all commercial cotton, the Government of India felt that there were advantages in confining it to exports only, not the least of which was the fact that its collection at the ports would be practically a simple matter involving no extra expense to Government. Another point to be borne in mind was that the average annual exports of cotton during the 5 years ending 1920-21 were slightly over 2 million bales of 400 lbs. each, so that a cess at the rate of 4 annas per bale on exports alone would yield a revenue of about Rs. 5 lakhs, which would be sufficient to meet the cost of the Technologist and his laboratory as well as the operations of the Central Cotton Committee. In favour of the Committee's proposals there was, however, the argument that if the cess was levied on all cotton, including mill consumption, it would be reduced to a rate sufficient to provide the funds required. The Government of India added that they were also advised that, if it should be decided to levy the cess on all cotton consumed in the mills, there should be no difficulty in arranging for its collection by means of the establishment employed for the collection of the cotton excise duty.

In favour of the proposal of the Central Cotton Committee that unspent balances should not lapse, it might be said that in the event of a considerable balance accumulating, it would be feasible still further to reduce the rate of the cess if considered necessary. The Government of India affirmed that they proposed, however, to retain full control over the expenditure of the cess but would avail themselves of the advice and co-operation of the Central Cotton Committee in the matter. The receipts accruing from the cess would be merged into general revenues and the expenditure incurred as from general revenues, but a separate *pro forma* account would be maintained of the receipts, expenditure and balance on account of the proposed cess and carried forward from year to year.

In replying to the Government of Bombay, the Committee, in the first instance, stated that they considered that it was desirable that a cess should be imposed on cotton to meet expenditure connected with the activities of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and, in particular, to meet the cost of the Committee's proposals in respect to technological and agricultural research, provided that unspent balances in the case of the money so obtained should not lapse to general revenues. In the latter connection the Committee stated that they were in the fullest possible accord with the Resolution No. 6 in that regard adopted, upon the initiative of their own representative, by the Central Cotton Committee and they could not agree to the alternative mode of procedure with regard to the disposal of the funds suggested by the Government of India in the penultimate paragraph of their letter.

Secondly, the Committee considered that the cess should not be confined to exports but should be extended to all cotton consumed in the mills, as recommended by the Central Cotton Committee, and that collection should be made both at the ports and at the mills.

The Committee added that the question of the rate at which the cess should be levied, at any rate in the first instance, had received their careful consideration and that they approved the rate of 4 annas per 400-lb. bale suggested by the Central Cotton Committee subject to the inclusion in the cess of all cotton of the nature prescribed in the foregoing paragraph. The Committee's opinion in this connection was based on the assumption that the revenue from the cess, if levied at the rate suggested, would amount to Rs. 10 lakhs while the expenditure on the various schemes under consideration by the Central Cotton Committee would amount roughly to between Rs. 9½ and Rs. 10 lakhs.

Finally the Committee reiterated the fact that their approval of the cess in all its aspects was conditional upon the proceeds of the cess being devoted exclusively towards the expenses of the Central Cotton Committee and, in particular, towards the provision of funds to meet the cost of the Committee's proposals in respect to technological and agricultural research on cotton. While, however, the Committee realized that a certain measure of Government supervision over the expenditure of the cess was unavoidable they considered that the extent of such control should be the minimum compatible with the interests of the Government of India as the body responsible for the collection of the cess.

The Indian Cotton Cess Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 23rd January 1923, and referred to a Joint Committee of the Council of State and Indian Legislative Assembly. (*Appendix* **K-1**.)

COTTON TRANSPORT BILL.

The Government of Bombay, towards the end of April 1922, forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion thereon a copy of a resolution that they had received from the Government of India in connection with a Bill to provide for the restriction and control of the transport of cotton in certain circumstances. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill it appeared that the Indian Cotton Committee, which was appointed in 1917, brought to notice—

(1) that the practice of adulterating long staple cotton with short staple was very prevalent at the gins and press-houses in certain long staple areas, the object being to secure for the mixture the higher prices offered for long staple ;

(2) that, owing to the consequent mixture of seed, there was considerable deterioration in the cultivation of many of the superior varieties of cotton ;

(3) that soft cotton-waste was also used for the purpose of adulteration with " kapas " (the natural floss) ; and

(4) that short staple cotton was frequently railed to a long staple area and re-booked thence, even without mixing, as long staple cotton.

As instances of (1) and (2) the Committee quoted the imports of short staple cotton into the Broach tract, the result of which had been that Broach cotton had largely lost its former reputation. Other superior varieties of cotton were threatened with the same fate. The practice described under

(4) above was facilitated by the trade custom whereby cotton was bought and sold on the name and reputation of the area where it purported to have been grown, *i.e.*, on the name of the railway station from which the bales were last booked.

These malpractices, it was stated, were exercising so serious and dangerous an influence on the industry as a whole that the necessity of Government taking action had become a matter of immediate importance. The Bill provided a remedy by enabling Local Governments to prevent inferior cotton or cotton-waste, as defined, from being imported, except under licence, into areas which it was desired to protect.

The principal provisions of the Bill were as follows :—

(1) Local Governments were empowered, with the previous consent of the provincial Legislature, to define the areas and to notify the stations which should be regarded as protected. Consignments of cotton were not allowed to any such notified station except from other notified stations in the same area.

(2) It was necessary to make certain exceptions to the prohibition in favour, for instance, of millowners within the area requiring extraneous cotton and of purchasers of cotton-waste for industrial purposes. Local Governments were accordingly empowered to frame rules for a licensing system and to appoint the authorities for the issue of licences,

(3) Station Masters or other railway servants responsible for the delivery of goods or parcels were prohibited under penalties from delivering cotton improperly consigned to their stations.

The Government of India in their letter to the Government of Bombay stated that the suggestions for legislation to prevent the transport of short staple cotton and cotton-waste for admixture with long staple cotton would be found in paragraphs 221-222 of the Report of the Indian Cotton Committee. The Local Governments had been consulted on these suggestions in June 1918. Subsequently the question of legislation was referred to the Central Cotton Committee and it was on their recommendation that the Bill was formulated. The Government of India pointed out that the Bill was an enabling measure only and empowered Local Governments interested to take steps to protect those areas within their respective jurisdictions in which superior varieties of cotton were cultivated. The following observations were offered on administrative points of detail :—

(*a*) The Bill primarily attempted to control transport by rail alone, but Section 7 gave wide powers to Local Governments to control other forms of traffic. The reasons for this were twofold. In the first place " railways " were a central subject, and the principal provisions of the Bill were those relating to transport by rail. Secondly, it was felt that local conditions varied so greatly that it would be impossible to control by all-India legislation traffic by road, river or sea, and that the necessary supervision could more suitably be left to be imposed by means of local rules.

(*b*) Section 3 of the Bill allowed Local Governments to notify for protection areas in which superior varieties of cotton were cultivated : and to specify railway stations within such areas to which extraneous cotton, soft-waste and seed should not be booked save under licence. Local Governments would not be required to notify only such stations as were recognised stations of origin of superior cotton. It would be open to them at their discretion to notify adjoining stations also if they had reason to apprehend that illicit cotton might be sent there to be transported by road or otherwise into the actual area to be protected.

(*c*) Sections 4 and 7 (1) (*b*) and (*c*) provided for the issue of licences and for certain safeguards connected therewith. The intention of these sections was to obviate the risk of fraud and, in particular, the issue of unauthorised duplicate licences or the use of expired licences. The Government of India considered it important that special attention should be paid to the organisation of an efficient licensing system if the full benefits of legislation were to be secured. They stated that they would welcome any suggestions calculated to serve this object ;

(*d*) Attention was also invited to the words ' Station Master or any other railway servant . . . . ' occurring in Sections 4 and 5 of the Act. It had been pointed out that hardship would be caused if Station Masters alone were held responsible for infringements, for in large stations the actual responsibility normally rested not with the Station Master, but with a goods clerk or other subordinate. On this ground the words ' other railway servants responsible for the booking of goods or parcels ' were included. It was, however, doubtful how far it would be possible to fix such responsibility, and the ambiguity in the wording might afford opportunities for evasion. The Government of India therefore asked the Local Government to consider this point and advise whether, in their opinion, the wording was suitable ;

(*e*) The Government of India pointed out that one method of adulteration by transport was not touched upon in the present Bill, namely, the transport of cottonwaste for admixture with cotton which it was not thought necessary specially to protect under Clause 3 of the Bill. The Government of India were of the opinion that no suitable remedy for this abuse could be devised within the scope of the Bill under consideration. They, however, desired that the Local Government should express their views on this subject also.

In replying to the Government of Bombay the Committee at the outset stated that whilst they would prefer that the proposed measure went even further than it did, they approved the Bill as a whole as they realized the difficulties inherent in any system of Government control of the nature in question. At the same time they emphasized the fact that the proposed measure did not, in their opinion, provide a satisfactory solution of those difficulties and that it was only because the danger which it was intended to avert was of so serious and imminent a nature and the whole question of such vital importance to the industry which they represented that they were prepared to agree to the proposals in that form.

The Committee further expressed a hope that it would be possible for the Local Government, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them under

the Bill, to bring the traffic by road and sea also within the purview of the Act in cases where such a course was practicable and could be adopted without hardship to the cultivator.

The Committee had no remarks to offer in connection with Clause 3 of the Bill which provided for the notification by Local Governments for protection of areas in which superior varieties of cotton were cultivated and the specification of railway stations within such areas to which extraneous cotton, soft waste and seed should not be booked save under licence. They considered, however, that provision should be made either in the Bill, or in the rules to be framed under it, to cover cases in which extraneous cotton imported under licence was subsequently rejected by the consumer after sampling and they recommended that such cotton should be required to be sent away immediately out of the area.

Clauses 4 and 7 of the Bill provided for the issue of licences in the above regard and in that connection the Committee stated that they considered that such licences should only be issued to *bona fide* consumers who, in the majority of instances, would be mills situated within a scheduled area which required a different variety of cotton to that grown in that area. Mills' requirements of different kinds of cotton, however, varied considerably from time to time and the Committee considered that licences should be issued accordingly and that all applicants should be required to state specifically the purpose for which the cotton was required.

The question of the railway official who should be held responsible for infringements of the Act was, the Committee considered, a matter of some considerable difficulty as the success of the measure would very largely depend upon the work and conduct of such officers and the Committee were of opinion that the wording of the Bill in that connection should be so amended as to ensure that, in stations where the two offices were not held by the same official, either the Station Master or the responsible officer in charge of the Goods Department and not merely a goods clerk or other subordinate should assume the responsibility.

In conclusion the Committee stated that they were of opinion that, in addition to the penalties for contravention of the Act prescribed in the Bill, provision should be made for the forfeiture of the cotton in all circumstances as they did not consider that any other penalties would act as a sufficient deterrent.

The Bill was subsequently referred to a Joint Committee of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and the report of this Committee was submitted to the Legislative Assembly on the 30th of January 1923 when the Bill as amended was passed. (*Appendix* **K-2**.)

CULTIVATION AND SALE OF IMPROVED COTTON IN THE SURAT TRACT.

The Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in April 1922 drew the attention of the Committee to the weekly cotton auction sales held

by the Bombay Agricultural Department at Surat for the sale of the cotton belonging to cultivators who had grown seed issued from the Government farm and the seed from whose crop was bought in by the Department for the next year's seed supply to general growers. There were, it was stated, at the moment 6,000 acres under special cultivation of this nature, the arrangement being that the cultivators were organised in groups and their fields were inspected by the Agricultural Department. The kapas was taken to special ginning factories under arrangements made by the Department ; after it had been ginned the Department paid the cultivators for the seed while the cotton was sold at auctions arranged by the Department on behalf of the cultivators. There were five different ginning factories in Surat and Navsari where the above arrangements were in force but all auctions were conducted at Surat City Press on sample, notice having previously been given as to where the cotton was stored so that prospective buyers could see it in bulk if they so desired.

In advising the Committee of the above arrangements the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, who personally attended a sale held on the 12th April 1922, stated that the sale in question was very disappointing and the cultivators were compelled to refuse the prices offered and he suggested that the reason was probably that the general crop in Surat and Navsari had improved considerably, as a result of the Agricultural Department's efforts, and there was accordingly no longer any great margin between the special farm seed and the ordinary seed.

Mr. Burt, however, considered it essential that the special seed-growers should obtain a premium which would encourage them to further efforts—otherwise the organisation was likely to break down ; and he suggested that members of the Association might be disposed, in view of the undoubtedly superior quality of the cotton, either to send representatives to attend the sales or else to give their Surat buyers instructions to bid on their behalf. The Committee accordingly circularised all members on the 11th May 1922 and informed them that at the next auction it was expected that the balance of the crop, about 500 bales, would be offered. The Committee expressed a hope that, in the interests of the industry as a whole, all members of the Association would do their best, either by their attendance at future sales or in other ways, to encourage and assist the marketing of this cotton.

Samples of the cotton offered at the auction held on the 12th April 1922, together with full information regarding the conditions of sale, etc., were sent to the Association by the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, and were placed at the disposal of members.

Later in the year the Cotton Superintendent, Surat, submitted the following particulars with regard to the cultivation and sale of improved cotton in the Surat Tract.

It was stated that for the past three years the Agricultural Department had promoted and encouraged the cultivation of improved cotton in the Surat Tract. So far these operations had been successful, and at the moment more or less the whole of the tract below Narbada was under improved farm seed.

For the purpose of securing a sufficient supply of pure seed an area of about 10,000 acres had been kept under departmental control. The whole of this area, which was expected to yield about 2,000 bales, was sown with 1027 A.L.F. cotton. Samples of this had been tested and it was reported to be exceptionally good for spinning up to 30s counts.

The Superintendent pointed out that in order to improve the quality of the cotton grown in the Surat Tract, or even to keep it up to its standard, it was essential to possess a supply of pure seed and unless the cultivators who grew the farm seed under departmental control were paid remunerative rates they would not care to grow pure seed, with the consequence that the quality of Surat cotton would ultimately deteriorate.

For those reasons it appeared to the Cotton Superintendent that the cultivators of farm seed should be encouraged in their work—so essential for the supply of good quality cotton from that district—by some premium being paid for their kapas, as was done during the previous season.

The Cotton Superintendent also stated that if the members of the Association informed him of the names and addresses of their representatives in Surat, he would be pleased to give them notice of the auction sales of the cotton in question.

Arrangements were at the same time made with the Indian Central Cotton Committee for this Association to be informed as early as possible of the sales of this cotton, and in bringing the above facts to the notice of members the latter were informed that such information would immediately be distributed to them whenever it was received at the office of the Association. (*Appendix* **L-1**.)

CAMBODIA COTTON.

The Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, in May 1922, asked for the views of the Committee of the Association as to the quality of Cambodia cotton received at that time in the Bombay Cotton Market. He stated that considerable evidence had been received that the Cambodia cotton received in Bombay was inferior to the best class of Madras Cambodia and that this was due to the importation of cotton into the Cambodia cotton areas for mixing. The Madras Agricultural Department were taking all possible measures to ensure the maintenance of the standard of this cotton which was one of the most valuable spinning cottons in India. The supply of irrigated Cambodia cotton must, however, always be limited and its value to the Indian spinners would largely be reduced if it were mixed with unknown proportions of other cottons ; and there was reason to believe that this practice was growing. It would, it was stated, greatly strengthen the hands of the Madras Agricultural Department in their efforts to deal with those abuses if they could receive reliable information as to the character of the cotton then received in Bombay and how it compared with the Madras Cambodia of previous years.

In reply the Committee stated that it was the experience of several of their members that for the past 3 or 4 seasons the best types of Cambodia cotton had been mixed with Karangani cotton, a class of cotton which, though good in class, and tending, on account of its excellent white colour, to improve

the colour of the cotton with which it was mixed, nevertheless lowered the spinning value of Cambodia cotton very considerably.

The Committee accordingly were of opinion that measures should be taken by the Madras Government to protect the better types of Cambodia cotton, such as Tirrupur, from the evil effects of such adulteration.

The Committee added that it was essential that the mixing should be prevented in its early stages as the practice extended rapidly with the result that good staple cottons, the cultivation of which was a matter of such vital importance to the growth of the cotton industry of this country, became more and more scarce. (*Appendix* **L-2.**)

CROP FORECASTS OF PUNJAB-AMERICAN COTTON.

The Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, towards the end of May 1922, asked for the opinion of the Association on a suggestion he had made to the Director of Statistics to the effect that the area and yield for Punjab-American cotton should be separately shown in the all-India final cotton memorandum. It was pointed out that the information was available from the Provincial Cotton forecast issued by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, and there seemed no reason why an incorrect figure should continue to be stated in the all-India forecast. In the correspondence that had passed between the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Director of Statistics it was mentioned that the area and yield for Punjab-American cotton, as given by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, were as follows :—

Years.	Area (in acres).	Yield (in tons).
1919-20 ..	552,959	140,789
1920-21 ..	365,000	144,000
1921-22 ..	550,100	100,995.

In replying to the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee the Committee of the Association stated that they approved of the suggestion that the area and yield for Punjab-American cotton might be shewn separately in the all-India cotton memorandum provided that only the area and yield of the pure variety, and not a mixture of Punjab-American and Desi cotton, was so specified. (*Appendix* **L-3.**)

AMERICAN COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

The Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, in January 1921, informed the Association that the question of the risk of the introduction of the American Cotton Boll Weevil into India by means of cotton imported direct from America had been under the consideration of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and requested that the first Assistant to the Imperial Entomologist might be permitted to examine the waste and debris from

imported American cotton used in Bombay mills to enable him to obtain information as to the extent of such risk.

The Committee in reply informed the Indian Central Cotton Committee that they would be pleased to give the Assistant to the Imperial Entomologist such facilities and assistance as he might need for the purpose of his investigations.

Subsequently the Assistant to the Imperial Entomologist visited a number of mills in the Bombay Presidency which were using imported American cotton and reported that the custom was to burn the blow-room refuse in the furnaces, but it was known that this was by no means uniformly done, as in Bombay this refuse was also used to a considerable extent as manure.

In communicating the above information to the Association the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee stated that, in the event of the American Cotton Boll Weevil being introduced into India in baled cotton, it was most likely that it would be found in the blow-room refuse and there were obvious advantages in destroying this by burning, in view of the very serious nature of the pest in America and the very grave danger which might be expected to occur should it be introduced into India. It was, therefore, suggested that all mills using imported American cotton should be asked to burn the blow-room waste when using such cotton.

The Committee accordingly circularised all members and requested them to give immediate effect to the above suggestion as failure upon the part of any one member to do so would seriously imperil the success of the determined efforts which were being made to prevent the introduction into India of a pest which, in the four years after its introduction into Texas, United States of America, in 1890, had infested one-fifth of the cotton-growing area of the State with a resultant loss of 3% of the total crop of the United States of America, or roughly, 2% of the world's production, representing a cash value of over 8 million dollars.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee, towards the end of July, expressed their appreciation of the action taken by the Committee of the Association in this respect and forwarded the following copy of an extract from the minutes of their third meeting relating to this subject which shows the further information in this connection which is being awaited by the Central Cotton Committee :—

> " The Committee recorded their appreciation of the action taken by the Millowners' Association to secure the burning of all blow-room waste from imported American cotton. It was agreed that no further steps could be taken in respect of this pest pending the receipt of further information. The Secretary explained that the Imperial Entomologist has written to America to obtain the latest information as to the chances of the boll weevil surviving the voyage to India. This information would be put before the Committee for consideration as soon as received." (*Appendix* **L.-4.**)

LANCASHIRE TRADE WITH INDIA.

(See Report. 1921, pp. 56, 257.)

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in July 1922 forwarded to the Association for information copies of Minutes of Proceedings of a deputation of Members of Parliament representing the Cotton Textile Constituencies to the Secretary of State for India and the Under-Secretary of State for India on Wednesday, 29th of March 1922. The copies of the Minutes were duly placed at the disposal of members and are for purposes of record printed in *Appendix* **M-1**.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

The Finance Minister, in his speech introducing the Budget for 1922-23 in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st March 1922, proposed, *inter alia*, to raise the duty on imported piece-goods from 11 to 15 per cent., the cotton excise duty from 3½ to 7½ per cent., and the duty on imported machinery from 2½ to 10 per cent.

The Committee of the Association consequently, on the 3rd March 1922, forwarded the following telegram to Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt., the representative of the Association in the Legislative Assembly :—

> " .... Bombay Millowners' Association strongly objects to Excise Duties on the grounds that they have been universally condemned by the whole country since their inception. Viceroy Lord Hardinge was so convinced of their inequity that he publicly pledged necessity of their abolition earliest possible moment. Association further considers that no case has been made out to increase cotton excise duties by 116 per cent. whereas cotton import duties are only increased by 36 per cent. Also opposed to enhanced duty on machinery as it effectually retards industrial development of country and subsidizes Japan against Indian manufacturers. Its effect on mills together with increase in income tax and import duty on stores will largely increase costs of production as incidence of present duties works out at 11 per cent. and fresh duties will raise that figure much higher. In latter connection refer to Hailey's speech last year wherein stated that House would agree that taxation preventing industrial development undesirable. Recommend proposed import duty on yarn be raised to general level of 15 per cent. .... "

In confirming the telegram the Committee informed Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey that they did not consider it necessary to enlarge in any way upon their views on the subject of the excise duty as expressed in their telegram but in connection with the question of the enhancement of the duty on machinery they quoted for facility of reference the following extract from the Financial Statement for 1921-22, under the heading of " Proposals for additional taxation," to which they referred in the telegram :—

> " I do not propose to obtain any increased revenue from the articles now dutiable at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.* The principal of these are machinery, metals and railway plant and the House will probably agree that in the interest of India's industrial development increased taxation on these articles is undesirable."

Similarly the Committee considered that Sir Malcolm Hailey had also forgotten that he then said, with reference to the withdrawal of the concession allowed under the old tariff in the case of mill stores and machinery :—

> " I think that honourable members will agree that the removal of this concession is reasonable. The concession was granted when an excise duty was imposed on piece-goods made in this country equal to the duty on imported piece-goods. It was obviously unfair that the Indian millowners should be handicapped against the English manufacturer by having to pay not only this excise duty but also duty on the machinery and the stores which are required from the United Kingdom. But there is so material a difference between the rate of the cotton excise duty and the rate which I propose on imported piece-goods that it is no longer necessary to continue this concession."

With regard to the reference to Japan in the same connection, the Committee had in mind particularly the fact that the average rate of import duty on mill machinery in that country is only 3½ per cent., so that if the enhanced rate of duty were imposed the Indian mills would be at a disadvantage in their competition with Japan to the extent of the difference the two rates, apart from other considerations.

Subsequently the Committee of the Association invited all cotton spinning and weaving mills in India, in addition to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, and the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to send representatives to attend a Special Meeting in the rooms of the Association on Thursday, the 16th March 1922, for the purpose of making a representation to the Government of India on the subject of the proposed increase of the Cotton Excise Duty from 3½ to 7½ per cent. and the proposed increase in the import duty on machinery from 2½ to 10 per cent. At the meeting over 120 mills, in addition to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association were represented, and after a general discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

> " (1) That this meeting of representatives of the majority of textile mills throughout India desires to place on record its most emphatic protest against the proposed increase in the Cotton Excise Duty from three and a half to seven and a half per cent. on the grounds that the duty is economically and fundamentally unsound, based as it is upon production ; that it was imposed for political and not revenue purposes in the first instance ; that it has rightly been condemned by all sections of the community since its institution ; and that His

Excellency Lord Hardinge gave a most explicit and definite assurance that the duty should be abolished as soon as financial considerations would permit.

That this meeting is further of opinion that the proposal to enhance the import duty on machinery is not only undesirable in the interests of India's industrial development, as was admitted by the Finance Member in his Budget speech last year, but will place the Indian mill industry, in particular, at a still further disadvantage in the already formidable competition which it is experiencing from Japan inasmuch as the average rate of duty on imported machinery in the latter country is only 3½ per cent.

" (2). That the terms of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Hon'ble the Finance Member, the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Departments of Finance, Industries and Commerce, and to all members of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State."

A copy of the above resolutions was also forwarded to Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., M.L.A., and in confirming the despatch of the telegram the Committee invited Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's attention to the fact that the Finance Member, during the course of the debate in the Assembly upon the Budget proposals, stated that Government thought it wise to increase the import duty on machinery owing to the fact that the price of machinery had recently fallen. That statement the Committee strongly repudiated as the largest importers of machinery could prove conclusively that the price of machinery was at the moment 135 to 150 per cent. more than it was in 1914, *i.e.*, £100 worth of machinery to-day costs about £250.

The Committee also brought to his notice the fact that a machine which cost the Lancashire mills, say £100, cost the Indian mills, in view of the fact that India bought all new cotton spinning and weaving machinery from Lancashire, £135, made up as under :—

£100 plus 15 per cent. on account of packing, plus 10 per cent. on account of freight and plus 10 per cent. proposed import duty = £135.

These figures went to show that it cost Indian millowners 35 per cent. more to build a mill, in respect of machinery charges only, than it cost their Lancashire competitors.

It is gratifying to note that as a result of the opposition in the Legislative Assembly the proposals to increase the Cotton Excise Duty and the import duty on machinery were abandoned. (*Appendix* **M-2.**)

EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON BANDING.

On the 15th March 1922, the Collector of Bombay issued a Circular, No. 379/Ex. dated the 15th March 1922, in which the attention of the Agents of mills producing cotton banding was drawn to Section 3 (5) of the Cotton

Duties Act (II of 1896) and they were advised that banding came within the definition of " cotton goods " or " goods " given therein and was therefore liable to Cotton Excise Duty under Section 6 of the Act when it was produced within the meaning of that section.

The Committee subsequently received several representations from members protesting against this action of the Collector and requesting the Association to take up the question with the Collector.

As the goods in question were manufactured and then used for the purposes of the mill in the mill premises, and in the majority of instances never left such premises, the Committee were of opinion that banding was not liable to duty under Section 6 of the Act which imposed a duty on cotton goods *produced* at a mill. The explanation to that section defined production. It meant the issue out of the mill premises and, in certain circumstances which did not apply in this case, the issue from the weaving section or sections of the mill. In this case the goods did not issue out of the mill premises. Hence the Committee held that such goods were not produced within the meaning of Section 6.

Accordingly the Committee, on the 3rd May 1922, addressed the Collector with regard to the matter. They explained that they understood from his notice of the 15th March 1922 that the mills concerned were required to include in the " A " return all banding produced within the meaning of Section 6, and the explanation thereto, that is to say, all banding manufactured by mills and sold. From the notice in question it was, however, not clear, the Committee stated, whether such mills were also required to show in the return banding manufactured entirely for their own use and not for sale. The Committee therefore requested the Collector to be good enough to advise them as to whether they were correct in their assumption that, so long as the banding was not sold or issued out of the mill premises, that is to say, produced within the meaning of Section 6, it was not required to be shown in the " A " return.

The Collector pointed out, in his reply to the Committee, that in his office Circular, No. 379/Ex. of the 15th March 1922, it was mentioned that banding was liable to duty under Section 6 of the Act when it is produced within the meaning of that section. He added that the circumstances under which goods were said to be produced were related in the explanation below that section.

In the circumstances, members were advised to interpret the Collector of Bombay's Circular letter, No. 379/Ex. dated the 15th March 1922, as meaning that cotton banding should be included in the " A " return only in the case of those mills in which it was manufactured for sale, *i.e.*, issued out of the mill premises and that it should not be so included so long as it was manufactured and used only within the mill premises." (*Appendix* **M-3**.)

TARIFF VALUATIONS UNDER THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

The Director of Commercial Intelligence, Bombay, and the Collector of Bombay met the Committee of the Association on the 7th February 1922 for the purpose of discussing the revision of the Tariff Valuations under the Cotton Duties Act.

After some discussion, the Collector of Bombay promised to recommend to the Government of India that they should adhere to the existing tariff values for the ensuing year subject to a possible revision after six months at the request of either the Government or the Association.

The question of introducing a separate tariff for Ahmedabad, or, in the alternative, of effecting a reduction of 20 per cent. in the valuations in the case of certain classes of cloth, *viz.*, heavy and light sizes, manufactured by the Ahmedabad mills, was raised by the representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, who was present at the meeting ; but it was decided that it was a matter for arrangement between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Government of India.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, towards the end of September 1922, drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the tariff values of cotton goods under the Cotton Duties Act had not been revised in March 1922 but millowners were promised an *ad interim* revision of the market rates if piece-goods showed a decline during the year. In the opinion of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association there had been a decline on the average of about four to six annas a pound in the market values of cotton goods and the Association enquired whether the Committee of this Association considered it advisable to ask Government for an *ad interim* revision of the tariff valuations in view of the declining tendency of the market. The Ahmedabad Association added that if millowners did not move in the matter at once Government might decline to take up the question of the revision in the tariff valuations later in the year owing to the proximity to the period of the annual revision in the ensuing February.

The Committee, however, in view of the strength of the cotton market did not think it advisable to approach Government in the matter at the moment, and in replying to the Ahmedabad Association to this effect they stated that they were prepared to reconsider their decision at a later date if circumstances and the condition of the trade justified such a course. (*Appendix* **M-4**).

INDICATION OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN ON GOODS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau in October 1922 forwarded to the Association a copy of a representation they had addressed to the Government of India urging that the Merchandise Marks Act should be so amended as to make it compulsory for goods made in the United Kingdom to be stamped with the country of origin.

In this connection the Indian Merchants' Chamber stated that it had been suggested to them that a similar representation should also be addressed to the Government of India with reference to piece-goods which were manufactured in this country and which bore trade marks tending to suggest that they had been manufactured outside India, and that such piece-goods should bear a clear indication that they were manufactured in this country. The

Indian Merchants' Chamber asked for the views of the Committee on the point and in support of their contention forwarded two samples of dhoties manufactured in India the marks and stamps on which, they asserted, were likely to lead the public to believe that those dhoties were manufactured in the United Kingdom.

In reply the Committee stated that they had not hitherto heard of a single instance in which piece-goods manufactured in India had borne indications or marks likely to lead the public to believe that they had been manufactured outside this country, or in the United Kingdom in particular. Nor could the Committee concur in the suggestion advanced by the Indian Merchants' Chamber that the samples of dhoties forwarded by them provided an instance in point, as they were definitely of opinion that the goods in question were not marked in such a way as was likely to deceive the public in the manner suggested.

In the circumstances the Committee regretted that they could not see their way to accord their support to any representation to Government upon the lines indicated by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. (*Appendix* **N**).

LIST OF IMPORTED COTTON PIECE-GOODS FOR TARIFF PURPOSES.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, in July 1922, informed the Committee that in order to simplify the differentiation for fiscal purposes between piece-goods assessable at 3½ per cent. and other cotton goods assessable at 5 per cent. under the tariff then in force, a list of imported cotton piece-goods was prescribed by the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India in 1906. The Director-General stated that this list had been revised by subsequent resolutions, and finally as the 1919 tariff subjected cotton piece-goods and all other cotton goods, as well as apparel, to the same rate of duty, the list had been discontinued from that time. Cotton piece-goods were however again assessable to different rates of duty it had therefore become necessary to renotify this list. A copy of the last list which was in force prior to its discontinuance in 1919 was attached to the Director-General's letter and he desired to be furnished with any modifications the Committee might wish to suggest.

The Committee approved of the list as it stood and informed the Director-General accordingly. (*Appendix* **O-1**).

TARIFF VALUATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT.

In January 1922 the Committee drew the attention of the Government of India to the tariff valuations, for import duty purposes, of bleaching powder and China clay fixed under Commerce Department Notification No. 7191, dated the 17th December 1921.

In regard to bleaching powder the Committee pointed out that the valuation fixed under the above Notification (item No. 65) was Rs. 25 per cwt., while the then invoice price c. i. f. Bombay was £21 per ton or Rs. 15-12-0 per cwt.

As regards China clay (item No. 106), the valuation fixed was Rs. 180 per ton, while the invoice price c.i.f. Bombay at the moment was £8 per ton or Rs. 120 only.

The Committee were of opinion that these valuations were extremely high and considered that Government should either fix the ruling invoice prices as the valuations for the current year or if they desired to fix a fair average valuation they should take the five years previous to the war, say, 1910-14, and not the last five years as prices were abnormally high during the latter period.

The Committee also informed Government that they were unable to understand why china clay was classified under " Building and Engineering Materials."

The Government of India in reply informed the Association that they had decided to revise the tariff valuations of the two articles in question when the tariff valuation schedule was republished on the passing of the Finance Bill by the Legislature. The question of the reclassification of china clay in the tariff valuation schedule would, it was added, be considered when the schedule was next revised.

It may be noted that in the revised tariff valuation schedule bleaching powder was valued at Rs. 19 per cwt. as against Rs. 25 in the old schedule, while china clay, which was shown as a separate item, was valued at Rs. 130 per ton against Rs. 180 in the old schedule. (*Appendix* **O-2**).

IMPORT DUTY ON BOBBINS AND HEALDS.

Early in January 1922 the Committee of the Association invited the attention of the Commerce Department of the Government of India to the wording of the proviso to the definition of " Machinery (and component parts thereof) " in item 81 of the Import Tariff Schedule and, in particular, to the application in practice of the following words: " and provided that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, *not adapted for any other purpose.*"

The Committee stated that they were aware that an informal Committee had recently been appointed by the Government of India to examine the definition of machinery in general and to report whether, in the interests of simplicity and convenience of trade, the definition required revision and, although they had not been afforded an opportunity of laying their views before that Committee, they had no doubt but that the particular point under reference would receive the attention of that body in due course.

The Committee, however, added that they were led to address the Government of India upon the subject in advance of the above informal Committee's findings on account of the action recently taken by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, in conformity, it was understood, with that adopted by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, in assessing bobbins and healds for duty at

15%, instead of 2½% as hitherto, upon the ground that they were adapted for use on hand-looms. The Committee felt it was unnecessary to emphasize the hardships which would arise from any extension of the principle underlying this ruling as so many parts of textile machinery were adapted for use on hand-looms although the proportion of the total imports so consumed was negligible and in no case were goods imported for that purpose by members of this Association. The Committee were of opinion that if the concession of the lower rate of duty in the interests of India's industrial development was to have any substance in fact it was essential that the words then " .... and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose " should be deleted from the definition.

As, however, the Committee realized that an amendment of the definition in the manner indicated must of necessity involve delay, they suggested, for the earnest and immediate consideration of the Government of India, the desirability of issuing executive orders to Collectors of Customs to the effect that millowners importing component parts of machinery, such as bobbins and healds, for use in steam power looms in their own mills only should be required to pay duty on the relative *ad valorem* basis of 2½ per cent. The Committee were aware that in the assessment of articles to duty the intention of the importer to use them in a particular manner or for a specific purpose was not relevant and could not ordinarily be taken into account but, in the case of the articles under reference, strict adherence to the letter of item 81 of the schedule nullified so effectively the object for which the lower rate of duty was prescribed that the Committee were confident that the anomaly had only to be brought to the notice of Government for immediate effect to be given to their recommendation and, in due course, for the definition in question to be amended in the manner indicated or upon such similar lines as the Machinery Committee might recommend.

In reply the Government of India stated that in order to be assessed at 2½ per cent. as component parts of machinery, the articles should satisfy the tariff definition of the same. If, as appeared from the Association's letter, the bobbins and healds in question could also be used on hand-looms, the Bombay Customs authorities were correct in levying duty at 15 per cent. The Government of India added that the question of amending the tariff definition of machinery was under their consideration and they regretted that they were unable to issue any special orders in regard to the assessment of the articles in question, in anticipation of their final decision in the matter.

The Committee in reply requested that, as the subject was one of very considerable importance to the members of this Association, they might be favoured with a copy of the report of the Special Committee mentioned and that their views thereon might receive the careful consideration of the Government of India, before orders were finally passed upon that Committee's recommendations. (*Appendix* **O-3**).

SIMPLIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF INLAND TRADE STATISTICS.

The Government of Bombay, in March 1922, forwarded to the Association for an expression of opinion thereon, a copy of a letter which they had received from the Government of India with regard to the proposed

simplification and improvement of Inland Trade Statistics. The following is a summary of the points on which the Government of India desired the views of the Government of Bombay :—

(1) Whether the Inland Trade Statistics then compiled and published both for India and for the Provinces served any useful purpose, or whether they could safely be discontinued ?

(2) Whether, instead of entirely discontinuing the compilation of Inland Trade Statistics, an attempt should be made to compile and publish them promptly and in simpler and more useful form :—

(*a*) by curtailing the number of articles enumerated :
(*b*) by confining the statistics to important trade centres ;
(*c*) by restricting the returns to quantities only and omitting the values of the articles enumerated ; and
(*d*) by issuing monthly instead of annual returns?

In replying to the Government of Bombay the Committee stated that they were of opinion that the question of the utility of the statistics of inland trade admitted of no argument and that, if intelligently and accurately compiled and tabulated, such statistics were of the greatest value not only to persons engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits but also to students of practical economics and to the State itself.

The Committee reminded Government that these statistics were of immediate practical utility to men engaged in business provided, however, that their publication was expeditious and punctual as had long been the case with the monthly Sea-borne Trade Returns. To students of " business economics," to use the terse expression of Professor Ashley, the statistics in question were, for purposes of comparison by quinquennial, decennial or longer periods, of permanent and lasting value. They formed useful data from which cogent inferences with regard to the static or dynamic condition of a country's inland trade could be determined.

The Committee emphasized the great importance, in more than one direction, of statistics of this nature to the State itself. Their great utility must be manifestly clear to every officer of Government who had constantly to refer to them. For instance, in the matter of the movements of foodgrains of different varieties, such as wheat, rice, jowari and bajri, they were extremely useful in ordinary years of normal harvests ; in periods of scarcity or famine, their value was considerably enhanced. No Collector, indeed, no Provincial Government could, from a better or more reliable source, obtain a knowledge of the movements of certain descriptions of grain from a province where there existed a surplus to one which experienced a scarcity. In the second place the Committee, judging from the interpellations not infrequently put by members in the various local Councils, in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, considered that those returns, if accurately compiled, should prove of the utmost utility in answering questions, dispelling ignorance and correcting misstatements of facts. Lastly, the Committee stated that the higher utility of statistics of this character might be tested by the examination

and adjustment, so far as was possible and practical, of the surplus exports of agricultural and merchantable products with their total production and consumption in the country itself. Were the statistics of the Agricultural Departments more reliable, Government might, in the Committee's opinion, fairly endeavour to balance the annual production of foodgrains and merchantable products on the one side and the home consumption and surplus of exports on the other. The greater the accuracy of the statistics, the greater would undoubtedly be the approximation after making allowances for certain percentages of waste. Further, as to foodgrains in particular, the Government would then be in a position to gauge more accurately the stocks of rice, wheat, etc., forming the balance remaining in the country after home consumption and exports. The total annual value of the different products could be ascertained separately and the State would then be in a position to learn whether in respect of trade the country was stationary, retrogressive or progressive. The Committee felt that they could not sufficiently emphasize the immense importance of Inland Trade Statistics viewed from these three aspects. But in order to secure the advantages described above it was plain that the publication of Inland Trade Statistics should be as expeditious as possible.

With regard to the criticism that the existing Inland Statistics covered much unnecessary ground, the Committee thought that the remedy lay in Government's own hands. There was nothing to prevent Government from eliminating in the revised return all unimportant and immaterial transfers from one province to another.

The Committee added that it was their considered opinion that the Inland Trade Statistics were intrinsically worth all the cost of collection, preparation, compilation, tabulation, and publication and in consequence that in no circumstances should they be entirely discontinued. No modern Government, if they appreciated the value of such statistics, could for a moment consider the question of their discontinuance.

In the preparation and compilation of the revised return the Committee recommended that the following three objects should be kept in view :—

(*a*) the earliest possible publication of the statistical information month by month ;

(*b*) the greatest possible simplicity and clearness in the forms used ; and

(*c*) the greatest possible accuracy and reliability.

With regard to (*a*), the Committee considered it essential that the return should be a monthly publication, similar to the monthly Sea-borne Trade Return. In order to ensure its regular and early publication it might be found necessary to employ new administrative machinery. In this connection the Committee explained that by " early publication " they meant the issue of the return six or, at the outside, seven weeks after the end of the month to which the statistics related. The return for January, for instance, should be in the hands of the business public by the first or second week in March. The Committee agreed that the statistics should be of a progressive character

like the Sea-borne Trade publication. They also agreed that it should be confined to the record of quantities only but they recommended the standardisation of weight and measure as far as possible and that each succeeding return should, to facilitate comparison, reproduce the stereotyped standard of its predecessor. In the Committee's view it would be exceedingly impractical and unnecessarily laborious to include values. They suggested, however, that the prefatory note to the publication should state the corresponding wholesale prices of the various staple commodities mentioned in the return. Values could then with little difficulty be ascertained.

With regard to (*b*), dealing with the character of the forms, the aim should be, the Committee urged, to make them as intelligible and as simple as possible. All elaboration and meticulousness should be entirely absent.

With regard to (*c*), the Committee considered it idle to call attention to and lay stress upon the primary importance of accuracy. It was purely a matter of internal administrative organization. The Committee recommended that the local Government should circularise the different collectorates under its jurisdiction, emphasizing the need of furnishing accurate statistics of quantities obtained through an efficient and economical system which, while ensuring accuracy, would entail no considerable labour. (*Appendix* **P-1**).

ANNUAL VOLUME ON JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN BRITISH INDIA.

The Director of Commercial Intelligence, Bombay, in June 1922 enquired of the Association whether in its opinion it was necessary or advisable to continue the publication of the annual volume on " Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore and Travancore." It was pointed out that the Department of Statistics issued monthly a summary showing the registration of companies during the month and giving details of registration, etc., from the beginning of the year to date. In addition, the yearly volume, which gave the information for the year, also gave the names and particulars of all companies working in India. It was suggested that the monthly publication for the month of March, which included totals from the beginning of April of the previous year and which formed a year's record, would suffice.

In replying to the Director of Commercial Intelligence the Committee stated that they were of opinion that the retention of the annual volume in question was desirable, more especially if the information it contained was supplemented by certain information suggested by the Director of Commercial Intelligence, for instance, the principal place of business or the address of the registered offices or possibly the names of the Managing Agents of the Companies.

With regard to the question of the retention of the monthly publication the Committee suggested that the Government of India should follow the example of the Board of Trade in that connection and merely issue a quarterly return showing new capital issues classified as at present. The Committee stated that in no circumstances, however, could they agree to the abolition of the annual volume which they regarded as a book of reference of considerable utility. (*Appendix* **P-2**.)

RAILWAY RISK NOTES REVISION COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of the terms of the following resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 9th March 1922 :—

> " This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials with a majority of Indian non-officials to consider the revision of Railway Risk Notes."

the Government of India, in April 1922, appointed a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, for the purpose of considering the question of the revision of Railway Risk Notes and submitting a report in due course :—

1. Mr. T. Sheshagiri Ayyar, M.L.A., *Chairman.*
2. Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A.
3. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, M.L.A.
4. Mr. A. M. Clark, Member, Railway Board.
5. Mr. C. V. Bliss, C.I.E., Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

As a preliminary to their deliberations the above Committee decided to invite the opinion of Local Governments and Administrations, Railways, Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies who might be interested in the question, on the form, construction and application in practice of the Risk Notes in use at the moment.

The Committee of the Association were not separately addressed by the Railway Risk Note Revision Committee ; but they were subsequently favoured by a member with a copy of a letter that had been addressed to other Associations in which it was stated that, while it was the intention of the Committee to review all the existing forms of Railway Risk Notes, the representations which had been received by the Government of India from time to time in connection with this matter had been concerned principally with the following points and they requested that these points might receive special consideration :—

(*a*) Whether the principle of throwing the onus of proof on the consignor in a claim for compensation arising out of the loss of goods entrusted to a Railway Administration for carriage required modification. (This referred specially to the terms of Risk Note Forms B and H.)

(*b*) Whether the words loss, destruction or deterioration used in the Risk Note forms should be altered or added to or defined in such a manner as to secure for the consignor the right to compensation (for the loss of the whole or part of the consignment) for the above arising from the wilful neglect or criminal acts of the servants of the Railway Administration.

As the matter under reference was of considerable importance to the members of the Association the Committee addressed the Chairman of the Railway Risk Note Revision Committee and pointed out that during the year 1921, the Bombay Mills, either direct or through their Agents or

Merchants, exported by rail 323,960 bales of piece-goods, and 165,124 bales of yarn. The Mills also imported thousands of bales of cotton direct from up-country markets. These figures, the Committee asserted, would give an idea of the enormous income derived by the different railway administrations from the millowners of Bombay, and accordingly it would be realized that thefts which occurred on the railways from these consignments, and for which compensation was not paid by the administrations under one pretext or another, were a source of heavy loss to the industry.

It was stated that it had been the experience of the majority of the members of this Association that thefts and petty pilferages on the railways had been on the increase, and the Committee were inclined to attribute this increase to the one-sided and arbitrary clause in the " Owner's Risk " Form which absolved the railways from liabilities even when complete bales were lost. It could not be denied that railway servants had ready access to the goods, especially when the train was stopping in goods' yards for loading and unloading purposes and also when stopping at different sidings. The presumption, therefore, was very strong, when thefts were of frequent occurrence, that such thefts were committed either by the railway servants themselves, or by outsiders with the help and connivance of the railway servants.

The Committee, of course, did not deny that outside thieves were also sometimes able to get into a wagon when the train was in motion and commit pilferages, but such thefts would be confined mostly to small articles and seldom, if at all, would they consist of heavy bales of piece-goods or yarn or cotton with which articles this Association was solely concerned. It was, the Committee submitted, a natural inference to assume that, when railways carrying the goods were so fully protected, not against mere damage to goods but against loss of complete packages, they did not exercise that supervision over their own servants with a view to prevent thefts which they would have done had they been obliged to grant compensation in most cases. The railways, as common carriers, were bound, under the Indian Contract Act, to take every reasonable precaution so that goods entrusted to them might not be lost in transit. But when this liability was so narrowed down, by the Risk Notes, that the railways were practically made immune from any liability, then there was hardly any inducement at all for the management to take even ordinary precautions.

Moreover, owing to the great difference between the rates for goods despatched at Railway Risk and at Owners' Risk, respectively, exporters were obliged to despatch goods mostly at Owners' Risk. The consignor had no option but to sign the Risk Note in order to be able to send his goods at a reasonable rate. The Committee stated that it might be contended that the Risk Notes Forms B and H, which applied in the case of the members of this Association, did not absolve the railways altogether for, in the case of complete packages, if the loss was due " either to the wilful neglect of the railway administration or to the theft by, or to the wilful neglect of its servants . . . . " the railway concerned was liable. However, in practice, complete immunity was granted to the railways, for, owing to the wording of the Risk Notes, the onus of proving that the railway had been

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negligent rested on the consignor—that view, at any rate, had invariably been taken by the Courts of Law. The Committee contended, however, that the consignor after having delivered the goods to the railway company, knew absolutely nothing as to the manner in which the particular goods were carried. It was only the railway over which the goods were transported that was in a position to say in what manner the goods were carried; how often and at what places the particular wagon was detained *en route*; what precautions were taken during such stoppages; between which stations the loss occurred; by which official the loss was detected; whether the loss was reported to the Police and with what result. All these facts were in the possession of the railway alone and yet the consignor was asked to prove that the goods were lost through neglect upon the part of the railway!

Further, when goods were lost the only reply, if any, which was received was a stereotyped one to the effect that the railway was not responsible since a Risk Note was signed. No details were given as to how or when and where the theft took place. In some cases the railway authorities were kind enough to extend their sympathy and say that they very much regretted the loss but as the consignment was booked at Owners' Risk under Form B or H nothing could be done. The Committee observed that in a few instances, in order to avoid liability, they merely stated that the theft was due to a running train robbery without adducing any proof in support of such a contention, or rather assumption. In such circumstances, the Committee submitted, it was practically impossible for the consignor to prove the charge of neglect, even though there might have been not only neglect but actual theft by railway servants. The onus of proof must, therefore, be shifted or the railway must be compelled to give the consignor all details as to the loss, submitting the Police report, if any, to enable him to judge whether the goods were lost through neglect or not. The Committee were also of opinion that the word "wilful" before "neglect" should be removed. This word only complicated matters and gave rise to legal quibbles, *e.g.*, if a railway chaukidar went off to sleep instead of keeping watch and ward, was it only "neglect" or "wilful neglect"? Such details, they considered, should also be furnished within a reasonable time, say within three months, after the loss of the goods, failing which the railways must be made liable. Under Article 31 of the Limitation Act XV of 1877, as amended by Act X of 1899, a suit against the Railway Company for loss of goods must be filed within one year from the date on which the goods lost were supposed to have been delivered. It was not an uncommon experience amongst members of this Association that months and months elapsed before the final reply of the Railway Company repudiating the claim was received. When a complaint was lodged, an answer was sent that the matter was engaging the attention of the company. The same reply was, however, given time and again whenever a fresh reminder was sent. One member had supplied the Committee with an instance in which more than a year elapsed before the railway company finally repudiated the claim on the strength of the Risk Note held and even then only after nearly a dozen reminders had been sent! When the administration concerned was pressed for details, the member was afforded a reply after a further three months to the effect that the seal was removed from the wagon between certain stations and the bale in question stolen. No suit, of course, could be filed as it would have been

time-barred. This instance, the Committee stated, might be an extreme case but there was no doubt that the time wasted before a reply, or even an acknowledgment, was sent was considerable and that the reply was never a satisfactory one from the consignor's point of view.

In conclusion, the Committee stated that the railways no doubt took the view that the Risk Note was an agreement between the parties and that the consignor, having entered into such an agreement, must abide by it. The Committee, however, submitted that it was a merely one-sided agreement to which the consignor was forced to give his consent in order to be able to escape from paying an exorbitant rate of freight. It was the considered opinion of the Committee that, in ordinary circumstances, such a one-sided agreement would be set aside by a Court of Law as being against justice, equity, and public policy. The Risk Note Forms, however, being originally approved by the Governor-General in Council, were held to be valid although it was known that they inflicted a great hardship on the trading community. The Committee, therefore, urged in the strongest terms at their command that the Risk Note Forms be revised in the manner and to the extent indicated above as in that way alone could the serious and at the same time just public grievance to which the existing forms had given rise be removed.

The Report of the Risk Note Revision Committee was issued in October 1922; but the Committee of the Association have not so far had an opportunity of considering the report for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which the Risk Note Revision Committee have met their objections. (*Appendix* **Q**).

COAL AND WAGON SUPPLY PROBLEM IN INDIA.

(*See Reports*, 1920, *pp.* 34, 146; 1921, *pp.* 35, 175.)

Towards the end of October 1922 the Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, published details of an experimental scheme for wagon distribution in the Coal-fields which it had been decided should come into force as from 15th November 1922. The scheme was the outcome of a meeting held in Calcutta on the 7th July 1922 attended by representatives of all the various interests concerned, whereat it was decided to re-introduce the rake system of wagon supply for the carriage of coal in substitution of the existing X-Class system, for a period of three months, requirements being graded in the order of preference indicated in the scheme. The actual scheme of distribution would, it was stated, be as follows. Preferential supplies would be given on account of :—

(1) Locomotive coal for Home and Foreign Railways. (Supplies on this account would be given on a colliery's " Full Basis " subject, for the time being, to a limit of an average of 650 wagons a day for Foreign Railways Loco coal, which was arranged by the Mining Engineer, Railway Board. This figure represented the Mining Engineer's requirements on purely Loco coal account.)

(2) " Special Supplies," which would include supplies of Messrs. Tata's Iron & Steel Works, Messrs. The Bengal Iron Works at Kulti, Messrs. The Indian Iron and Steel Works at Burnpore, Messrs. The Cape Copper Company

at Galudih, Electric Light Companies, Tramways, Gas Companies, Water Companies, Mints, Arsenals, Rifle, Shell and Gun Carriage Factories, and such other Military requirements as were ordered by the Government of India, Ice Factories, Light Railways, Inland Steamers, Irrigation Works and Hospitals. (" Special Supplies " would be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer up to the limit of the " Transport Capacity Basis " of the supplying colliery.)

The balance of the wagons available after meeting (1) and (2) above would be distributed " *Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis " preference being given to rakes and half rakes which would be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer and treated as " Advance Cumulative Supplies."

" *Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis " was, it was understood, meant to be an allotment of wagons which would be fixed daily by the District Allotment Officer for each colliery in his district. " Advance Cumulative Supplies " were meant to be supplies in rakes and half rakes which were given in advance to a colliery on the authority of the Coal Transportation Officer and which would have to be equalised.

The Committee of the Association disapproved most strongly of the new system and in addressing the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce in the matter they gave their reasons for this opinion under the following headings :—

(*a*) *Distribution of Wagons.*—The portion of the scheme whereby surplus wagons, after preferential supplies had been met, were allotted to collieries for distribution more or less in accordance with the wishes of the colliery owners, would place the latter in a position to neglect their lower rate contracts and thus the coal supply of the Bombay Mills would be at the mercy of colliery owners and merchants who would naturally use all their available wagons for the supply of higher rate contracts. The inequitability of this scheme would bear still more heavily on small consumers who would receive even less consideration if the disposal of the wagons was left to the decision of colliery owners and coal merchants in the manner laid down in the new scheme.

(*b*) *Preference to Rakes and Half Rakes.*—Neither at the stations nor at the mills in Bombay were there any facilities for discharging or stacking rakes and half rakes of coal; nor was it possible at the Bombay stations to unload and cart away a rake or a half rake of coal within the specified period, after which demurrage charges were levied; thus if as was laid down in the new scheme of distribution, preference was given to orders for rakes or half rakes it followed that the Bombay Mills would either have to give orders for rakes or half rakes and consequently pay heavy demurrage charges or else the orders from Bombay would receive consideration only after all other places with better unloading facilities had had their orders fulfilled. In either case Bombay would be placed at a most inequitable and unnecessary disadvantage.

In this connection the Committee added that if orders were given from Bombay for rakes and half rakes the return of the wagons to the coal-fields would be considerably delayed and thus the scheme was likely to defeat one of its chief objects, namely, to secure the rapid return and redistribution of coal wagons.

The Committee considered that the Bombay Mills were entitled to a fair share, in proportion to their consumption, of the available supply of coal, but for the foregoing reasons they were of the opinion that under the new scheme Bombay would not receive its proportionate share and that of the

amount supplies would be received under conditions which incurred the payment of demurrage charges ; accordingly the Committee requested that Government might be moved to sanction a reversion to the " X-Class "system of wagon distribution.

In acknowledging receipt of the Committee's representation the Railway Board drew attention to the fact that the scheme had been introduced experimentally for three months with effect from the 15th November 1922 and the Government of India had reserved to themselves the right to add to, modify or abolish the scheme or any part of it as they might consider necessary from time to time. The Railway Board added that in the meantime Government was not prepared to agree to a reversion to the ' X '-Class system of wagon distribution. (*Appendix* **R-1**).

FACILITIES FOR HANDLING SEA-BORNE COAL IN BOMBAY.

In February 1922, the Committee of the Association informed the Bombay Port Trust that their attention had been drawn to the inadequate nature of the existing arrangements for handling sea-borne coal in Bombay, and, in particular, to the undue increase in the cost of transporting coal from the steamer to the Bunder and thence to the mills, which in the opinion of the Committee, was directly attributable to the inadequacy of the facilities provided by the Port Trust in that connection. By way of example the Committee instanced the case of one member of the Association who, during the monsoon months of 1921, was compelled to pay no less than Rs. 6 per ton, in order merely to transport the coal from the steamer to the Bunder, and a similar amount in respect of its transit from the Bunder to their mill. Such charges, the Committee submitted, were out of all proportion to the rates for similar services prevailing in Europe or America.

The charges in question were seriously militating against the success of the Government of India's efforts to divert the coal traffic from the all-rail to the part-rail part-sea route and constituted an unjustifiable imposition upon those members of the Association who had endeavoured to assist Government by purchasing sea-borne coal. Upon that account, alone, the Committee considered that the position as above described was a serious one and merited the most urgent consideration of the Board.

The Committee accordingly represented, in the strongest terms at their command, the urgent necessity for the provision of additional facilities for handling sea-borne coal, the most important of which was the construction of a separate coal jetty. Pending the construction of such a jetty, however, the Committee stated that the position of consumers of sea-borne coal would be improved if the Board

(*a*) provided lighters in all seasons at a reasonable charge ;

(*b*) facilitated the distribution and cartage of the coal by providing ample accommodation at the existing bunders.

In acknowledging receipt of the Association's representation the Bombay Port Trust forwarded a copy of a letter that they had addressed to the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in reply to a similar representation received from that body. The Port Trust stated that the question was receiving the close attention of the Trustees and it was hoped to start on the new Coal Bunder at Mazagon early in the financial year 1922-23, provided the necessary capital funds were provided by Government.

In their letter to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the Port Trust had stated that the provision of additional facilities had been receiving their close attention for a long time, and added that various proposals had been under consideration since 1912 and even prior to that year. Owing to the war supervening the schemes for providing additional wharfage for coal had to be indefinitely postponed in common with many other capital projects. In 1917, and again in 1919, further proposals were considered by the Trustees for taking in hand at the earliest practicable date the construction of a new coal bunder between the south face of the Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation and the Mazagon Coal Bunder (which had been completed in 1910 at a cost of Rupees 10½ lakhs). Provision had actually been made in the current year's Capital Estimates for commencing this work, but, unfortunately, for financial reasons, Government had found it necessary to cut down the allotment of loan funds to the Port Trust and the Capital programme had to be severely curtailed in consequence, only works actually in progress having been retained therein. The provision for the new Coal Bunder was one of the items which had to be deleted.

In the meanwhile, however, the bunder and storage accommodation for coal had been greatly increased by the opening of the Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation for trade. For the information of the Committee a plan of the Port Trust estates was forwarded showing the wharf and storage accommodation allocated to the coal trade. The Port Trust pointed out, that this accommodation included (*a*) the whole of the existing Coal Bunder and a considerable portion of Mazagon Bunder; (*b*) the north-east portion of the Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation wharf, originally intended for the new B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Yard; (*c*) a large area of storage plots east of the Grain Depot, Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation—(the construction of roads and railway sidings to serve these plots was being pushed forward as quickly as possible); (*d*) two berths in the Alexandra Dock which the Trustees had recently reserved as preferential berths for the discharge of coal—one for the B. B. & C. I. Railway coal and the other for the general requirements of the trade. Those berths had been allotted as a temporary measure pending the dredging of berths for coal on the Harbour Wall and the provision of sidings to serve them. It might be found possible temporarily to allocate a third berth in the Docks for discharge of coal, but at that moment no assurance could be given on the point.

Continuing, the Port Trust stated that it was intended to provide as an urgent work in the following year's Capital programme for a start to be made on the new Coal Bunder at Mazagon. That work, inclusive of roads and railway sidings, was estimated to cost about 34½ lakhs, and provided the necessary capital funds were forthcoming it should be possible to complete the work within a period of about two years. That consumation, however, was entirely dependent on the ability of Government to allot sufficient funds to the Port Trust, the arrangement being that the capital borrowings of the Port Trust and other local bodies would be merged in the Government of Bombay Development loans.

As regards the provision of lighters, the Port Trust stated that it appeared that the sudden increase in imports of sea-borne coal had caught the trade unprepared. Prior to the war the supply of lighters was sufficient

to meet all demands but shortages had not been replaced and the trade found that the supply was inadequate to meet the sudden influx of sea-borne coal. It would not be fair to blame the Port Trust for that state of things ; it had never been the Trustees' policy to provide lighters for trade requirements. That had always been regarded as a matter for private enterprise, and in any case the existing financial stringency would debar the Trustees from purchasing coal lighters and hiring them to the trade.

As regards the suggestion that the Port Trust should dredge some other bunder besides the existing Coal Bunder for the accommodation of coal lighters, the Port Trust pointed out that every available yard of bunder wharf had already been handed over to coal, and it would be impossible to allot any more without ousting other commodities : a considerable portion of the bunder frontage already occupied by coal had been provided at the expense of other trades. (*Appendix* **R-2**).

STAMP DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS RESERVED FOR IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

The Government of Bombay, towards the end of April 1922, forwarded to the Association a copy of a letter that they had received from the Government of India in connection with the proposed enhancement of the existing rates of Stamp Duty on instruments reserved for Imperial Legislation. These instruments are :—

No. in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act.	*Description.*
1	Acknowledgment.
13	Bill of Exchange.
19	Share Certificate.
21	Cheque.
28	Delivery Order in respect of goods.
36	Letter of Allotment of Shares.
37	Letter of Credit.
47	Policy of Insurance.
49	Promissory Note.
52	Proxy.
53	Receipt.
60	Shipping Order.

The Government of India pointed out that the above list did not exactly correspond to the list of instruments for which unified stamps were permitted. It covered, however, the most important of such instruments and included also promissory notes for which all-India uniformity seemed desirable.

The Government of India explained in this connection that they were reluctant to carry out any enhancement of the rates of duty on Bills of Exchange, Cheques, Policies of Insurance and Receipts. In the case of Receipts evasion of the duty was not difficult and one result of enhancing the duty on such instruments would be to increase the temptation to evade the duty. With regard to Cheques and Policies of Insurance the Govern-

ment of India were unwilling to take any step likely to discourage banking and insurance which had not yet by any means attained general popularity in India. The question of enhancing the rates of duty on Bills of Exchange was more doubtful; but similar arguments appeared to hold good in their case also.

The Government of India asked for the views of the local Governments on the question whether any, and if so which, of these instruments could bear an enhancement of the existing rates of duty and to what extent, and stated that should the replies of local Governments evince a reasonable degree of uniformity the Government of India would then consider the preparation of an all-India Bill giving effect to such enhancement as appeared desirable and would consider simultaneously the question of alterations to the assignments made to local Governments to compensate them for the loss of duty in respect of instruments for which unified stamps might be used. The Government of India, however, pointed out that they anticipated very considerable practical difficulties in the way of assessing such compensation, seeing that it was unlikely that sufficient data would be forthcoming to enable them to calculate with reasonable accuracy the increase of revenue that might be ascribed to an enhancement of duty on such instruments, independently of natural expansion.

In replying to the Government of Bombay the Committee in the first instance stated that they were opposed to any enhancement of the existing rates on Bills of Exchange, Cheques, Policies of Insurance and Receipts for the general reasons urged by the Government of India in their letter and, particularly, in the case of Bills of Exchange, because they feared that any increase in the duty on usance Bills of Exchange would inevitably lead to a corresponding increase in the use of the Telegraphic Transfer method of remittance and so defeat the end in view, namely, an increase in the revenue derived from that source.

With regard to Shipping Orders and Delivery Orders, the Committee were of opinion that any enhancement of the duty on either of these instruments would operate to the restraint of trade and was undesirable, while in the case of Letters of Allotment and Letters of Credit the Committee opined that the revenue derived from the existing duties was so small that no useful purpose would be served by any increase in that direction.

Of the remaining instruments, namely, Acknowledgments, Share Certificates, Promissory Notes and Proxies, the Committee stated that they considered that the existing rates of duty on Share Certificates, Proxies and Promissory Notes might with advantage be doubled, provided, in the case of the latter instruments, that no alteration in the basis on which the duty was levied at the moment was effected. With regard to the instruments known as Acknowledgments the Committee, however, stated that while they were opposed to any enhancement of the duty in cases where the amount in respect of which the acknowledgment was made did not exceed Rs. 5,000, they were strongly of opinion that there should be a graded scale of duty thereafter varying according to the amount under acknowledgment. (*Appendix* **S**).

INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT, 1922.

Proposed amendment of Section 68.

(*See Report*, 1921, *pp.* 28, 138.)

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, in November 1922, asked for the views of this Association in regard to a suggestion that had been made to them that Government should be moved to amend Section 68 of the Indian Income Tax Act for 1922 so as to extend the adjustment period up to March 1923 in view of the fact that the year 1922 was not expected to be so prosperous to businessmen as was the year 1921 and the profits of commercial firms and industrial companies were likely to go down appreciably.

The Committee, however, in replying to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association informed them that, in view of the action which they took in the above connection in 1921 (*see* page 29 of the Annual Report for 1921), they did not deem it advisable to move Government in the manner suggested. (*Appendix* **T-1**).

INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT, 1922.

Allowances for Depreciation.

In reply to an enquiry from a member of the Association in July 1922 as to whether the rent value of free premises allowed by the Company to its employees form " extra income " of such employees for purposes of assessment to income-tax, the Committee suggested that they should consult their solicitors in the matter.

The same member also brought to the notice of the Committee the fact that the Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Benares Division, had refused to allow them to add to the amount of allowance for depreciation for the current financial year the allowances to which they could not give full effect in previous years owing to there being no profits or gains or owing to their profits being less than the due allowance. The Assistant Commissioner's contention was that Section 10 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Income-Tax Act, No. XI of 1922, had no retrospective effect as, under the new Act, all the previous enactments had been repealed and that the Act took effect only from the 1st April 1922 and would consequently govern only such cases as would arise after that date. He further contended that Government had kept no statistical records showing the original costs of the depreciable assets of every company ; and that Government had passed orders for the preparation of such records only after the 1st April 1922. All these, in his opinion, were sufficient grounds under which he could not allow the mill to take into account the arrears of depreciation due for previous years.

The member enquired as to whether, in the opinion of the Committee, the interpretation put on Section 10 (2) (*b*) of the Act by the Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Benares Division, was correct.

In reply the Committee informed the member that they were of opinion that the interpretation put upon the Section in question by the Assistant

Commissioner was incorrect. The Committee understood that there was, in fact, a similar provision, though otherwise worded, in the Income-Tax Act of 1918 and they were informed that the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay, had in his possession information similar to that required by the Income-Tax Officer of the Benares Division. At all events, the officer in question would appear to be in a position to obtain figures with regard to past allowances from the books of the Company in order to satisfy himself that the claim was a *bona fide* one. (*Appendix* **T-2**).

ISSUE OF CURRENCY NOTES AGAINST BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

The Government of India in March 1922 forwarded to the Association for information a copy of a letter that they had addressed to the Controller of the Currency prescribing the conditions and procedure for the issue of currency notes against Bills of Exchange under Section 19-A of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910). The following are the conditions in question :—

(1) The bills of exchange shall be internal bills or hundis drawn for trade purposes.

(2) If the documents themselves do not bear any evidence of being drawn for such purposes, the Imperial Bank of India shall certify that, to the best of its knowledge, the accommodation provided for is for the furtherance of trade.

(3) The bills shall remain in the custody of the Imperial Bank of India as securities held on behalf of the Currency Department and shall, if the Controller of the Currency so requires, be endorsed by the Bank to the Controller.

(4) The transaction shall be shown in the Bank's weekly statement on the liabilities side under a new heading to be opened by the Bank, in addition to those mentioned in Bye-law 9, *viz.*, " Loans from the Government of India under Section 19-A of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased *per contra.*"

The procedure for the issue of notes is described below :—

(1) The Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India will inform the Controller of the Currency to what extent notes should be issued and when.

(2) The Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank at Calcutta will present to the Controller a demand promissory note for the whole amount, or for such portion of it as may be required from time to time, not exceeding such amount in the aggregate, with a certificate to the effect that internal bills or hundis which satisfy the conditions prescribed in and under the provisions of Section 19-A of the Act and whose discounted value does not fall short of the amount of the loan required are held by the Bank on behalf of the Currency Department.

(3) The Bank shall be at liberty to vary the bills from time to time so long as the above conditions are satisfied.

(4) The Bank is authorised to discharge and deal with bills as they fall due or are retired under rebate provided always that no bills held against the issue of currency notes shall be withdrawn from the Government of India Portfolio or discharged without a corresponding reduction in the amount of the loan or a deposit of fresh bills for an equal amount. The Bank will be entitled to withdraw bills without special sanction equal in amount to any repayments made by them.

(5) The loan will be made from Currency at Calcutta to the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank under the orders of the Controller to the amount stated in the demand promissory note on receipt of the documents prescribed in (2) above, which shall be surrendered on the Bank's repaying the loan with interest.

(6) The rate of interest shall be fixed by the Controller and shall not be less than 8 per cent. per annum.

MAIL CONTRACTS OF THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., LTD.

The Government of Bombay, in September 1922, forwarded to the Association a copy of a letter that they had received from the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in connection with the existing mail services provided by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and enquired whether the Committee had any suggestions to make for the modification or improvement of the services.

The existing services provided for in the contract are the following :—

1. Direct weekly contract service (speed 16 knots) between Calcutta and Rangoon.
2. Direct weekly contract service (speed 14 knots) between Calcutta and Rangoon.
3. Direct weekly contract service (speed 12 knots) between Calcutta and Rangoon.
4. Weekly contract service (speed 12 knots) between Chittagong, Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Rangoon, with calls at Sandoway in the fair season.
5. Weekly contract service (speed 12 knots) between Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon during the fair season.
6. Direct weekly contract service (speed 14 knots) between Madras and Rangoon.
7. Weekly contract service (speed 10 knots) between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui.
8. Fortnightly contract service (speed 9 knots) between Moulmein, Yeh, Tavoy, Mergui, Victoria Point and Penang.
9. Fortnightly contract service (speed 9 knots) between Rangoon, Tavoy, Palow, Mergui, Kamaw, Bokpyin, Karathuri, Victoria Point and Maliwun.

10. Direct weekly contract service (speed 15 knots) between Bombay and Karachi.
11. Weekly contract service (speed 10 knots) between Bombay and Karachi *via* the Coast ports.
12. Weekly contract service (speed 13 knots) between Muscat, Bushire, Mohammerah and Basra.
13. (*a*) Fortnightly contract service (speed 10 knots) between Karachi and Basra *via* the Persian Gulf ports.
13. (*b*) Fortnightly contract service (speed 10 knots) between Karachi and Bushire *via* the Persian Gulf ports.
14. Direct weekly contract service (speed 12 knots) between Rangoon and Penang.
15. Fortnightly contract service (speed 10 knots) between Bombay and Durban, with calls at East African ports.

The Committee, in the first instance, referred the question to a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. J. A. Kay, H. P. Mody, Ratansi D. Morarji and Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee whose report was adopted by the Committee.

In replying to the Bombay Government on the lines of the Sub-Committee's report the Committee at the outset pointed out that they had been placed at a considerable disadvantage by not having been able to obtain particulars of the existing mail contract between Government and the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and they considered that Government should have supplied this Association with such particulars along with the details of the proposed new contract.

The Committee added that this Association was directly concerned chiefly with the services of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., running between Bombay-Karachi and Bushire and between Bombay and Durban and accordingly the following comments were intended to apply only to the mail services on those routes.

On the general time-table of the Mail Services in question the Committee had no comments to offer. The Committee, however, considered that the period for which such mail contracts were granted should be five years. They recommended this period in order that in the future other shipping lines might be encouraged to compete for the contract; for the Committee considered that if the contract was renewed for a longer period than five years the officials of the line to which the concession was granted would not receive that salutary commercial stimulation which was always furnished by the knowledge of competition, since if the contract was a long one they were apt to disregard the fact that at its termination they would have to compete with other companies. Moreover, probable competition always tended to make for efficiency.

With regard to freight rates the Committee expressed the opinion that the contract should include provision for the adjustment of such rates, from time to time, as conditions demanded, either by the decision of a responsible Committee or otherwise, as proof was not wanting that owing to the British

India Steam Navigation Company, having recently had practically a monopoly of the freightage between Bombay and British East Africa the rates on that route had not been lowered in conformity with the rates ruling in other parts of the world.

In conclusion the Committee stated that they had reason to believe that the allotment of cargo space by shipping companies with mail contracts had been subject to considerable abuse and they suggested that Government should give this matter their close attention and endeavour to devise some arrangement whereby all shippers would be placed on an equitable basis. (*Appendix* **U**).

THE AHMEDABAD-BOMBAY MAILS.

The Committee of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, towards the end of May 1922, forwarded to this Association a copy of a letter that they had addressed to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, drawing attention to the inconvenience to which the Ahmedabad commercial and industrial community were being put by the arrival of the Ahmedabad mails in Bombay about 3 hours after the opening of business and suggesting that a more suitable hour of arrival might be arranged.

The Committee of this Association, in addressing the Postmaster-General, Bombay, stated that in their opinion the exigencies of business demanded an alteration in the direction indicated by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and in supporting the request of that Association, they suggested that the Railway Company concerned might be moved at the earliest opportunity to revert to the hours that were in force prior to the month of October 1920, *viz:*

21 hours and 20 minutes—the time of departure from Ahmedabad.
8 hours and 25 minutes—the time of arrival at Colaba Terminus.

In acknowledging receipt of the Association's communication the Postmaster-General forwarded a copy of a letter that he had addressed to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, in which he suggested that the railway authorities concerned might be addressed in regard to the inconvenience caused to the commercial and industrial community. He added that if the railway authorities agreed to bring the Up-Gujarat Mail train into Bombay earlier the Post Office would be able to make arrangements for a correspondingly earlier delivery of the mails. He regretted that the Post Office could not undertake to address the railway authorities in the matter.

The Committee accordingly addressed the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, and expressed a hope that he would be able to see his way to give effect to the suggestion made in their letter to the Postmaster-General in regard to the timings of the Up-Gujarat Mail, or if circumstances did not permit of that particular alteration, such a re-arrangement of the timings as would, in his opinion, accomplish the desired end.

In reply the Agent of the railway in question forwarded, for the information of members, a note by the General Traffic Manager which dealt very fully

with the matter at issue. The note stated that in June 1920 it had been decided that the Up-Gujarat Mail should arrive at Colaba at 11-30 a.m. or after the heavy Local Suburban traffic into Bombay. The decision was come to after very careful consideration and for the reason that it was impossible to deal with an important train of that kind, in addition to an equally important train, *viz.*, the Kathiawar Express, during the hours of 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. when the only two tracks available were overburdened with local trains.

Since May 1920, the Local Suburban traffic had risen another 38 per cent. The railway were running more trains, and proposed running a few more, during the busy hours, from November 1922.

Before May 1920, the mail in question, although timed to arrive at 8-25 a.m., seldom arrived at Colaba before 11 a.m. The railway consequently got a bad name for being unpunctual and the erratic running of the train upset the whole of the Local Service, and, as had already been pointed out in a letter to the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, it was considered better to bring the train in at a time which would ensure punctuality, rather than deliver the mails and passengers late every day. In his letter to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association the General Traffic Manager had further explained that he was unable to bring the mail in earlier until there were better facilities at Grant Road to deal with it and until the quadrupling of the lines had become an accomplished fact.

The General Traffic Manager also stated that, in August 1920, he had met the Secretary and members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, and explained the difficulties to them. He had then suggested that they should approach the Postal Department with a request to send mail bags for early delivery in Bombay by No. 10 Up-train on the weighment system. Whether that has been done or not he was not able to say but that appeared to him to be the remedy. It was impossible to bring the mail in earlier without dislocating the Local Service and it was not, in his opinion, fair that local passengers should be subjected to the inconvenience and further overcrowding that would occur, if the mail was timed to arrive earlier.

Accordingly, the Committee again approached the Postmaster-General, Bombay. They informed him that the Association, in accordance with his suggestion, had duly addressed the railway authorities concerned and were satisfied that the railway company in question were unable for various reasons to give effect to their recommendation, for the time being at any rate.

The Committee added, however, that they had been given to understand that the Postmaster-General had in his own hands a remedy for the unsatisfactory position and they felt sure that it would receive his favourable consideration. The Committee proceeded to say that it had been suggested that the Postal Department might send Ahmedabad mail bags to Bombay by the No. 10 Up-train on the weighment system. The train was scheduled to arrive at Colaba at 7-45 a.m. There could be no doubt, in the Committee's opinion, that the adoption of that suggestion would ensure an early and satisfactory delivery of Ahmedabad mails in Bombay and accordingly the

Committee would be glad to hear that the arrangement proposed had been given effect to.

The Committee were subsequently informed that the practice of sending mail bags to Bombay from Ahmedabad, Broach, and other stations by the morning passenger train on the weighment system, had already been introduced. (*Appendix* **V.**)

EXCISE COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

During the August 1921 sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council the following resolution was adopted by the Council upon the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, M.L.C. :—

> " The Council recommends to Government to appoint a Committee to consider and report, in all its aspects, upon the question of drink and drug traffic in the Presidency and its total prohibition."

The Committee appointed in pursuance of the resolution, which was accepted by Government, subsequently, in March 1922, forwarded to the Committee of the Association a copy of the questionnaire which they had drawn up for the guidance of witnesses and enquired whether the Association desired to nominate a representative to give oral evidence before them.

The Committee in the first instance referred the questionnaire to Mr. S. D. Saklatvala and Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E., whose report was adopted by the Committee and forwarded to the Excise Committee.

For the information of members the questionnaire referred to above and the Committee's reply are printed in full below :—

EXCISE COMMITTEE.

List of Questions.

1. Will you state your profession and what opportunities you have had of forming an opinion on the questions indicated below ?

2. What is your opinion generally on (*a*) the excise policy of Government as laid down in the Government of India's letter F. D. 5001 Exc. of 7th September 1905, the substance of which is quoted below, and (*b*) the actual results of the policy as it has been carried out in practice ? And do you consider that it has put an effective check on intemperance ?

Extract from the Government of India's Letter.

> " The Government of India have no desire to interfere with the habits of those who use alcohol in moderation; this is regarded by them as outside the duty of the Government and it is necessary in their opinion to make due provision for the needs of such persons. Their settled policy, however, is to minimise tempta-

tion to those who do not drink, and to discourage excess among those who do, and to the furtherance of this policy all considerations of revenue must be absolutely subordinated. The most effective method of furthering this policy is to make the tax upon liquor as high as it is possible to raise it without stimulating illicit production to a degree which would increase instead of diminish the total consumption and without driving people to substitute drugs for alcohol or a more for a less harmful form of liquor. Subject to the same considerations, the number of liquor shops should be restricted as far as possible, and their location be periodically subject to strict examination with a view to minimise the temptation to drink and to conform as far as is reasonable to public opinion. It is also important to secure that the liquor which is offered for sale is of good quality and not necessarily injurious to health."

3. If you advocate any change in the above policy, what suggestions would you offer to improve upon it ?

4. Are you in favour of total prohibition ? If so, will you state, briefly, your reasons ? Do you consider it to be a practical measure ? If so, what steps would you suggest for carrying it out ?

5. If you favour prohibition, total or partial, how would you meet the following among other objections usually urged against the adoption of this policy :—

(*a*) The facility of obtaining liquor by illicit means from palm trees, jaggery, *kaju* and other sources ;

(*b*) The proximity of Native States and Portuguese territory and the impracticability of enforcing prohibition on them as well as on the neighbouring British districts ;

(*c*) The customs and habits of certain classes in the Presidency and the possibility of serious discontent if those customs and habits are interfered with ;

(*d*) The necessity of maintaining a preventive establishment large enough to cope with illicit distillation everywhere and the increased temptations to levy illegal exactions on the part of the establishment ;

(*e*) The probability of people taking to other intoxicants and deleterious drugs.

6. What is your opinion on the argument frequently advanced that prohibition, although it might not be effective in the present generation, will have a large influence on the next ?

7. If you consider that the end to be aimed at is the complete cessation of consumption of alcoholic liquor, is prohibitive legislation the only means

in your opinion for attaining that object, or have you any alternative method, legislative or other, to suggest by which this goal can be reached ?

8. Would you apply the principle of prohibition to all liquors, whether distilled or fermented ? Would you, for example, prohibit the use of toddy or *shindi ?*

9. If in your opinion absolute prohibition is not feasible or desirable, what means would you suggest to control consumption of all kinds of liquors and gradually to reduce it ?

10. The following are some of the means suggested of controlling consumption :—

(*a*) Rationing of shops ;
(*b*) Increasing the price of liquor ;
(*c*) Reducing the number of shops ;
(*d*) Reducing days and hours of sale ;
(*e*) Reducing the strength of liquor ;
(*f*) Regulating the location of shops ;
(*g*) Restricting or prohibiting the importation and sale of foreign liquor ;
(*h*) Regulating and, where necessary, prohibiting certain kinds of licenses ;
(*i*) Prescribing age limit for customers of liquor ;
(*j*) Encouraging temperance work by subsidising Temperance Associations or by other means ;
(*k*) Restricting or prohibiting the removal of liquor from shops.

Have you any constructive proposals to make on all or any of these means, or can you suggest any other means towards that end ?

11. Are you in favour of the introduction of the principle of local option ? If so, would you suggest the means by which local option should be exercised by the public ?

12. Would you favour the suggestion of investing local bodies, *e.g.*, municipalities and district or taluka local boards, with the power of determining the number and location of shops in their respective areas ? If you are in favour of investing local bodies with such power, would you be in favour of making them responsible for raising any part of the revenues that would be sacrificed by the exercise of such powers in their area ?

13. Have the existing Advisory Committees been found to be useful institutions ? If not, what changes would you advocate in the constitution of these Committees ?

14. Does the evil of drink contribute to an increase in crime and has it any effect on the output of work ?

15. If the net result of the recommendations you would make be reduction or absolute extinction of excise revenue, what sources of income would you suggest to make up the loss ?

Note on Financial Situation, submitted by Mr. P. G. Mead, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The net revenue from Excise may be taken at 3—4 crores. [The deficit due to prohibition or even severe restriction may be higher still, as establishments will require considerable strengthening, if illicit distillation is to be suppressed.]

Our other revenues are roughly :—

Land Revenue	4 crores.
Stamps (with new taxation)	2—2½ crores.
Forests	87 lakhs.
Irrigation	21 lakhs.
Smaller receipts	3 crores.
	10 crores.

And expenditure 13 crores (after deduction of book adjustments under Land Revenue and the 60 lakhs economies just effected).

All public services rendered have to be financed out of the above resources, *e.g.*, Education, Medical, Courts of Justice, Police as well as administration generally. No Provincial revenue is derived from Customs, Railways, Income Tax and Salt. New taxation must add to existing rates of taxation or be entirely new. Surcharges, *e.g.*, on Income Tax can yield small sums only as the main revenue is earmarked for Central purposes. At present expenditure and revenue are balanced with difficulty and savings by retrenchment are practically absorbed by the increasing demands of education.

16. Have you any special remarks to offer in the matter of prohibiting and restricting the use of opium and hemp drugs ?

17. How far in your opinion is the custom of giving opium to young children prevalent, and among what classes ? What effect do you consider this custom has on the death-rate among children ?

The replies of the Committee of the Association to the foregoing questions are embodied in the following memorandum :—

Memorandum.

Answers to List of Questions.

"The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, having carefully considered the main aspects of the enquiry to be undertaken by the Excise Committee as indicated in the questionnaire issued by that body, desire in the first instance to make a few general observations with regard to the evil of drink and various methods of combating it with a view to render the views expressed in their answers to the various points raised in the questionnaire more intelligible.

The policy of the Government of India in the above regard, as outlined in the extract from their letter F. D.-5001 Exc. dated the 7th September 1905, quoted in the second question in the questionnaire, appears to the Committee of the Association to be the right one if it is properly carried out. On the other hand, if the present movement to curtail or prohibit the liquor traffic represents a general demand from the majority of the people, the Association considers that it is undeniably the duty of Government to help such a movement even if such a course is likely to lead to a diminution of Government's revenue. The solution, however, in the opinion of the Association, is not to be found in any policy involving the introduction, immediately, of total prohibition.

The Committee are aware that much has been said with regard to the total prohibition obtaining at present in America but, in the first place, it is usually forgotten that such prohibition was already in force in several States of the Union—in Maine—since 1851, and that the majority of these States had abandoned it, as in their experience prohibition had led to illicit distillation, police corruption and other grave abuses. And secondly, the Committee consider that the experiment now under trial in that country also requires careful watching as, in their opinion, there is considerable doubt as to whether prohibition has been so far an unqualified success.

In any case the Committee consider that before total prohibition in a vast country like India, inhabited by so many different peoples, can be successfully enforced, public opinion needs to be educated in that direction. This must obviously take time. The Committee are, therefore, of opinion that the best policy, for the present at any rate, is to restrict the liquor traffic as much as possible, or in other words, to have recourse to *partial* prohibition. The Committee are aware that a certain class of people will object to prohibition of any kind, on principle. All sumptuary laws are odious but in order to prevent moral depravity or to abate a public and growing evil, a few wise regulations may be found to be necessary. The Committee also reject the conclusion that because legislative enactments cannot make a people sober therefore the sale of alcohol need not be restricted. On that plea every fraud and every breach of a contract might be allowed and no protective legislation need be introduced since laws can neither make men moral nor honest.

From the point of view of the Association, comprising as it does a large number of employers of labour, the drink evil amongst the labouring population is undoubtedly a widespread one and the Committee hold the view that any restrictions made for the general community will be of special benefit to the latter class. It is within the knowledge of the Committee that owing to the general increase in their pay the millhands have started to consume foreign spirits whereas formerly they were satisfied with a moderate quantity of country liquor or even toddy.

With regard to the question of the ways and means by which partial prohibition of the nature recommended can be rendered effective, the Committee venture to suggest the early adoption of the following measures :—

(*a*) An increase in the price of liquor, spirituous liquors more particularly.

(*b*) The reduction of the number of shops, particularly in the industrial areas.

(*c*) The reduction of the days and hours of sale, all shops being kept closed on festival days, such as Holi, Devali and Mohurram.

(*d*) The reduction of the strength of the liquors.

(*e*) The regulation of the location of shops.

(*f*) The restriction of the import and sale of foreign liquors.

(*g*) The regulation and, where necessary, the prohibition of certain kinds of licences.

(*h*) The fixing of age limits for customers so that no boy under 18 years can be served with liquor.

(*i*) The imposition of restrictions upon the removal of liquor from shops.

(*j*) Lastly, the encouragement of temperance work (without granting subsidies to particular societies).

The Committee now proceed to answer the questionnaire issued by the Excise Committee, in the light of the foregoing general observations :—

1. The views indicated in this memorandum are those of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the members of which have every opportunity of coming in contact with their working people and are consequently well acquainted with the habits and customs of millhands amongst whom drink is so serious an evil.

2. (*a*) The Excise policy of Government as outlined in the Government of India's letter, F. D. 5001 Exc. of the 7th September 1905 is, in the Committee's opinion, a sound one. Much, however, depends on the way in which it is carried out in practice, and the Committee fear that the methods hitherto adopted in that connection have not proved effective ; certainly the results that might fairly be expected have not been realized in the case of the mill operatives in Bombay. Intemperance has increased and imported spirits are consumed in greater quantities.

3. As already stated, the Committee consider the existing policy sound and recommend its continuance provided additional restrictions in the direction of partial prohibition are added.

4. The Committee do not advocate the immediate adoption of a policy of total prohibition as it cannot be said to be a practical proposition at present, but Government should regard total prohibition as the goal towards which their policy should ultimately be directed. For the reason just given the Committee advocate partial prohibition in the meantime.

5. The Committee of the Association do not consider that there can be any serious objections urged against a policy of partial prohibition. With regard to the specific objections, detailed in the questionnaire under reply, the Committee would answer them as follows :—

(*a*) With regard to the first objection, namely, the facility with which liquor can be obtained by illicit means from palm

trees, etc., the Committee opine that illicit manufacture of liquor being penal, it cannot be resorted to on any extensive scale without speedy detection and they think the ordinary resources of the law ought to be sufficient to prevent its evasion on any large scale.

(*b*) The Committee consider that the difficulty arising from the proximity of Native States to British Territory can in part be overcome by co-operation with the States in question which are sufficiently enlightened, for the most part, to adopt a similar policy if partial prohibition is decided upon. On the other hand, the section of the population likely to be affected by its proximity to Portuguese territory is so small as not to require separate consideration under such a system.

(*c*) The Committee do not anticipate that any serious discontent would be caused among millhands by the adoption of partial prohibition, *e.g.*, the closing of liquor shops on the Mohurram and Holi Holidays, when the ignorant classes are under the impression they have religious sanction to drink, has not lead to any serious discontent.

(*d*) The Committee, moreover, do not think that the adoption of partial prohibition would necessitate an increased preventive establishment. The existing staff appears to be sufficient to cope with the work.

(*e*) With regard to the probability of people being driven to the consumption of other intoxicants and deleterious drugs by the difficulty of obtaining liquor, the Committee suggest that the use of such drugs should also be prohibited. Only confirmed drunkards of the worst type would stoop to their use and they would decrease in number by the passage of time until they become negligible. Further, it is probable that a few might, in the absence of liquor, take to less deleterious stimulants, such as tea, or less harmful drugs, such as tobacco.

6. With regard to the question of the influence of prohibition on the next generation, the Committee consider that total prohibition can only be rendered effective by a well-educated public opinion, and consequently that the benefits of partial prohibition would be increasingly realized by succeeding generations.

7. The only alternative method to legislation the Committee can suggest is the extension of compulsory education upon more general lines.

8. The Committee recommend the application of the principle of prohibition in proportion to the evil effects of liquor, for instance the duty and restriction in respect of spirituous liquors, imported and country-made, should be heavier than in the case of toddy.

9. The Committee consider that partial prohibition is feasible and regard the means to that end suggested in question 10 as quite suitable.

10. Most of the measures suggested in this question have already been dealt with in the first part of this memorandum ; moreover, these points in the aggregate, comprise a system of partial prohibition.

11. The Committee approve the principle of local option but would deprecate its introduction until, say, five years after the adoption generally of partial prohibition.

12. The Committee would advise the bestowal on local bodies of the powers in question only after partial prohibition has been in operation for five years. They do not, however, think it would be fair to make any local body responsible for repairing any deficiency of revenue due to the reduction of the prohibition of liquor consumption.

13. The Committee have no experience of the Advisory Committees in question and do not feel competent to offer any criticism in regard to their constitution.

14. It seems to the Committee to be a generally accepted axiom that drink does tend to increase crime ; at any rate it certainly causes a considerable loss of efficiency in the Bombay cotton mills.

15. The Committee consider that this question cannot adequately be discussed until the full extent of the loss of revenue can be ascertained but they are of opinion that no price is too high to pay for the ultimate benefits accruing from the decreased consumption of alcoholic liquors. With a sober and educated population no difficulty will be found in raising the amount necessary to cover any decrease in revenue due directly to the abolition of liquor duties.

16. The Committee strongly recommend the drastic restriction of the sale of all drugs including opium and hemp.

17. The custom of giving opium to children is fairly prevalent among the working classes of Bombay and undoubtedly has serious effects on the mentality of children and leads ultimately to an increase in the death-rate. Improved education and the spread of knowledge is the only solution. As an ameliorative measure the Committee recommend the installation of créches in districts with large female working population, preferably by locality and not in individual mills (though mills might contribute to the cost of these créches) in order that the children of women workers may be looked after and any inducement to drug them may eventually be removed."

Later in the year the Committee were asked to nominate representatives to give oral evidence on behalf of the Association before the Excise Committee when the latter held its sittings in Bombay in January 1923 and the Committee accordingly nominated Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E., and Mr. H. P. Mody.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, GENEVA, 1922.

(*See Reports*, 1920, *pp.* 47, 211 ; 1921, *pp.* 65, 314.)

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in July 1922 forwarded, for the information of the Association, a copy of a letter that they had addressed to the Department of Industries of the Government of India recommending the appointment of Mr. A. W. Dods, C.I.E., as the delegate from Employers in India to the Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference which is to be held in October 1922. Mr. Dods had attended the Geneva Conference in 1921 as one of the advisers to Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, M.L.A., who was the Employers' delegate for that year. The Committee signified their approval of Mr. Dods' nomination.

Subsequently in September 1922 the Government of India published a Resolution, the substance of which is given below, nominating various officials and non-officials as delegates to represent the Government of India at the session of the Conference in question, from which it appeared that the name of Sir A. D. Pickford was later substituted by the Bengal Chamber for that of Mr. Dods.

The Government of India in their Resolution stated that, in pursuance of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, they thereby nominated the following officials and non-officials as delegates to represent the Government of India, the Employers and the Workers respectively, at the meeting of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva commencing on the 18th October 1922 :—

1. *Delegates of the Government of India :—*
   B. N. Basu, Esq., Member of the Council of India.
   Sir L. J. Kershaw, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary, Industries and Overseas Department, India Office, London.

2. *Delegate of the Employers :—*
   Sir A. D. Pickford, Kt., of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., Calcutta.

3. *Delegate of the Workers :—*
   N. M. Joshi, Esq., M.L.A., of the Servants' of India Society, Bombay.

The delegate of the Employers had been nominated on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, the only Employers' organization which definitely submitted any name for consideration.

The Workers' delegate had been nominated on the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

It was added that, in view of the nature of the agenda for the forthcoming Conference which did not include any technical questions and also in consideration of the suggestion made by the Director, International Labour Office, the Government of India had decided that the appointment of technical

advisers was not necessary and no advisers had accordingly been appointed. (*Appendix* **W**).

THE LATE SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT.

The following Resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Committee of the Association held on Monday, the 14th August 1922 :—

> " Resolved that the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered to the Association by the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey as a Member of the Committee for many years and as Chairman for the years 1906 and 1907 ; their deep sense of the loss sustained by the Mill industry through his untimely death and their respectful sympathy and condolence with his relatives in their sad bereavement ; and that the terms of this Resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased gentleman."

The late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt., joined the Committee of the Association in 1897 and was elected Deputy Chairman in 1904 and again in 1905. He was Chairman of the Association in 1906 and 1907. He represented the Association in the Bombay Legislative Council from 1903 to 1909 and was nominated by the non-official members of that Council to the Imperial Legislative Council in the latter year. The late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey also represented this Association on the Bombay Port Trust from 1913 till his death and on the City of Bombay Improvement Trust from 1919. He was nominated by the Association and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as a member of the Factory Labour Committee in 1907 and for his services in this connection received the honour of Knighthood in 1908. In 1921 he was elected as the representative of the Association in the Indian Legislative Assembly.

The late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey was also Chairman of the Bombay Industrial Exhibition in 1904, President of the Indian Industrial Conference in 1906, Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee in 1906 and President of the Corporation in 1907.

BONUS TO MILL OPERATIVES.

The following is a copy of the Notice in English issued by the Committee of the Association on the 22nd November 1922 to all mills in Bombay in regard to the payment of a bonus to their operatives :—

The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association have decided to sanction the payment of the following bonus to all those operatives who may be on the Muster Rolls of Mills on the 15th December 1922, but to no other operatives :—

1. *Fixed Wage Workers.*—All men, women and children on fixed wages shall receive a bonus in accordance with the following *pro rata* scale :—

(*a*) One full month's wages for service of 9 months and over.

(*b*) 75% of one full month's wages for service of 6 months but under 9 months.

(*c*) 50% of one full month's wages for service of 3 months but under 6 months.

N.B.—(1) The bonus to be given under the above scale shall be based on all wages, together with percentages of increases sanctioned from time to time and, as a guide, the Committee suggest that the wages earned in November be taken as a basis of payment.

(2) The minimum amount payable under the above scale shall, in no case, be less than Rs. 20, or, in the case of half-timers, less than Rs. 14 *pro rata*.

(3) The maximum amount payable in the case of any one operative under the above scale shall be Rs. 175.

(4) For the purpose of calculating the bonus service of fifteen or more working days shall count as one month's service.

2. *Piece-Workers.*—All piece-workers shall receive a bonus upon the above *pro rata* scale according to the nature of their occupations as detailed below provided that the bonus shall only be paid to employees with three full months' service and over :—

(*a*) Jobbers and others whose average piece-work earnings amount to Rs. 175 or over shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 175.

(*b*) Jobbers and others whose average piece-work earnings amount to Rs. 150 or over but under Rs. 175 shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 150.

(*c*) Jobbers and others whose average piece-work earnings amount to Rs. 120 or over but under Rs. 150 shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 120.

(*d*) Jobbers and others whose average piece-work earnings amount to Rs. 85 or over but under Rs. 120 shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 100.

(*e*) Jobbers and others whose piece-work earnings amount to Rs. 60 or over but under Rs. 85 shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 84.

(*f*) Jobbers whose piece-work earnings amount to under Rs. 60 shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 60.

(*g*) Drawing, Slubbing, Inter and Roving Tenters on piece-work shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 30.

(*h*) MULES—Mule Spinners on piece-work shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 48 and Engine Piecers on piece-work and Side Piecers on piece-work shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 36.

(*i*) Winders, Reelers and other women on piece-work shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 24.

(*j*) Warpers on piece-work shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 42.

(*k*) Sizers on piece-work shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 84.

(*l*) Back Sizers on piece-work shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 42.

(*m*) Drawers on piece-work shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 36.

(*n*) Reachers on piece-work shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 20.

(*o*) Weavers on piece-work shall be given a *pro rata* bonus of Rs. 42.

3. The bonus shall be paid on the 27th January 1923.

4. A Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Kay, S. D. Saklatvala, F. Stones, O.B.E., and C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., have been empowered to answer any questions and clear up any points that may be referred to them, through the Secretary, in regard to the payment of the bonus.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

LAY-OUT OF EAST COLABA SECTION.

(*See Report* 1921, *pp.* 101, 454).

The Development Department of the Government of Bombay, early in January 1922, forwarded to the Association, for information, a copy of the under-quoted Press Note with regard to the development of Colaba (Eastern Section) :—

> The following Government Resolution, Development Department, No. S. A.—4828, dated the 14th December 1921, is published for general information :—
>
> " Government have had for some time past under their consideration the possibility of undertaking a combined reclamation and development scheme in Colaba, the reclamation being on the harbour side of the island. Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to Government, submitted, in May 1919, an outline of such a scheme, providing for the reclamation of about 139 acres, and the development, *inter alia*, of the large areas now occupied by the Cotton Green and the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways. Mr. Mirams submitted figures indicating that in his opinion the scheme would be highly profitable.
>
> 2. In 1920 Government arranged that the estimates of the cost of acquisition of land and buildings underlying Mr. Miram's figures should be examined by Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Estate Agent, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and that Mr. Mirams' proposals in regard to reclamation should be reported on by Sir George Buchanan. After consideration of the reports of these gentlemen, Government decided that for the present attention ought to be concentrated on that portion of Mr. Mirams' scheme which involved the reclamation of land from the sea, and that consideration of his larger proposal ought to be postponed until the Cotton Green had actually been transferred or was about to be transferred to Sewri, and until the Railways and the military were ready to move out of the areas to which Mr. Mirams' scheme related. The Development Directorate was then instructed to submit proposals.

3. The Director of Development has now submitted preliminary proposals, a preliminary lay-out plan prepared by the Land Manager, and a provisional rough estimate prepared by the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch.

4. The Scheme provides for the reclamation of 131·75 acres, and the whole area to which the scheme relates, including 2·28 acres proposed to be acquired, amounts to 134·03 acres to be distributed as under :—

	Acres.
Building sites	84·84
Open spaces	7·98
Roads	41·21

The net building area is thus approximately 4·1 lakhs of square yards.

The total expenditure required, including cost of reclamation, acquisition of land, construction of roads, with drains and lighting, and the lay-out of open spaces, is estimated at approximately Rs. 87½ lakhs, to be expended as under :—

	Rs.
1st year	13 lakhs.
2nd ,, ...	11 ,,
3rd ,, ...	14 ,,
4th ,, ...	12 ,,
5th ,, ...	25 ,,
6th ,, ...	12½ ,,
Total..	87½ lakhs.

Allowing for interest on capital throughout at 7 per cent. it has been calculated that the total cost of each yard of the developed building area at the end of the 6th year from the commencement of expenditure on the scheme will be rather less than Rs. 26.

5. In view of the information which has been placed before them, and which is summarised above, Government have decided that the East Colaba Scheme should be approved administratively, and that the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, should be instructed to prepare and submit for sanction detailed plans and estimates, in time to enable work to be started in October 1922, if the detailed estimates have meanwhile been sanctioned, and if funds have been provided in the budget for 1922 -23. In the event of the amount of the detailed estimates for work differing materially from the total of the rough estimates underlying the figures quoted above, Government propose to reconsider the scheme and it should be understood that no expenditure on works in anticipation of sanction to be detailed estimates has been, or will be, authorised.

6. Mr. W. R. Davidge, Consulting Town Planner, should be requested to place before Government his proposals for the lay-out of this area.

7. Copies of this Resolution should be forwarded to all members of the Legislative Council and they should be requested to refer to Mr. Davidge's preliminary lay-out plan of the Back Bay Reclamation, on which they will find the proposed East Colaba Reclamation clearly marked. They should be informed that it is the intention of Government, provided that the detailed estimates which have been called for do not differ materially from the rough estimates referred to in this resolution, to ask for a grant of Rs. 13 lakhs in respect of this scheme in the Budget for 1922-23.

The total expenditure involved in the scheme, including interest at 7 per cent. during the six years required for the completion of the works, has been calculated at Rs. 1,06,38,900. This is the expenditure to which Government will be committed in the event of the Legislative Council voting the grant to be asked for in next year's budget.

The above figure divided by 4,10,626, the number of square yards in the estimated building area, gives the amount of just under Rs. 26 per square yard, which has been stated in paragraph 4 as the estimated cost to Government of each square yard of land, completely developed, six years after the work is commenced."

In acknowledging receipt of the abovementioned Press Note, the Committee of the Association asked the Development Department of the Government of Bombay to favour them with a copy of the whole scheme submitted by Mr. A. E. Mirams for the reclamation of Eastern Colaba and the development of the areas occupied at the moment by the Cotton Green and the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

The Government of Bombay, however, informed the Association that no copies of the scheme in question were available for supply to the public, and, at a later date, in reply to a similar request from the Association's representative on the Advisory Committee to the Director of Development, stated that no scheme affecting the land occupied at the moment by the Cotton Green and the railways in Colaba was being taken up at the moment. It was added that should Government ever propose to embark on a larger scheme at East Colaba than was contemplated at the moment they would doubtless give due consideration to any interests affected and also, as in the case of the present scheme, give previous intimation of what they proposed to all concerned.

STANDARDIZATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Government of Bombay in March 1922, forwarded to the Association for information a copy of the underquoted Resolution issued by that Government regarding the proposed standardization of weights and measures :—

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 1612. Dated the 31st January, 1922.

Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Commerce (Internal Trade), No. 9, dated the 3rd January 1922 :—

"By their Resolution No. 8492—8514-4, dated the 10th October 1913, the Government of India appointed a Committee to enquire into the question of the feasibility of introducing uniform weights and measures throughout India, and the Committee duly submitted their Report in July 1914.

"2. The Government of India, however, refrained during the war from dealing with the question of the standardization of weights and measures, as it was obvious that any radical change of system would entail at any rate a temporary dislocation of trade. A further factor which influenced this decision was the uncertainty whether the United Kingdom would adopt the metric system in its policy of post-war reconstruction ; for, if it did, the arguments in the Minority Report in favour of the adoption of that system in India would have been strongly reinforced. The Report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war makes it clear that any alteration to the standards of the United Kingdom is highly improbable at any rate for some time to come. The Government of India, therefore, consider that they are now in a position to dispose of the recommendations made by the Weights and Measures Committee with a reasonable prospect of finality.

"3. The Government of India think it necessary at the outset to make a clear distinction between weights and measures from the point of view of the need for standardization. *Measures of capacity*, especially dry measures, vary enormously from province to province and even from district to district. They are, however, used merely in retail trade, and the replies of the Local Governments and Administrations show with singular unanimity that discrepancies in measures of capacity do not cause so much practical inconvenience as discrepancies in weights, while their influence on inter-provincial and foreign trade is practically negligible. Subject to the restrictions imposed by Section 80-A (3) (*f*) of the Government of India Act, read with item 29 of Part II of the first Schedule to the Devolution Rules, the Government of India, therefore, propose to leave this question at any rate for the present entirely to Local Governments who may take such action as they may think advisable to standardize dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces.

"4. Similarly, it is not proposed to adopt all-India *standards of length or area.* On general grounds the Government of India consider the English measures of length and area the most prevalent and, therefore, the most suitable. These are the foot, yard, chain, furlong, mile and acre, the chain being divided into 100 links for land measurement. At the same time, they recognize that the use of other measures can cause no serious inconvenience from the commercial standpoint, while Local Governments are intimately concerned inasmuch as any change in these measures might cause great inconvenience in its effect on revenue records. Subject again to the restrictions mentioned in the concluding sentence of paragraph 3, Local Governments will, therefore, be left a free hand to deal with this matter if and as they choose.

"5. As regards *weights,* the Committee discussed three standards: (1) the Indian Railway standard, (2) the British standard based on a new *seer* exactly equal to 2 lbs., and (3) the metric system. They decided, by majority, in favour of the Railway standard of one maund = 40 seers and 1 seer = 80 tolas or 16 chataks. This standard has undoubtedly many arguments in its favour. It has a definite and convenient base in the tola of 180 grains; a weight which is universal throughout the country in the form of the rupee. It lends itself to multiple halving, and since it is in use on every railway, it is known throughout the country. Local Governments, who have been consulted, are almost unanimous in their support of the majority finding of the Committee, and the Government of India have decided after careful consideration to confirm this decision.

"6. At the same time, the method of introduction presents serious difficulties. Measures of weight differ so radically throughout India that the imposition of any uniform system would necessarily entail a complete alteration in the standards prevailing throughout the greater part of the country whatever the standards adopted might be. In order to make the change effective, therefore, it would be necessary firstly to pronounce illegal from some future specified dates the possession and use of weights varying from the standard; secondly to enforce this pronouncement by definite penalties; and thirdly to ensure the substitution throughout India of standard weights for local varieties. The difficulties attending such legislation were recognized by the Committee. The Government of India fully appreciate them, and would be exceedingly loath to create by statute a new offence, specially an offence involving no moral obliquity in the minds of the people. The expense of prompt and general distribution of standard weights would also be very great.

"7. The Government of India, therefore, accept the Resolution adopted by the Council of State on the 23rd September in the following terms:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the Government of India should declare themselves in favour of the ultimate adoption in India, excluding Burma, of a uniform system of weights based on the scale now in use on the Railways.'

"The Government of India are not prepared to allow the intrinsic merits of the Railway system to weigh against the strong general arguments against compulsion, and they have, therefore, decided to limit their action first, to indicating a preference for the Railway system of weights, and second to maintaining standard weights at the chief Presidency towns. As regards Burma, they have no preference to indicate since it is clear from page 149 of the Report that Burma requires special treatment.

"8. The subject of weights and measures is now provincial, with the reservation that the Government of India shall legislate as regards standards (*vide* item 29 of Part II, Schedule I of the Devolution Rules). The only Act regarding Standardization is the Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act (XXXI of 1871), but this Act has in practice no operative effect because none of the notifications prescribed by the various sections of the Act have yet been issued. It is based on the continental metric system, the *seer* being defined as equal to the kilogramme. The Government of India do not propose to repeal this Act nor to introduce at present any new measures prescribing all-India measures of weight or capacity. Their opinion is that Local Governments, in exercise of the power conferred upon them by the Devolution Rules, should take such executive action as they can to educate public opinion in favour of the standard maund and seer, by publicity work, by adoption in school curricula, and by any other suitable measures. Municipal bodies might be encouraged to frame bye-laws adopting this standard, and Local Governments might maintain standard weights at their respective capitals and at important trade centres. Where a Local Government considers that provincial standardization by law is feasible, the Government of India will have no *a priori* objection to such legislation, on the usual understanding that they will be consulted as to the actual form which such proposed provincial legislation is to take and that such legislation will not be introduced without obtaining the previous sanction of the Governor-General under Section 80-A (3) (*f*) of the Government of India Act. If, subsequently, opinion develops strongly in favour of imperial standardization of weights, the Government of India will be prepared to undertake such legislation, but at present they consider that any such step would be premature.

"9. With regard to Burma, the Government of Burma have generally accepted the recommendations of the Committee summarised

in Chapter VII of their Report, except in respect of measures of dry capacity, and have submitted proposals for legislation with a view to giving effect to them. The Government of India in approving these proposals have suggested that the necessary legislation might be postponed until the Reformed Legislature comes into existence in that province."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the Resolution of the Government of India should be forwarded to the officers of the Departments concerned for information and guidance.

2. In consonance with the policy of the Government of India laid down in their Resolution, the Government of Bombay do not at present intend to undertake legislation to standardize weights and measures in the Presidency. In their opinion legislation in this matter should wait upon popular demand, stepping in to confirm and consolidate whatever steps municipalities and other local bodies in this Presidency may take in the direction of standardization. Government, however, propose to help this movement by executive action, legislation being undertaken only after practical experience has shown that progress has been made on the right lines. The following standards which Government propose eventually to legalise in the Presidency should, therefore, be given wide publicity with a view to making the public familiar with them, so that when legislation is undertaken the minimum amount of inconvenience may be caused :—

Standard Weights.

The Bombay tola of 180 grains.
The Bombay seer of 80 Bombay tolas.
The Bombay maund of 40 Bombay seers.
The Bombay map of 3 Bombay maunds.
and the sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ and multiples 2, 4 and 8 of the above weights.

Standard Dry Measures.

The Bombay seer, being a measure such that the water it contains when full weighs exactly 80 Bombay tolas.
The sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ of the Bombay seer.
The Bombay chatak which is 1-16th of the Bombay seer.
The Bombay champa of 2 Bombay seers.
The Bombay payali of 4 Bombay seers.
The Bombay maund of 16 Bombay payalis.
The Bombay map of 2 Bombay maunds.

Standard Liquid Measures.

The Bombay seer, being a measure such that the water it contains when full weighs exactly 80 tolas.

The sub-multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the Bombay seer.
The multiples 2, 4 and 8 Bombay seers.

Standard Measures of Length.

The unit to be the British yard. For higher measures the chain of 66′ sub-divided into 100 links and 1 furlong and mile of 220 and 1,760 yards, respectively.

Standard Measures of Area.

The squares of the standard measure of length for small areas and the British acre for land measures.

3. The standard weights and measures other than the sub-multiples and multiples mentioned above shall be shown at the following places by the officers mentioned against them and shall be accessible to the members of the public for comparison and verification :—

The Bombay Mint	The Mint Master, Bombay.
The Collectors' Offices ..	The Collectors and District Magistrates.
The Customs Office, Bombay	The Collector of Customs.

4. Under the existing provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Municipal Commissioner shall provide such local standards of weights and measures as he deems requisite for the purpose of verifying of weights and measures in use in the city and make such arrangements as he thinks fit for the safe keeping of the said standards. He has also to provide proper means for verifying weights and measures by comparison with the said standards and for stamping the weights and measures so verified. The hands of the Municipality have further been strengthened in this respect by Act VI of 1921 which empowered the Corporation to prescribe penalties to enforce the use of the weights and measures of which local standards are maintained. The Municipal Commissioner should be requested to bring the standards mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Resolution to the notice of the Corporation with a view to their adoption in the whole. He should further be requested to consider the advisability of maintaining these standards in municipal markets and other suitable places in the city.

5. The Collector should be rquested to bring to the notice of the municipalities in their area Section 143 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, which provides for the inspection by municipal authorities of weights and measures used in connection with the sale of human food and also authorizes the prosecution of persons found in possession of false weights and measures. Section 48 (1) (*e*) of the same Act empower as

municipality to frame rules regulating inspection, and clause (*ee*) of that section provides for the framing of by-laws to define the standard weights and measures used within the municipal district. The Collectors should impress on the municipalities the desirability of framing such rules and by-laws, and of adopting the standards mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Resolution. Government hope that the municipalities will see their way to make adequate arrangements for inspection and stamping (if necessary) of weights and measures, and of supplying standards in the several market towns and giving facilities to traders for the purchase of new weights and measures.

6. The Director of Public Instruction should take steps to prescribe the standard weights and measures mentioned above in school text-books with a view to their being taught in all recognized primary and secondary schools.

CLOSING OF VICTORIA TERMINUS GOODS DEPOT.

On the 1st of May 1922, the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, informed the Association that it had been decided not to deal with any goods traffic at Victoria Terminus Goods Depot on and from the 1st of June 1922, and that on and from that date goods traffic hitherto dealt with at the Victoria Terminus Goods Depot would be dealt with at Wadi Bunder. The above restriction, it was pointed out, referred to booking both from and to Victoria Terminus.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EAST AFRICA.

The Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa in March 1922 submitted to the Committee of the Association a comprehensive review of the situation with regard to Indian goods in the East African markets. A copy of his letter was duly circulated to all members for their information.

In thanking the Indian Trade Commissioner for his letter the Committee stated that they would be glad to receive advice of any developments in the situation described by him which might arise at a later date.

The Indian Trade Commissioner, towards the end of August 1922, informed this Association that he had received complaints from time to time in regard to the inferior packing of piece-goods from Bombay mills as compared with that of similar goods from Manchester and foreign countries. He added that he had been told that bales of goods from Europe were sometimes kept for very long periods unbroken and suffered no damage. This was not the case with Indian bales and as it was a matter of some importance in competitive markets he asked the Committee to bring it to the notice of the members of the Association. The Trade Commissioner further suggested that, in order to simplify business with the Customs, mills should make out an invoice for each bale sent out showing :—

(*a*) the weight and length of each piece ;
(*b*) the total value of the bale ;
(*c*) the number of pieces in the bale ;

and added that he was informed that this was done in the case of foreign goods.

A copy of the letter from His Majesty's Indian Trade Commissioner was duly circulated among the members. (*Appendix* **X**).

CUSTOMS DUTY ON PIECE-GOODS IMPORTED INTO EAST AFRICA.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau of Mombasa in September 1922 cabled to this Association pointing out that the proposed new tariff on unbleached piece-goods of 5*d*. per lb. gross weight seriously affected the Indian and foreign trade of the whole of East Africa owing to the differential treatment of bleached piece-goods, the duty on which remained at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The Chamber requested the Association to represent the matter strongly to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Colonial Office, suggesting at the same time that the import duty on both bleached and unbleached piece-goods should remain an *ad valorem* duty.

After careful consideration the Committee of the Association decided to address the Commerce Department of the Government of India. In their letter, whilst admitting that the new proposal provided an equitable method of levying import duty so long as the price of piece-goods remained at the existing level, they pointed out that if the price of piece-goods were to drop, the duty on bleached piece-goods would remain at 20 per cent. *ad valorem* but the duty on unbleached piece-goods would rise to a figure considerably above that level and if this were to happen it would result in considerable hardship to trade in unbleached piece-goods and the Indian export trade would suffer accordingly. In this connection the Committee stated that of all the unbleached piece-goods imported into the East African Protectorate during the year ending 31st March 1921, 60 per cent. (of the value) were from India or Burma whereas of the bleached and other types of piece-goods imported into East Africa during the same period only 10 per cent. were from India or Burma ; thus the Committee were in favour of the East African import duty remaining an *ad valorem* duty on both bleached and unbleached piece-goods not only because the proposed change was liable to afford undue preference to a certain section of the trade but also because an all-round *ad valorem* duty provided a simpler and more permanent basis of assessment for all the various prices at which the goods might be sold.

Consequently the Committee requested that the Government of India might give this matter their most careful consideration and that if they were in agreement with the views of the Committee, they might address the Government of East Africa accordingly.

The Government of India in reply stated that the Government of Kenya Colony had been asked to consider the points raised by this Association. It was added that the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa had already made representations on the subject to the Kenya Government. (*Appendix* **Y**).

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Towards the end of May 1922, a letter was received from the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress, Bombay, in which it was pointed out that the Indian Industrial Conference which was doing very useful work until 1918, was amalgamated with the Indian Commercial Congress under the style of " The Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress " as a result of the resolution passed at its Delhi session in December 1918. The Standing Committee for the year was entrusted with the task of overhauling its constitution with a view to its complete reorganization and the improvement of its driving capacity. It was stated that the chief object of amalgamating these two institutions was to unite their forces, to strengthen their resources, and to focus the views of the public on all matters relating to the trade, industry and commerce of the country.

The first session of this new institution was held in January 1920 at Bombay and it was decided to hold the next session at Madras ; but for some reason or other it had not been found possible to arrange to hold the session there. As a result, the financial condition of the Congress was going from bad to worse and it was felt that the institution was likely to die unless something was done to revive it.

Looking to the present industrial, commercial and financial condition of the country it was felt to be vitally essential that the organization like the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress should be revived and to this end the co-operation of the Millowners' Association was desired.

It was pointed out that two things were mainly necessary for the present. One was continued activity throughout the year by a central office on behalf of all the Chambers of Commerce, and the other was to have a joint conference of all Chambers of Commerce. It was asserted, however, that these ends could be secured only if there was a financial backing and this Association was asked, in view of the national interests involved, to contribute some amount every year to the upkeep of the office.

In reply the Committee stated that while they were in sympathy with the objects of the Congress they regretted that in view of the existing state of the Association's finances they were not in a position to make any financial contribution to the funds of the organization. (*Appendix* **Z**).

ENGLISH TRADE FACILITIES ACT, 1921.

The Government of Bombay, in March 1922, forwarded to the Association for information a copy of a letter that they had received from the Government of India enclosing a letter from the Indian Trade Commissioner, London, in connection with the Trade Facilities Act, 1921, which had been passed by the Government of Great Britain, with a view to reducing unemployment by guaranteeing the principal and/or interest on sums required for approved capital undertakings. The Advisory Committee established under the Act issued the following Circular which they had drawn up for the guidance of applicants for guarantees of loans under the Act :—

Trade Facilities Act Advisory Committee.

7, Whitehall Gardens,
London I. S.W.

1. For the guidance of applicants for guarantees of loans under the Trade Facilities Act, 1921, attention is drawn to the following extract from the Act :—

Section 1 (1).—" If the Treasury, after consultation with an Advisory Committee nominated by the Treasury for the purposes of this section are satisfied that the proceeds of any loan proposed to be raised, whether within or without the United Kingdom, by any government, any public authority, or any corporation or other body of persons, are to be applied towards or in connection with the carrying out of any capital undertaking, or in, or in connection with, the purchase of articles other than munitions of war manufactured or produced in the United Kingdom required for the purpose of any such undertaking, and that the application of the loan in the manner proposed is calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom, the Treasury may, subject to the provisions of this section, guarantee in such manner and from and on such terms and conditions as they think proper the payment of the interest and principal of the loan or of either interest or principal :

' Provided that the aggregate capital amount of the loans the principal or interest of which is guaranteed under this section shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five million pounds.'

According to the above the Treasury have power, after consultation with the Committee, to guarantee the principal and/or interest of loans for capital undertakings to be carried out in any country, provided that the proceeds of such loans will be applied in such manner as to promote employment in the United Kingdom.

The Treasury have no power under these provisions to make Advances or Grants.*

2. The Government have appointed the following Committee to advise the Treasury on applications for guarantees received under the Trade Facilities Act, 1921 :—

Sir R. Kindersley, G.B.E. (Chairman).
Sir William Plender, G.B.E.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Schuster, C.B.E., M.C.

3. It is the intention that, where possible, loans for which the Government guarantee has been approved shall be offered for public subscription.

*Local authorities and statutory bodies not trading for profit requiring advances towards expenses are reminded that, under schemes administered by the Unemployment Grants Committee, 23, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1, part of the charges involved in certain works may be met by the State.

In such cases the issue will be made by the Bank of England.

4. Applicants should supply information on the following points :—

(*a*) General particulars as to the purpose of the proposed loan, stating the total amount thereof, whether the guarantee is required in respect of principal and/or interest, and details as to :—

Term of the loan ;

Method of repayment and establishment of sinking fund out of profits to extinguish the loan ;

Price at which the loan is to be redeemed.

(*b*) What amount will be expended in the United Kingdom, and the nature of the expenditure.

(*c*) The expected benefits as regards employment, giving information as to the particular industries which will be affected, and the approximate date of commencement and period of employment. If possible an estimate should be given of the number of men who will be employed weekly during the first three months after work is commenced and subsequent periods (classified as far as practicable according to trades and localities). (Information as to the present state of unemployment in the localities affected will be helpful to the Committee.)

(*d*) Charges which can be given to secure the loan. On this point the Committee desire information as to the assets and revenues which will be available as security for the loan, and particulars of any existing charges thereon. These particulars should be supplemented by copies of the most recent Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, and by a statement for, say, the last five financial years, showing clearly the yearly net profits remaining after meeting all outlays and provisions (including Depreciation, Excess Profits Duty and Corporation Profits Tax) and interest and sinking fund instalments on all debentures, etc., which will rank prior to the proposed loan.

(*e*) The additional yearly net revenue expected to be earned as a result of the proposed expenditure.

(*f*) How it is proposed to pay the interest on the loan during the period of construction, whether out of existing sources of revenue or out of the proceeds of the loan.

(*g*) In regard to plant, machinery, or other materials to be ordered, any evidence which is available from tenders already received or otherwise to show that all reasonable steps have been taken to ensure that orders will be placed in the United Kingdom at prices competitive with those quoted by suppliers in other countries.

(*h*) Satisfactory evidence confirming the estimated cost of the undertaking for which the proposed loan is to be raised and that the sum asked for will, making reasonable allowances for all probable contingencies, be sufficient to complete such undertaking.

(*i*) Particulars as to the preliminary formalities, if any, which will be necessary before issuing the loan or commencing the work (*e.g.*, Sanction of Parliament, Meetings of Proprietors, etc.)

(*j*) Particulars of any attempts which have already been made to finance the scheme, giving details of the terms which could have been obtained.

(*k*) Information as to whether any guarantee is proposed as additional security beyond specific assets and profits of the borrower for the charge.

5. The attention of applicants is drawn to the following statement of essential points on which the Committee must be satisfied, which appeared in the public press on the 23rd November 1921 :—

" Before recommending the approval of an application the Committee will require to be satisfied :—

(1) that the undertaking or scheme cannot reasonably be financed without State assistance ;

(2) that it is of such a nature as to reduce unemployment in the United Kingdom and by increasing the means of production or reducing their cost or otherwise to secure adequate benefit to the public in return for the public assistance given.

Amongst applicants who satisfy the Committee on the above essential points, preference will be given to :—

(*a*) Applications which ensure the immediate placing and execution of orders for export.

(*b*) Applications under which securities can be readily issued to the public.

(*c*) Applications to which minimum of financial risk attaches.

(*d*) Applications which will be quickly rather than slowly completed.

(*e*) Among applications from abroad to applications from within the British Empire.

(*f*) Applications under which orders will be placed in the United Kingdom on basis of prices competitive with those quoted by suppliers in other countries."

DONATIONS.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, held on the 27th March 1922, the following donations were paid out of the funds of the Association :—

	Rs.
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	2,500
The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics .	1,000
The Police Comforts Fund	1,000
The Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund	500
The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association ..	350
The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association ..	250
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses	250
The Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital	250

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with usual practice, the Committee obtained returns from Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay, showing the quantity of raw cotton held in stock on 31st August 1922. The following summarised statement was subsequently circulated to all mills in Bombay :—

Cotton actually on hand in Mill Godowns.		Ready cotton bought but not taken delivery of.		Total.	
Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies of 784 lbs.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies of 784 lbs.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies of 784 lbs.)
3,84,224	1,96,918	31,642	16,611	4,15,866	2,13,529

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1922.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SUNDRY CREDITORS—			**ASSOCIATION'S INVESTMENTS—**		
For Auditor's Fee unpaid	....	200 0 0	Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 17,000 at cost	17,186 4 0	
For Donations received from Members towards the financial assistance of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the purpose of putting the organisation on an efficient working basis :—			Do. 6 per cent. Indian War Loan, War Bonds, 1932, for Rs. 5,500 at cost	5,500 0 0	
Donation subscribed by Members	59,500 0 0		Do. 5½ per cent. Indian War Loan, War Bonds, 1928, for Rs. 30,000 at cost.. ..	30,000 0 0	
Plus—Interest on Current account less cost of one Cheque book	33 0 0		Do. 6 per cent. Ten-year Income Tax Free Bonds, 1930, for Rs. 15,000 at cost..	15,000 0 0	
		59,533 0 0			67,686 4 0
ASSOCIATION'S ACCUMULATED FUND—			**CASH—**		
Balance on 31st December 1921—			Cash in the Imperial Bank of India	22,434 3 0	
General Fund .. .. .. Rs. 65,076 5 8			,, ,, ,, Bank of India, Ld., *re :* Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Fund as *per contra*	59,533 0 0	
Travelling Agency Fund .. ,, 5,698 9 4			Cash in hand	125 5 9	
	70,744 15 0				82,092 8 9
Add—Interest received on Government Paper of Travelling Agency Fund	105 0 0				
Add—Excess of Income over Expenditure	19,165 13 9				
General Fund .. .. Rs. 84,242 3 5					
Travelling Agency Fund . ,, 5,803 9 4					
		90,045 12 9			
Total Rs. ..	....	1,49,778 12 9	Total Rs. ..	....	1,49,778 12 9

Examined and found correct.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,

Chartered Accountants.

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

BOMBAY, *22nd February*, 1923.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1922.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	INCOME.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce for Office and Statistical Establishment and for Rent	18,000 0 0		By Subscription for the year ending 31st December 1922..	61,774 0 0	
Printing Statistical Returns, Mill Statement, Annual Reports for 1920 and 1921, &c.	15,830 14 0		Miscellaneous Receipts	658 8 0	
Advertisements	476 0 0		Interest received on Investments of General Fund ..	3,385 14 2	
Petty charges, sundry expenses, &c.	908 9 11				65,818 6 2
Contribution towards the cost of the upkeep of the Chamber's Office Motor Car	1,200 0 0				
Stationery	1,471 5 10				
Auditor's Fee	200 0 0				
Expenses in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks	1,200 0 0				
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Provident Fund	640 0 0				
Law Charges	625 10 8				
		40,552 8 5			
ASSOCIATION'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO—					
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the year 1922	2,500 0 0				
The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics for the year 1922	1,000 0 0				
The Police Comforts Fund	1,000 0 0				
The Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association Fund ..	500 0 0				
The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association ..	350 0 0				
The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association Fund	250 0 0				
The Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital Fund	250 0 0				
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses	250 0 0				
		6,100 0 0			
		46,652 8 5			
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Association's Balance Sheet		19,165 13 9			
Total Rs. ..		65,818 6 2	Total Rs. ..		65,818 6 2

Examined and found correct.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

BOMBAY, 22*nd February*, 1923.

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

Report for the year 1922.

CORRESPONDENCE.

APPENDICES **A-Z.**

APPENDIX A.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY, *15th November* 1922.

THE CHAIRMAN,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am requested by the Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to address you regarding assistance from the Millowners' Association to enable the Institute to complete its new buildings at Matunga and to remove there during the next long vacation—March/June 1923.

2. The circumstances in which the Board of the Institute now approaches the Millowners' Association are the following :—

Before the war, a scheme was prepared and sanctioned by Government by which the Institute sold the buildings which it has hitherto occupied at Byculla to the G. I. P. Railway for Rs. 8 lakhs and arranged to build, with this sum and grants of Rs. 3 lakhs from the Government of Bombay and Rs. 3 lakhs from the Government of India, new premises at Matunga. Owing to the outbreak of war, there was considerable delay in beginning building operations and owing to a number of unavoidable circumstances the funds with which the scheme was started have now failed, while the work is incomplete. The principal circumstances which have led to this result have been the greatly increased cost of building which have probably added at least 100 per cent. to the cost of the principal buildings. In addition, a loss of about Rs. 1½ lakhs was incurred in realising the Government paper in which the proceeds of the sale of the old buildings and the Government grants had been invested. Last hot weather sufficient work was done on the new buildings to enable them to withstand the monsoon, but a sum of nearly Rs. 9 lakhs is now required to enable the Institute to pay outstanding bills and to complete the buildings at Matunga.

3. Owing to increased costs of all kinds, the revenue of the Institute is now also insufficient to meet its ordinary expenditure. The revenue consists of students' fees and grants from the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Municipality and the Millowners' Association. The students' fees have already been raised 50 per cent. and dormitory rents have also been increased. It is proposed to make another increase in the fees next year so that they will have been doubled within two years. Thereafter, it is proposed to make two annual increases in the fees paid by students coming from other provinces till their fees are 50 per cent. in advance of those paid by students from the Bombay Presidency. The Board is doubtful whether any further increase will result in increased revenue, but they are prepared to consider the matter again if the applications for admission exceed the number of vacancies in the Institute. The Government of Bombay recently raised their grant from Rs. 1 lakh annually to Rs. 1,25,000 and the Millowners' Association recently raised their contribution from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500. It is estimated, however, that an additional revenue of Rs. 24,000 per annum is required in order that in the near future expenditure may be fully covered by revenue.

4. The needs of the Institute, therefore, are a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs for minimum capital expenditure and about Rs. 24,000 per annum as an addition to ordinary revenue. I am to solicit your co-operation in approaching the Millowners for financial aid, either by means of a lump sum contribution by the mills or by an increase in the annual grant of the Millowners' Association or by both methods, so as to give appreciable assistance to the Board in extricating itself from its present position.

5. In this connection, I am to request that you will inform the Millowners' Association that the Board is addressing Government with reference to certain changes in its constitution and is prepared to give it additional representation. The Government of Bombay are being separately addressed on this point and as a basis of discussion, the Board is suggesting that the Millowners' Association should have two representatives in future instead of one as at present. The Board is prepared, however, to consider any suggestions of the Millowners' Association on this point. In this connection, I beg to inform you that the Municipality which has paid an annual contribution of Rs. 20,000 for many years sends three representatives to the Board.

6. In addition to requesting the assistance of the Millowners' Association in providing funds, the Board of the Institute invite the Association's co-operation in examining the textile courses at the Institute and I am therefore to invite the Association to send three representatives to confer with three representatives of the Board regarding the instruction given in textile manufactures. The suggested terms of reference to the joint committee, which will report to the Board, are as follows :—

(1) To examine the suitability of the existing textile courses ;

(2) To consider the provision of facilities for the theoretical instruction of apprentices working in mills and in particular the extent to which apprentices may be admitted to particular classes of the existing courses and the extent to which the establishment of additional classes will be necessary ;

(3) To consider what other changes or additions are necessary to enable the Institute to meet more fully the requirements of the mill industry.—I have, etc.,

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

No. 969/140.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 29*th November* 1922.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction of the Chairman, to refer to your letter dated the 15th inst., regarding assistance from the Millowners' Association to enable the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to complete its new buildings at Matunga and move into them during the next long vacation.

In reply I am to inform you that an appeal is being circulated to all members of this Association, asking for subscriptions which are to be handed over to the Institute subject to certain conditions with regard to the future finance of the Institute.

In answer to the last paragraph of your letter I am to state that a special Sub-Committee of the Association has been appointed consisting of Messrs. S. D. Saklatvala, F. Stones, O.B.E., and T. Watts, who will be very pleased to discuss this question with the representatives of the Board of Trustees of the Institute at whatever time may be convenient.—I have, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

No. 972/140.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th November* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

The Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has approached the Association for financial assistance in order to enable the Institute to complete its new buildings at Matunga and to put the organisation on an efficient working basis again. A copy of their letter to the Association is given below and this I commend to your most careful consideration.

The question has been fully discussed by the Committee of the Association and, as a result thereof, they have decided that members should be urged to support the scheme and I earnestly hope that the response from members will be very generous.

The Trustees' letter needs little amplification by me but I venture to point out that unless the required support is forthcoming, the Trustees will be compelled to have recourse to borrowing to enable the Institute to continue its good work. The creation of a sinking fund, necessitating the payment of interest, would entail so heavy an increase in the annual expenditure that it would be quite impossible to balance the revenue of the Institute, and difficult and perplexing financial situations would again have to be faced very soon thereafter. These considerations have led the Committee to approach the members of our Association for a lump sum contribution.

To the history of the Institute I need hardly refer. Established in 1877, it has been the medium through which Indian students have acquired technical knowledge, qualifying them to occupy advancing positions in industry, and once the proposed reorganisation and improvement of the Institute has been brought about it is to be expected that the Institute—the only one of its kind in the Presidency—should go a long way towards the solution of what is generally admitted to be one of the most pressing problems of the moment, namely, the opening up of industry to Indians. In particular, the question of the revision of the curriculum of the Textile Courses will receive the immediate attention of the Board, in consultation with the Technical Advisory Sub-Committee of the Association and the Committee feel sure that, as a result, a larger and more efficient class of students, suitable for employment in the textile industry, will be forthcoming.

As will be observed from the Trustees' letter the contemplated changes in the constitution of the Institute are receiving the consideration of the Board in conjunction with Government and in this regard the Committee have agreed that any money subscribed by members shall be paid into a special fund and shall not be handed over to the authorities of the Institute unless and until they are satisfied that the financial future of the Institute is assured.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has promised to contribute the sum of Rs. 3,000 in respect of each of the mills controlled by him, with the expectation that larger mills will subscribe in proportion; the three mills under my control have agreed to donate similar amounts and Capt. E. V. Sassoon has also intimated that his mills will subscribe on the same basis.

I sincerely trust all members of the Association will respond as liberally as possible. This is the first time that an appeal has been made to the Bombay Millowners for the support of a public Institution and I hope the response will be worthy of the great industry we represent.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary and cheques made out in the name of the Bombay Millowners' Association "*V. J. T. Fund.*"—Yours very truly,

JOSEPH A. KAY,
Chairman.

List of Donations from the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Fund.

	Rs.
The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	3,000
The New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	3,000
The Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd.	3,000
The Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills, Ltd.	3,000
The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd.	3,000
The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd.	3,000
The Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd.	3,000
The Crescent Mills Co., Ltd.	3,000
The Pearl Mills, Ltd.	3,000
The Premier Mills, Ltd.	2,000
The Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd.	2,000
The Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	3,000
The David Mills, Ltd.	3,000
The Standard Mills Co., Ltd.	3,000
The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.	3,000
The Tata Mills, Ltd.	3,000
The Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	3,000
The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	3,000
The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	1,000
The Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.	500
The Swan Mills.	3,000
The Finlay Mills, Ltd.	3,000
The Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1,500
The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd.	4,000
The Dawn Mills, Ltd.	2,000
The Phœnix Mills, Ltd.	3,000
The Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Ltd.	1,500
The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.	500
The Union Mills, Ltd.	1,000
The E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd.	6,000
The Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd.	3,000
The Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd.	3,000
The Apollo Mills, Ltd.	1,500
The Elphinstone Mills, Ltd.	1,500
The Jam Shri Ranjitsingh Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.	1,000
The Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	1,000
Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit (personal donation)	1,000
The Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1,500
The Coorla Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	1,500
The Bradbury Mills, Ltd.	1,500
The Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000
The Madhorao Scindia Mills, Ltd.	1,000
The Mathradas Mills, Ltd.	1,000
The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	5,000
The Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	1,000
Total	1,034,500

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY, *23rd December* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter dated the 15th November 1922, I am directed by the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to thank the Millowners' Association for their letter No. 969/140 dated the 29th November 1922. The Board of Management notes with gratitude that an appeal is being circulated to all the members of your Association asking for subscriptions which are to be handed over to the Institute.

2. The Board of Management will be greatly obliged if the Millowners' Association will kindly communicate as soon as possible the conditions regarding the future finance of the Institute which they propose to attach to their offer of assistance.

3. The Board of Management notes that Messrs. S. D. Saklatvala, F. Stones, O.B.E., and T. Watts, have been appointed to discuss with representatives of the Board of the Institute the courses in Textile Manufacture. The Board of Management have appointed Messrs. R. D. Bell (Chairman), Munmohandas Ramji and H. P. Gibbs, to discuss this question. Mr. A. J. Turner will act as Secretary of the Joint Committee and will communicate further regarding a meeting with the representatives of your Association.—I have, etc.,

D. E. WACHA,

Honorary Secretary.

No. 16/140.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *5th January* 1923.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23rd December 1922, on the subject of the appeal for subscriptions for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute which has been made by this Association.

In reply I am to inform you that further information on this subject will be communicated to you when the replies to the above-mentioned appeal have been received.

In the meantime my Committee will be very pleased to be informed of any changes that may be made in the organisation or representation of the Institute.—Yours faithfully,

R. AINSCOUGH,

Asst. Secretary.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *12th January* 1923.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 16/140 dated 5th January, 1923.

I have the honour to inform you that ordinary and special meetings of the Trustees of the Institute were held on January 4th, 1923, and the constitution of the Board of Trustees was altered. The most important change made was that the five Ripon Memorial Trustees remain as life members but that on the death or retirement of any member his place shall not be filled and that on the death or retirement of the fifth, that is, the last member of the Ripon Memorial Trust, the Trust shall cease to be represented on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. One additional representative was also allotted to the Bombay Millowners' Association.

Another important alteration was that the post of the Honorary Secretary was abolished and in future the Principal will act as Secretary to the Trustees.

The Board will now consist of :—

A Chairman who shall be appointed by Government and of the following members.

7 Members shall be nominated by Government.

5 Members shall (subject to the provisions explained above) be representatives of the Ripon Memorial Committee.

1 Member shall be elected by the Trustees of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Fund.

3 Members shall be elected by the Bombay Municipality so long as they shall continue to contribute a sum not less than Rs. 5,000 per annum for the working expenses of the Institute.

2 Members to be elected by the Bombay Millowners' Association so long as they shall continue to contribute a sum not less than Rs. 2,000 per annum for the maintenance of the Institute.

The Principal of the Schools or Institutions carried on by the Institute shall act as Secretary to the Board.

Meetings of the Board of Trustees will be held on the 6th February to confirm the minutes of the meetings held on the 4th January 1923, and the proceedings will then be submitted for the formal sanction of Government. The Board before adopting these changes had already received preliminary approval from Government.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Chairman.

BOMBAY, *8th January* 1923.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

It has been explained to us, the undersigned, being the members of the Committee of the Ripon Memorial Fund and as such representatives of the said Fund on the Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in accordance with the Rules and

Regulations of the said Institute, that as a result of negotiations between Government and the Institute, Government has indicated that it may be disposed to give to the Institute certain grants-in-aid to assist the Institute in completing the buildings at Matunga to enable the work of the Institute there to be efficiently carried on provided that the Institute amend its Rules and Regulations in certain particulars.

The amendments so desired by Government relate, *inter alia*, to the nomination and election of representatives, including representatives of the Ripon Memorial Fund, on the Board of Trustees of the Institute.

One of the conditions upon which the Funds of the Ripon Memorial Fund were handed over to the said Institute to be administered by it was :—

"2nd. That the Ripon Committee elect five representatives to serve on the Board and they have the right of electing successors from time to time in event of death or retirement."

Rule 5 of the Rules and Regulations of the Institute embodies the above condition.

Government now stipulate as one of the conditions of the said grant-in-aid to the Institute that while we, the undersigned, shall respectively be entitled to hold the office of Trustee on the Board of the Institute and as such representing the Ripon Memorial Fund during our respectives lives, any vacancy or vacancies occurring through the death or retirement of any one or more of us, shall not continue to be filled up in accordance with the provisions of Rule 5 of the Rules and Regulations of the Institute and that on the death or retirement of the last survivor of us, the Ripon Memorial Fund shall cease to be represented on the Board of Trustees of the Institute.

The Board of Trustees of the Institute including us, the undersigned, have agreed to the amendments desired by Government including that relating to the representation as aforesaid of the Ripon Memorial Fund on the Board of Trustees of the Institute and are taking steps to have the necessary resolution passed at a meeting of the Board.

The resolution passed or intended to be passed is in the following terms :—

"That the Rules and Regulations of the Institute be altered in the manner following :—

(*a*) The following rule shall be substituted for Rule 2, namely :—

"The Board shall consist of a Chairman who shall be appointed by Government and of the following Members :—

7 Members shall be nominated by Government.

5 Members shall (subject to the provisions of Rule 5 hereof) be representatives of the Ripon Memorial Committee.

1 Member shall be elected by the Trustees of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Fund.

3 Members shall be elected by the Bombay Municipality so long as they shall continue to contribute annually a sum not less than Rs. 5,000 per annum for the working expenses of the Institute.

2 Members shall be elected by the Bombay Millowners' Association so long as they shall continue to contribute not less than Rs. 2,000 per annum for the maintenance of the Institute.

The Principal of the Schools or Institutions carried on by the Institute shall act as Secretary to the Board.

(*b* The following Rule shall be substituted for Rule 5 :—

5. The present representatives of the Ripon Memorial Fund, namely,
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, Bart.,
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Kt.,
Sir G. K. Parekh, Kt.,
The Hon. Sir C. H. Setalvad, Barrister-at-Law,
Karimbhoy A. Peerbhoy, Esquire,
shall hold office for life but any vacancy occurring through the death or retirement of any such representative shall not be filled up by any other representative or representatives of the Ripon Memorial Fund and on the death or retirement of the last surviving representative of the representatives above named of the Ripon Memorial Fund, the said Fund shall cease to have any representation on the Board.

c) In Rule 8 the figure " 10 " shall be substituted for the figure " 12 ".

(*d*) The following other conditions shall be inserted after condition (*g*) in Rule 12, namely :—

(*h*) That copies of all minutes of Meetings including a list of the members present thereat shall be submitted to Government within 7 days after the signing of the minutes ;

(*i*) that in the month of April in each year there shall be sent to Government, the Bombay Municipality, and the Bombay Millowners' Association returns of attendances of Trustees at all Meetings held during the previous year ;

(*j*) that all correspondence between the Board and Government shall be conducted by and through the Chairman.

In addition to passing the said Resolution, Government and the Board of Trustees of the Institute have requested us, the undersigned, as representatives aforesaid of the Ripon Memorial Fund, to concur in and agree with the aforesaid Resolution.

We, the undersigned, therefore, as representatives of the Ripon Memorial Fund, hereby agree and concur in the amendment of the aforesaid second condition of the original conditions upon which the Funds of the Ripon Memorial Fund were handed over to the said Institute to be administered by it and also so far as it relates to such amendment in the terms of the said resolution by which the Ripon Memorial Fund and we as representatives thereof as aforesaid shall be and shall continue to be bound accordingly.

No. 56/140

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *25th January* 1923.

R. D. BELL, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt, with thanks, of your letter, No. 86 of the 12th January 1923, communicating the changes in the constitution of the Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, adopted by the Trustees at their meetings held on the 4th idem.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

MUNICIPAL PERMITS TO WORK TEXTILE FACTORIES.

APPLICATION OF SECTION 390 OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY, *26th July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We have been served with a Notice by the Assistant Health Officer, " E " Ward, Bombay Municipality, to apply for and obtain from the Municipal Commissioner a permit to work our Mill under Section 390 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

The said Section 390, as enacted in 1888, and as amended in 1916, was applicable only to new factories and workshops.

We asked the said Assistant Health Officer if the said Section was applicable to our mill which was established so far back as 1881, and we are informed by him that the Section, as amended in 1916, requires every owner of the factory or mill using any kind of mechanical power, including steam, electricity or water power to obtain a permit from the Municipal Commissioner.

We may say that since the Municipal Act was amended in 1916, we were not called upon to obtain such a permit, and it would be a great hardship on large concerns like spinning and weaving mills, if the Municipal Commissioner, in exercise of powers vested in him by the said Section, refused to give such permit, or suspended or revoked the same.

We understand, that similar notices have been served upon other mill companies. We shall therefore thank you to let us know if the Association has taken any steps in the matter. If not, we propose that immediate steps be taken to get the mills, established prior to the amendment of the Act in 1916, exempted from obtaining such permits.

If no such steps are immediately taken, we shall have to apply for the permit which would create great difficulty and hardship in future.—Yours faithfully,

D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

No. 717-115

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *29th August* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to inform you that it has been brought to the notice of my Committee that members of the Association have recently been served with a Notice by the Assistant Health

Officer, Bombay Municipality, directing them to apply for and obtain from the Municipal Commissioner a permit to work their mill under Section 390 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916.

The matter has been considered by the Committee and, at a meeting held on the 14th instant, it was decided that, after consultation with the Association's Solicitors, a representation should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner on the subject.

In the meantime the Committee will be glad if any other members of the Association who have received similar notices will forward them to the Secretary for information and necessary action. Members will be advised as soon as the result of the Association's representation is known.—I am, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

BOMBAY, *25th August* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to our interview with Mr. Saklatvalla, Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mr. H. P. Mody on the 16th instant, we understand that our opinion is desired as to the rights or powers of the Municipal Commissioner under Section 390 of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916.

Section 390 of the Municipal Act, as originally enacted by the Act of 1888, consisted of two Sub-sections, reading as follows :—

"390. (1) No person shall newly establish in any premises any factory, workshop or workplace in which it is intended that steam, water or other mechanical power shall be employed, without the previous written permission of the Commissioner.

(2) The Commissioner may refuse to give such permission if he shall be of opinion that the establishment of such factory, workshop or workplace in the proposed position is objectionable by reason of the density of the population in the neighbourhood thereof, or will be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood."

By Section 11 of Bombay Act I of 1916, the following words were added to Section 390 (1) :—

"Nor shall any person work, or allow to be worked, any such factory, workshop or workplace without such permission."

In addition, by Section 11 of the same Act, a third sub-section was added reading as follows :—

"(3) If any written permission for the establishment of a factory, workshop or workplace granted under Sub-section (1) be revoked by the Commissioner in the exercise of his powers under Sub-section (3) of Section 479, no person shall continue or resume the working or use of such factory, workshop or workplace until such written permission is renewed or a fresh written permission is granted by the Commissioner."

For more easy reference we reproduce Section 390 of the Act of 1888, as it now reads as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916 :—

390 (1) No person shall newly establish in any premises any factory, workshop or workplace in which it is intended that steam, water or other mechanical power shall be employed, without the previous written permission of the Commissioner, nor shall any person work, or allow to be worked, any such factory, workshop or workplace without such permission.

(2) The Commissioner may refuse to give such permission if he shall be of opinion that the establishment of such factory, workshop or workplace in the proposed position is objectionable by reason of the density of the population in the neighbourhood thereof, or will be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

(3) If any written permission for the establishment of a factory, workshop or workplace granted under Sub-section (1) be revoked by the Commissioner in the exercise of his powers under Sub-section (3) of Section 479, no person shall continue or resume the working or use of such factory, workshop or workplace until such written permission is renewed or a fresh written permission is granted by the Commissioner.

We have been furnished by the Agents of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, with the correspondence which has passed between them and the Assistant Health Officer of 'E' Ward, from which it appears that although the Framjee Petit Mill was established in 1881, and therefore prior to the introduction of the Municipal Act, 1888, the Municipal Commissioner contends that it is necessary for the owners of that mill to obtain his permission under Section 390, to work the mill.

We understand, on the other hand, that certain members of the Association contend that Section 390 has no application, in the first case to mills established between 1888 and 1916, and in the second case, to mills established prior to 1888, and we are accordingly desired to advise as to the rights or powers of the Municipal Commissioner under Section 390, both as regards mills established between 1888 and 1916, and also as regards mills established prior to 1888.

We will, therefore, deal in the first instance, with mills established between the years 1888 and 1916. In connection with these mills, the Section does not, in our opinion, present any difficulty.

It is clear that under Section 390, as originally enacted, no person could newly establish any factory in which it was intended that steam, water or other mechanical power should be employed, without the previous written permission of the Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner contends that by virtue of the addition to Sub-section (1) of Section 390, no person can work, or allow to be worked, any such factory, without such permission.

The difficulty, if any, would be as regards the meaning of the word 'such,' that is to say, whether 'such' refers to a factory newly established, or to a factory in which it is intended that steam, water or other mechanical power should be employed.

It is, we think, immaterial to which class of factory the word 'such' has reference in the case of a factory newly established after 1888, because even if a factory were established subsequent to 1888, without the written permission of the Commissioner, such establishment could not, in our opinion, confer any prescriptive right on the owner of the factory to work the factory after 1916 without the permission of the Commissioner.

Consequently in the case of a factory established after the introduction of the Municipal Act, 1888, either with, or without the consent of the Municipal Commissioner, there can, we think, be no doubt that the owner of that factory, if steam, water or other mechanical power is employed therein, cannot work or allow the factory to be worked, without the written permission of the Commissioner.

The case of a factory established prior to the introduction of the Municipal Act, 1888, in which steam, water or other mechanical power is employed, is, however, one of considerable difficulty, and the liability of the owner of a factory so established, to obtain the written permission of the Commissioner to work his factory, must, we think, depend upon whether the word 'such' in the latter portion of Sub-section (1) has reference to a factory newly established or to a factory in which steam, water or other mechanical power is employed.

If Section 390 of the Municipal Act had consisted of the first sub-section only, then we do not think that it could have been disputed that "any such factory" meant any factory in which it was intended that steam, water or other mechanical power should be employed, and that the word 'such' had no reference to the words "newly establish" in the first line of the Sub-section.

It is, however, clear from Sub-section (2) that the object of Sub-section (1) as originally enacted was to enable the Corporation to control the erection of new mills in Bombay, and it would appear, therefore, that it was not the intention of the Legislature in 1888 to interfere with the rights, which had then been acquired by owners of mills then established.

The question, therefore, for consideration would appear to be whether the intention of the Legislature was different in 1916, when Bombay Act I of 1916 was enacted, to what it was in 1888 when the City of Bombay Municipal Act was passed.

The Municipal Commissioner apparently considers that the intention of the Legislature in 1916 was different to what it was in 1888, and contends that the addition to Sub-section (1) of the Act of 1888 by Bombay Act I of 1916, applies to all factories whether established before or after 1888.

An argument which would, no doubt, be used in support of this contention would be that the addition to Sub-section (1) could have no other meaning, as otherwise it would have been unnecessary to insert it in the Act, as the permission to establish a factory under Sub-section (1) as originally enacted would carry with it the right to work the factory, and apart from Sub-section (3), which was added by the same Act as the latter part of Sub-section (1), this contention would, we think, hold good, and that the owner of any factory worked by steam, water or other mechanical power would require as from the date on which the Bombay Act I of 1916 came into force, to obtain the written permission of the Commissioner, to continue to work the factory.

Sub-section (3), however, relates only to the written permission required for the establishment of a factory, which would appear to show that the ection read as a whole was not intended to interfere with existing rights, but was intended to apply only to factories newly established after the Act of 1888 came into force.

It has been held that an enacting clause which interferes with existing rights must be construed strictly, and Lord Blackburn in the case of the Metropolitan Asylum District *Vs.* Hill (L.R. 6, App. Cas. 193) stated that what was the intention of the legislature in any particular Act is a question of the construction of the Act.

It is necessary, therefore, in this case to endeavour to arrive at the true construction of Section 390 of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916.

The arguments which we think can be used in support of the contention that Section 390 does not apply to factories established prior to 1888 are three in number, namely :—

First, that it is clear from Sub-section (2) that the intention of the Legislature in 1888 was to place the control of the erection of all new factories in Bombay using steam, water or other mechanical power in the hands of the Municipal Corporation, through the Municipal Commissioner, and that the Legislature did not intend by the Municipal Act of 1888 to interfere, and did not in fact interfere, with the existing rights of owners of factories to work those factories without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner.

Secondly, that the addition of Sub-section (3) by Bombay Act I of 1916 clearly has reference only to a factory established after 1888.

Thirdly, that if it had been the intention of the Legislature, that the permission of the Municipal Commissioner to continue to work a factory established prior to 1888, should, from and after the date of the introduction of Bombay Act I of 1916, be obtained by the owner of that factory, such intention would have been expressed in very much clearer language.

On the other hand, it is difficult to assign an object for the additional words added to Sub-section (1) by Section 11 of Bombay Act I of 1916, if those words do not apply to factories other than factories established subsequent to 1888.

It may also be observed that in the first part of Sub-section (1) of Section 390 as originally enacted the words are " No person shall newly establish," while in the first part of the addition to that sub-section the words are " Nor shall any person work."

If the contention of the members of the Association were correct, one would have expected to find the same words " and no person shall work."

Further, if the right to establish a factory carries with it the right to work the factory as, in our opinion, it must do, then the addition to Sub-section (1) made by Bombay Act I of 1916 is superfluous, unless it applies to a factory other than a newly established factory, and therefore, to a factory established prior to 1888.

On the best consideration that we are able to give to this extremely difficult question, we are of opinion that the construction which the Commissioner seeks to place upon Section 390 is the correct construction, and that by virtue of the addition to Sub-section (1) made by Bombay Act I of 1916, all owners of factories in which steam, water or other mechanical power is employed, are bound to obtain the written permission of the Municipal Commissioner to work, or allow to be worked, such factories.—We are, etc.,

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE.

No. 754-115.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 12*th September* 1922.

MESSRS. CRAIGIE, BLUNT AND CAROE,

BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to refer to your letter, dated the 25th August 1922, wherein you discuss the rights and powers of the Municipal Commissioner under Section 390 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916.

In view of the conflicting views that have been expressed as to the interpretation of the Section in question I am to request that you should obtain thereon, at the earliest possible moment, the opinion of the Advocate-General, Bombay (if that authority is not the legal adviser to the Municipality), or, preferably, that of Sir Binod Chunder Mitter, Kt., the well-known Barrister and Advocate of Calcutta.

I am to express my Committee's hope that you will treat this as a very urgent matter.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

BOMBAY, 14*th September* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst.

We think the better opinion will be that of Sir Binod Chunder Mitter of Calcutta and unless we hear from you to the contrary in the course of this week, we shall send this matter and the case to our agents at Calcutta for submission to Sir Binod.—We are, etc.,

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE.

No. 761-115.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 14*th September* 1922.

MESSRS. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,

BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

In reply to your letter of even date, I am to request you kindly to submit the case to Sir Binod Mitter as you suggest.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

BOMBAY, 31*st October* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We have now received from Calcutta the opinion of Sir Binod Mitter on the case submitted to him in connection with the powers of the Municipal Commissioner under Section 390 of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916.

We beg to send to you herewith, for the information of the members of the Association, a copy of the case and questions submitted to Sir Binod Mitter, together with a copy of his replies to questions 1 and 2, and of his separate opinion on the general question No. 3.

We have been asked by our agents in Calcutta to send them a cheque for Rs. 510 to cover the fee paid to Sir Binod Mitter, and we shall be obliged if you will send us a cheque for that amount in the course of this week.—We are, etc.,

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE.

Case.

The Millowners' Association of Bombay are the Querists.

The opinion of Counsel is desired on Section 390 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916 and the powers of the Municipal Commissioner under that Section.

Section 390 of the Bombay Municipal Act as originally enacted by the Act of 1888 consisted of two Sub-sections reading as follows :—

390. (1) No person shall newly establish in any premises, any factory workshop or workplace in which it is intended that steam, water or other mechanical power shall be employed without the previous written permission of the Commissioner.

(2) The Commissioner may refuse to give such permission if he shall be of opinion that the establishment of such factory workshop or workplace in the proposed position is objectionable by reason of the density of the population in the neighbourhood thereof, or will be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

By Section 11 of Bombay Act I of 1916 the following words were added to section 390 (1).

' Nor shall any person work, or allow to be worked, any such factory, workshop or workplace without such permission.'

In addition, by Section 11 of the same Act, a third Sub-section was added reading as follows :—

" (3) If any written permission for the establishment of a factory, workshop or workplace granted under Sub-section (1) be revoked by the Commissioner in the exercise of his powers under Sub-section (3) of Section 479, no person shall continue or resume the working or use of such factory, workshop or workplace until such written permission is renewed or a fresh written permission is granted by the Commissioner."

For more easy reference we reproduce below Section 390 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as it now reads as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916.

390. (1) No person shall newly establish in any premises any factory, workshop or workplace in which it is intended that steam, water or other mechanical power shall be employed, without the previous written permission of the Commissioner nor shall any person work, or allow to be worked any such factory, workshop or workplace without such permission.

(2) The Commissioner may refuse to give such permission if he shall be of opinion that the establishment of such factory, workshop or workplace in the proposed position is objectionable by reason of the density of the population in the neighbourhood thereof or will be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

(3) If any written permission for the establishment of a factory, workshop or workplace granted under Sub-section (1) be revoked by the Commissioner in the exercise of his powers under Sub-section (3) of Section 479, no person shall continue or resume the working or use of such factory, workshop or workplace until such written permission is renewed or a fresh written permission is granted by the Commissioner.

Section 479 of the Municipal Act reads as follows :—

479. (1) Whenever it is provided in this Act that a license or a written permission may be given for any purpose such license or written permission shall specify the period

for which, and the restrictions and conditions subject to which, the same is granted and shall be given under the signature of the Commissioner or of a Municipal Officer empowered under Section 68 to grant the same.

(2) For every such license or written permission a fee may be charged at such rate as shall from time to time be fixed by the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Corporation.

(3) Subject to the provisions of clause (*d*) of Section 403, any license or written permission granted under this Act may at any time be suspended or revoked by the Commissioner, if any of its restrictions or conditions is infringed or evaded by the person to whom the same has been granted, or if the said person is convicted of an infringement of any of the provisions of this Act or of any regulation or by-law made hereunder in any matter to which such license or permission relates.

(4) When any such license or written permission is suspended or revoked, or when the period for which the same was granted has expired, the person to whom the same was granted shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed to be without a license or written permission, until the Commissioner's order for suspending or revoking the license or written permission is cancelled by him, or until the license or written permission is renewed, as the case may be.

(5) Every person to whom any such license or written permission has been granted shall, at all reasonable times, while such written permission or license remains in force, if so required by the Commissioner, produce such license or written permission.

Clause (*d*) of Section 403 referred to in sub-section (3) of Section 479 has no application to the present case.

Briefed herewith at page 9-14 is a copy of an extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay held on the 26th June 1911 from which Counsel will see the reasons for the amendments made in the Act of 1888 by Bombay Act I of 1916, the principal reason being that Section 390 of the Act of 1888 did not provide sufficient authority for the control of factories established or working without a permit.

The Municipal Commissioner contends that by reason of the addition to Sub-section (1) of Section 390 by Section 11 of Bombay Act I of 1916 it is necessary for the owner of a mill or factory in which steam, water or other mechanical power is employed to obtain his permission to work such mill or factory irrespective of the date on which such mill or factory was established.

The Millowners' Association on the other hand contend that Section 390 even it if applies to a mill or factory established after 1888 but before Bombay Act I of 1916 came into force, which is not admitted, can have no application to a mill or factory established prior to 1888.

We will first deal with the contentions of the Millowners' Association and in the first instance with a mill or factory established between 1888 and 1916.

In this connection the Section does not, it is submitted, present any difficulty.

It is clear that under Section 390, as originally enacted, no person could newly establish any factory in which it was intended that steam water or other mechanical power should be employed, without the previous written permission of the Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner contends that by virtue of the addition to Sub-section (1) of Section 390, no person can work, or allow to be worked, any such factory, without such permission.

The difficulty, if any, would appear to be as regards the meaning of the word 'such,' that is to whether 'such' refers to a factory newly established, or to a factory in which it is intended that steam, water or other mechanical power should be employed.

It is, we think, immaterial to which class of factory the word 'such' has reference in the case of a factory newly established after 1888, because even if a factory were established subsequent to 1888, without the written permission of the Commissioner, such establishment could not, it is submitted, confer any prescriptive right on the owner of the factory to work the factory, without the permission of the Commissioner.

Consequently in the case of a factory established after the introduction of the Municipal Act, 1888, either with or without the consent of the Municipal Commissioner, there can, it is submitted, be no doubt that the owner of that factory, if steam, water or other mechanical power is employed therein, cannot work or allow the factory to be worked, without the written permission of the Commissioner.

The case of a factory established prior to the introduction of the Municipal Act, 1888, in which steam, water or other mechanical power is employed, presents rather more difficulty, and the liability of the owner of a factory so established, to obtain the written permission of the Commissioner to work his factory, must, we think, depend upon whether the word "such" in the latter portion of Sub-section (1) has reference to a factory newly established or to a factory in which steam, water or other mechanical power is employed.

If Section 390 of the Municipal Act had consisted of the first sub-section only, then it is thought that it could not have been disputed that " any such factory " meant any factory in which it was intended that steam, water or other mechanical power should be employed, and that the word 'such' had no reference to the words " newly establish " in the first line of the sub-section.

It is however clear from Sub-section (2) that the object of Sub-section (1) as originally enacted was to enable the Corporation to control the erection of new mills in Bombay, and it would appear, therefore, that it was not the intention of the Legislature in 1888, to interfere with the rights, which had then been acquired by owners of mills then established.

The question therefore for consideration would appear to be whether the intention of the Legislature was different in 1916, when Bombay Act I of 1916 was enacted, to what it was in 1888, when the City of Bombay Municipal Act was passed.

The Municipal Commissioner apparently considers that the intention of the Legislature in 1916 was different to what it was in 1888, and contends that the addition to Sub-section (1) of the Act of 1888 by Bombay Act I of 1916, applies to all factories whether established before or after 1888.

An argument which would no doubt be used in support of this contention would be that the addition to Sub-section 1, could have no other meaning, as otherwise it would have been unnecessary to insert it in the Act, as the permission to establish a factory under Sub-section (1) as originally enacted would carry with it the right to work the factory, and apart from Sub-section (3) which was added by the same Act, as the latter part of Sub-section (1), this contention would, we think, hold good, and that the owner of any factory worked by steam, water or other mechanical power would require, as from the date on which the Bombay Act I of 1916 came into force, to obtain the written permission of the Commissioner, to continue to work the factory.

Sub-section (3), however, relates only to the written permission required for the establishment of a factory, which would appear to show that the section read as a whole was not intended to interfere with existing rights, but was intended to apply only to factories newly established after the Act of 1888 came into force.

It has been held that an enacting clause which interferes with the existing rights must be construed strictly, and Lord Blackburn in the case of the Metropolitan Asylum District *vs.*

Hill (L.R. 6 App. Cas. 193) stated that what was the intention of the Legislature in any particular Act is a question of the construction of the Act.

It is necessary, therefore, in this case to endeavour to arrive at the true construction of Section 390 of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916.

The arguments which we think can be used in support of the contention that Section 390 does not apply to factories established prior to 1888 are three in number, namely :—

First, that it is clear from Sub-section (2) that the intention of the Legislature in 1888 was to place the control of the erection of all new factories in Bombay using steam, water or other mechanical power in the hands of the Municipal Corporation, through the Municipal Commissioner, and that the Legislature did not intend by the Municipal Act, 1888, to interfere, and did not in fact interfere, with the existing rights of owners of factories to work those factories without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner.

Secondly, that the addition of Sub-section (3) by Bombay Act I of 1916 clearly has reference only to a factory established after 1888.

Thirdly, that if it had been the intention of the Legislature, that the permission of the Municipal Commissioner to continue to work a factory established prior to 1888, should, from and after the date of the introduction of Bombay Act I of 1916, be obtained by the owner of that factory, such intention would have been expressed in very much clearer language.

On the other hand, it is difficult to assign an object for the additional words added to Sub-section (1) by Section 11 of Bombay Act I of 1916, if those words do not apply to factories established subsequent to 1888.

It may also be observed that in the first part of Sub-section (1) of Section 390 as originally enacted the words are " No person shall newly establish," while in the first part of the addition to that sub-section the words are " nor shall any person work."

If the contention of the members of the Association were correct one would have expected to find the same words " and no person shall work."

Further, if the right to establish a factory carries with it the right to work the factory as, we submit, it must do, then the addition to Sub-section (1) made by Bombay Act I of 1916 is superfluous, unless it applies to a factory other than a newly established factory and, therefore, to a factory established prior to 1888.

Counsel is therefore desired to advise the querists on the following questions:—

1. Whether the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, under or by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Section 390 of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916, can require the owner of a factory established prior to 1888 in which steam, water or other mechanical power is employed, to obtain his written permission to continue to work, or to allow to be worked, such factory.

2. Whether, if the answer to the first question is in the negative, the Municipal Commissioner can similarly require the owner of a factory established after 1888 but before 1916 in which steam, water or other mechanical power is employed, to obtain his written permission to continue to work, or to allow to be worked, such factory.

3. Generally as to the powers of the Municipal Commissioner under Section 390 of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Section 11 of Bombay Act I of 1916.

Ex parte—*The Millowners' Association, Bombay.*

The answers to the first two questions are in the affirmative. In regard to the third question the following opinion is submitted :—

Before I discuss the sections, I would make a few observations on the principles which apply to a case like this. The Millowners' Association seems to have an idea that prescriptive right to commit acts which may amount to a public nuisance can be acquired by doing such acts for a great length of time. It has been said, no doubt, that a right to do acts which may amount to a nuisance may be acquired by doing such acts for a great length of time if the acts amount merely to a *private* nuisance. (See Bliss *vs.* Hall, 4 Bing (N.C.) 183 ; Elliotson *vs.* Feetham and anr., 2 Bing (N. C.) 134 ; Clerk and Lindsell on Torts, 4th Edn., p. 404.) No right, however, can be acquired by user, however long, to use one's premises in such a manner as to amount to a public nuisance. (See Clerk and Lindsell, 4th Edn., p. 405 ; Garrett on the Law of Nuisances, 3rd Edn., p. 18 ; Russell on Crimes, 7th Edn., p. 1836.) The question, therefore, whether the mills existed before the Act of 1916, apart from the language of the particular statutes with which we are concerned and which I shall presently discuss, is immaterial for if the mills, however long they might have existed, by working commit a public nuisance that would be preventable on proper steps being taken. Another principle that has got to be borne in mind is that a liberal and not a strict construction of the statute has to be made where the question is what is the extent of the power of the Municipality or the Corporation where the power is vested for the public benefit, *e.g.*, prevention of nuisances (Galloway *vs.* The Mayor of London, L. R. 1 Eng. & Ir. Ap., p. 34 ; 12 Bom., p. 474). This, however, does not mean that the Corporation can exercise its power arbitrarily. Now the question that we have got to solve is the extent of the power which the Bombay Municipal Act confers upon the Corporation. The power is given with a view to keep a control over the millowners who would work their mills by steam, water or other mechanical power. Such working may easily amount to a public nuisance. Therefore, liberal construction has got to be put upon the sections dealing with this matter. Now, the first section is 390 of Act III of 1888 as amended by Act I of 1916. I agree with what has been said in the case as regards the superfluity of the amendment brought about by the Act of 1916 if the contentions of the millowners were correct. I do not repeat the reasons on this point in my opinion for they have been clearly set forth in the case submitted to me. In my view the ordinary grammatical construction of Sub-section (1) of Section 390 is against the millowners for the word 'such' would primarily refer to all mills worked by mechanical powers. When we come to the amendments which have been introduced to Section 471 this view is made clearer for with the amendment of Section 471, second column, it will run as follows :—

"Factory not to be newly established *or worked* without permission."

The amendment introduced in the second column of Section 471 with reference to Section 90 Sub-section (3) also supports the view I take. The same view gets further support on reference to Section 472 second column where it refers to Section 390. It is true that these sections merely are penalizing sections and no doubt the explanations to these sections go to show that they in no way affect the substance of the offence, but there is nothing in Section 390 which is against the view I am taking and some meaning must be attributed to the word 'working' which has been added after the word 'established' of the second column of Section 471. I am therefore of opinion on a construction of the sections bearing in mind the principles which ought to be applied in a case like this that the view of the Commissioner is right. As I have said that the Commissioner cannot exercise their power of withholding license arbitrarily and improper exercise of such power will be restrained by the Courts provided that the arbitrary character of the exercise of such power or the want of *bona fides* can be shown.

26th October, 1922. B. MITTER.

No. 936-115.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *17th November* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

In continuation of my circular letter, No. 717-115, dated the 29th August 1922, on the subject of the rights and powers of the Municipal Commissioner under Section 390 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916, I am now directed to advise you of the result of the action taken by the Committee in this connection.

The Committee, in the first instance, consulted the Association's Solicitors and subsequently, through them, took counsel's (Sir Binod Chunder Mitter's) opinion in the matter.

Briefly, counsel was desired to advise the Committee on the following questions :—

(*a*) Whether the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, under or by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Section 390 of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1916, can require the owner of a factory established prior to 1888 in which steam, water or other mechanical power is employed, to obtain his written permission to continue to work, or to allow to be worked, such factory ?

(*b*) Whether, if the answer to (*a*) is in the negative, the Municipal Commissioner can similarly require the owner of a factory, established after 1888 but before 1916 in which steam, water or other mechanical power is employed, to obtain his written permission to continue to work, or allow to be worked, such factory ?

Counsel answered both the abovenoted questions in the affirmative and I am to say that the Committee do not propose to take any further action in the matter at the present juncture.

Accordingly I am to return herewith, to such members as furnished them to the Committee in compliance with the request contained in my circular letter, No. 717-115 of the 29th August 1922, the original notices received by them from the Municipal Commissioner requiring them to apply for the written permission in question.—I am, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

APPENDIX C—1.

INDIAN FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

PROPOSED FURTHER AMENDMENT OF THE ACT.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD, *1st September* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am to enclose herewith copy of a letter addressed to the Government of Bombay by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association suggesting certain amendments in the Indian Factories Act.

I am to request you to lend your support to the representation if you find the amendments suggested therein to be suitable.—Yours faithfully,

I. H. DESAI,
Secretary.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

AHMEDABAD, 31*st August* 1922.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 3062-D, dated the 16th August 1922, I am directed to state that the proposed amendment of Section 2 (8) of the Indian Factories Act does not appear to go far enough and it will not in itself remove the difficulties now experienced by factory managers as well as operatives under the amended Act ; and in the opinion of the Committee of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association the following further amendments are absolutely necessary for the smooth working of factories in accordance with the provisions of the revised Act :—

1. In Section 21 (1) (*a*) clause (ii) the words " that, for each period of six hours' work done, there shall be periods of rest of not less than one hour's duration in all, and " should be omitted ;

2. Clause (*a*) to Section 22 of the Act should be omitted and consequential changes should be made in the clause following it ; and

3. In Section 27 of the Act " one hundred and twenty hours in any two weeks " should be substituted for the words " sixty hours in any one week."

As regards amendment 1 suggested above I am to explain that the usual working hours of factories on this side are from 7 to 12 a.m. and 12-30 to 5-30 p.m., *i.e.*, ten hours a day. Under the amended Act mills are now required to observe an hour's recess either from 12 to 1 in the noon or for two half hours in any other part of the day, and they have to continue working till 6 p.m. in the evening in order to make up the 10-hours' day. These working hours are inconvenient for the cold and the rainy seasons when it gets dark early in the evening. A number of factories here have not the convenience of electric light as they are far away from the town and unable to maintain special electric installations. It is therefore impossible for such factories to work after dark. The operatives are unwilling to attend factories earlier, and being habituated to the old time-table, they are anxious to get out of work in the evening at 5-30 p.m. instead of at 6 p.m. They have therefore represented the matter to the local Labour Union which has adopted a resolution in a representative meeting of workmen to the following effect :—

> "The Labour Union is of opinion that the period of one hour's recess in the noon introduced by the new Factory Act is inconvenient and the operatives will be glad if the Millowners' Association takes steps to get the Act amended in such a manner as to enable factories to observe half an hour's recess as was the case in the past. The Union requests the Association to move the Government in this matter."

You will observe that the change proposed by the Committee of my Association is thus desired both by operatives and factory managers and it is hoped that Government will have no objection in accepting the amendment as the number of working hours in a day will not be affected by it. I am to add that even after the amendment a factory manager will not be able to observe half an hour's recess except at the request of his employees.

The Committee of my Association has been unable to understand the significance of clause (*a*) of Section 22 of the Act as amended, and it is of the opinion that this clause has become redundant in view of Section 27 and the proviso to Section 22 which have both been added recently to the Act. In fact it has been found impossible in practice to work a factory consecutively for 10 days after observing the condition of Section 27 and of clause (*a*) to Section

22, *e.g.*, the factories of Ahmedabad were closed on Tuesday, the 22nd August 1922, on account of the last day of ' Shravin '—a Hindu holiday. They may be required to be closed on Saturday, the 2nd and Sunday, the 3rd September on account of the Mahomedan holidays of Mohorrum. Factory managers will be glad to meet the wishes of operatives in respect of the abovementioned Hindu and Mahomedan holidays but the Act, as it stands at present, does not permit them to substitute Tuesday, the 22nd August, and Saturday, the 2nd September, for the Sundays preceding these holidays as the course would involve a breach of clause (*a*) of Section 22. The holidays in question are not more than 10 days apart and there seems to be no justification for preventing factory managers to substitute such holidays for preceding Sundays. The clause above referred to might have been necessary when there was no limit to the consecutive number of days for which work can be taken at a stretch, but under the amended Act the clause has become redundant and requires to be deleted.

With regard to amendment 3 suggested in Section 27 of the Act, I am to state that factory managers are often requested by operatives to observe more than one holiday on certain occasions : *e.g.*, ' Gokal Ashtami, Mohorrum, Diwali, Holi, etc. In such cases the operatives stand to lose their wages if they do not make up for the lost hours by giving overtime work. Under the new Act an operative cannot be made to work for more than 11 hours a day and hence in a week in which there are two holidays an operative can at the most give five additional hours of overtime work. He is, however, required to make up the other five hours in the succeeding week if he wishes to have his full ten hours' wages for the lost day. But in a normal week the number of working hours would exceed sixty if an operative were to give five hours' overtime work in it. This results either in the loss of a holiday or the loss of wages to the operative which is undesirable and not intended by the Act which primarily aims to benefit operatives. If the limit of working hours were fixed at 120 hours for any two weeks the hardship explained above would no longer be felt and an operative who has put in 55 hours' work in a week with two holidays may put in 65 hours' work in the succeeding week and be thus enabled to earn his full wages which are also usually paid fortnightly.

In these circumstances I am to request that the Government of Bombay will be pleased to recommend to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to amend the Indian Factories Act on the lines suggested above.—I have, etc.,

I. H. DESAI,

Secretary.

No. 811/89.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *2nd October* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 1st September 1922, forwarding a copy of your representation to the Government of Bombay suggesting three amendments of the New Factories Act, and requesting this Association to give their support to the amendments suggested in the abovementioned representation.

2. In reply I am to inform you that my Committee cannot see their way to give their support in the manner you desire. In general it appears to them that most of the difficulties complained of in your representation to the Government of Bombay, are of a purely local nature and this would not form a suitable subject for a representation from this Association and in any case Government have already had their attention drawn to them by your representation under consideration.

3. In particular I am to state that in regard to your suggested amendment Number 1 my Committee believe that one hour's rest after six hours' work is quite reasonable and suggest that, if you wish to close at 5-30 p.m. in the evening, work should be commenced at 6-30 a.m. in the morning instead of at 7 a.m.

4. With regard to your suggestion Number 2 my Committee point out that it will be unnecessary to do away with Section 22 (*a*) if the definition of a " week " is altered in the way that they have already advocated, namely, that " week means the period between midnight on Wednesday and midnight on the succeeding Wednesday night."

5. In conclusion I am to add that my Committee are definitely opposed to your suggestion Number 3 as they consider that to ask for a change of the 60 hours a week proviso would be to go against the entire spirit of the Bill.—Yours faithfully,

R. AINSCOUGH,

Asst. Secretary

APPENDIX C-2.

INDIAN FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

DAILY REST PERIODS IN BOMBAY MILLS.

No. 498-28.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 13*th June* 1922

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to address you upon a matter of considerable importance to the members of my Association arising out of the recent amendment of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911, namely, the provisions of Section 21 of the said Act, as amended by Section 12 of Act II of 1922, which prescribe the periods of work and rest which shall be observed by every person employed in a factory.

2. For some time past the question of double shift working in the Bombay Cotton Mills has received the serious consideration of my Committee and in order to assist the Municipal Authorities in maintaining the health of the city my Committee, some time ago, passed a resolution to the effect that none of the members of the Association in Bombay should work double shifts as, owing to the shortage of housing accommodation, it had been shown conclusively that any importation of fresh labour in large numbers—which double shift working would necessitate—would be fraught with serious consequences to the community as a whole, particularly from a sanitary point of view. By this self-inflicted ordinance the members of this Association have loyally abided.

3. Certain members of the Association, however, who could not agree with the majority on the question of the hours to be worked per day, have since resigned, or been expelled, from the Association and immediately commenced working double shifts ; moreover, in order to enable them to do so, special exemption from the provisions of Section 21 (1) was provided by the factory inspectors under Section 21 (2) (*a*) of the Act with the result that, the operatives were allowed to work uninterruptedly for 8 hours without any period of rest.

4. The financial gain which accrued to the mills in question by such action is obvious and the members of my Association naturally felt that their own resolution was reacting

unfairly on themselves and representations were made both to His Excellency the Viceroy and privately, to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, with a view to place all factories on the same basis until such time as the housing and sanitary difficulties in Bombay have been overcome.

5. In order to make double shift working a success in competition with the 60-hours' week for which the Act now provides it is essential that there should be continuous working throughout the shift without any period of rest, and my Committee's object in the present letter is strongly to urge that Government will not, under any considerations, allow any deviation from the periods of work and intervals of rest for which Section 12 of the amending Act makes provision until such time as all factories can be treated alike in that respect.

6. My Committee are not, and never have been, adverse to double shift working as they realize fully the advantages to be gained by so doing, and the system would long ago have been universally adopted if only the conditions prevailing in the city had permitted of such a course.

7. In conclusion I am to state, however, that many of the members of this Association feel with justice that they are making great sacrifices by not working their factories on double shift without, however, receiving in return either recognition or support from those responsible for the health and welfare of the community at large in whose interests they are made and unless my Committee receive all possible support from Government in this connection signs are not wanting that their position may become untenable in the near future and the question of rescinding their resolution and allowing members to act as they think best in their own interests may have to be considered.

8. The serious nature of the consequences which may confidently be expected to arise from such a course constitute, however, such a grave menace to the health and well-being of the city as a whole that my Committee submit with all due deference that the time has at last arrived for the intervention of Government, if not by more active measures, at least by insistence upon strict adherence to the requirements of their own laws.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. F.I. 5565.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
OLD CUSTOMS HOUSE,
BOMBAY, 21*st June* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 498-28 dated 13th June 1922, and regret that, owing to my absence from Bombay, an earlier reply than this could not be given.

2. The question of the application of the provisions of Section 12 of the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1922, regarding periods of work and intervals of rest to mills in Bombay working a system of double shifts of eight hours each without any period of rest, was recently submitted by me to Government. The orders of Government, which have now been received, are that Section 30 (2) of the Factories Act as now amended, does not apply in the case of mills working a double shift of eight hours without periods of rest. Government have also directed that the provisions of the new Section 21 (Section 12 of the amending Act) must be observed. These orders appear to meet the wishes of the members of your Association as stated in your letter under reply and no further action on this letter appears to be necessary. In view, however, of the importance which naturally attaches to an expression of views by the Millowners' Association, I am forwarding a copy of your letter and of this reply to the Government of Bombay for their information.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

APPENDIX C-3.

INDIAN FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE ACT.

No. F. I./7987.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, FORT,
BOMBAY, *25th August* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Since my last interview with the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, I have received a number of applications from different mills for exemption from various Sections of the Amended Factories Act.

2. Some of these applications have asked for more latitude than that allowed under the 1911 Act. In order to regularise the position I suggest that if exemptions are recommended to Government on the lines set forth on the attached sheet for a period of six months or longer, if necessary, it will meet all the reasonable difficulties of mills during the transition period.

3. In the case of calendering, finishing, cloth printing, bleaching and dyeing it is suggested that a maximum limit of two hours a day should be allowed for overtime and that overtime work should be paid for at a rate at least 1¼ times the normal.

4. I shall be glad if you will place this suggestion before your Committee and give me the benefit of their views before proposals are submitted to Government.—Yours faithfully,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries, Bombay.

Class of work as detailed in Schedule I, Part A of the old Act for which exemption is proposed.	Section or sections of the Act as amended from which exemption is proposed.			
	Rest period.	Sunday.	60 hours.	11 hour day.
(*a*) Supervising staff, clerks, watchmen and messengers	21	22	27	28
(*b*) Work in Mechanic shop and engineering generally	21	22	27	28
*(*c*) General cleaning, walls, tanks, humidifiers, etc.	..	22	27	28
(*d*) Oiling, examining, supervising, aiding and general repairs to Machinery	21	22	27	28
(*e*) Processes of Packing, Bundling or Bailing of finished articles, receiving and despatching goods	..	..	27	28
(*f*) Sizing	21	..	..	..
(*g*) Calendering, Finishing, Bleaching and Dyeing	21	..	27	28

* Exemption to be given either under 22 and 27 or 27 and 28 but not all of those sections.

No. 812-89.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd October* 1922.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, FORT.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. F. I./7987, dated the 25th August 1922, and its accompaniments.

2. In reply I am to state, with reference to the draft schedule of exemptions submitted with your letter, that my Committee are of opinion that in the case of the classes of work specified in the draft schedule, *i.e.*, those enumerated in Schedule I, Part A of the old Act, and in addition, sizing and calendering, finishing, bleaching and dyeing, exemption should be allowed, at any rate during the transition period, from Sections 21, 22, 27 and 28 and not only, as is proposed in your letter, from certain of these sections.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter I am to say that my Committee agree with the suggestion that a maximum limit of two hours a day should be allowed for overtime in the case of calendering, finishing, cloth printing and dyeing provided that separate provision is made for the process of the bleach croft. My Committee also agree that the remuneration for overtime work shall be at least 1½ times greater than for ordinary work, which is in accordance with the provisions of the amended Act.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. F. I./9484.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, *16th October* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Reference :—Your letter, No. 812-89, *dated 2nd October* 1922.

DEAR SIR,

I shall be obliged if your Committee will explain more fully the grounds on which they base the request made in paragraph 2 of your letter under reference. The questions at issue are :—

(1) For staff engaged in work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wells, humidifying or ventilating apparatus, tunnels, blow-room flues or line shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories, it is proposed to give exemption from either—

(*a*) Section 22 (weekly holiday) and Section 27 (sixty-hours' week), or

(*b*) Section 27 (sixty-hours' week) and Section 28 (eleven-hours' day).

Your Committee think that staff employed on work of the description given above should be exempt from Section 21 (daily rest period), Section 22 (weekly holiday), Section 27 (60-hours' week) and Section 28 (11-hours' day). These seem to be too onerous terms of employment. The main question is, however, whether they are *necessary* at the present time. From observation of actual conditions it is believed that the proposal made by this Department will meet the requirements of practically every mill and will not disturb to any appreciable extent existing practice.

(2) For staff engaged on the process of packing, bundling, or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods, it is proposed to give exemption from Section 27 (sixty-hours' week) and Section 28 (eleven-hours' day).

Your Committee think that such staff should not also be allowed the daily period of rest (Section 21) or the weekly holiday (Section 22). The necessity for these further exemptions is also not understood.

(3) For staff engaged in sizing, exemption is proposed from the provisions of Section 21 (daily rest period) but your Committee desire exemption also from Sections 22, 27 and 28. These exemptions were not allowed under the 1911 Act.

(4) For staff engaged in calendering, finishing, cloth printing, bleaching and dyeing exemption is proposed from the provisions of Sections 21, 27, and 28 but your Committee desire also to abolish the weekly holiday (Section 22) and to make separate provision for the process of the "bleach croft." I regret that I do not understand what is intended by the last suggestion and shall be obliged if your Committee will state more precisely what further separate provision is required and explain its object and necessity. I may explain that the idea underlying exemptions for bleaching and dyeing is to allow for the uncertainty regarding the period within which these processes will be completed. It is not intended that the 12-hours' day for them should be regarded as normal with a further allowance of time by exemption for unfinished processes.

The sanction of Government is required for all exemptions. Those proposed by this office are believed to be, in the main, in accordance with current working practice and will not appreciably affect existing working conditions. If your Committee will indicate, in each of the four cases given above, its reason for thinking that the additional exemptions asked for are necessary at the present time these will be placed before Government for their consideration. At present I regret that I have not sufficient evidence to justify a recommendation to Government of your Committee's proposals.—Yours faithfully,

R. D. BELL,

Director of Industries.

No. 930-89.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 15*th November* 1922.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. F. I./9484, dated the 16th October 1922, on the subject of exemptions under the Factories Act and to append below the views which my Committee, in conjunction with a special Technical Advisory Sub-Committee have arrived at on the various points raised in your letter :—

(1) My Committee observe that you state that in the case of the staff engaged in the work specified in item (*e*) of Schedule I; Part A of the 1911 Act, *i.e.*, work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings and other portions of factory, buildings, etc., it is proposed to give exemptions from *either*

(*a*) Section 22 (weekly holiday) and Section 27 (sixty-hours' week) ; *or*

(*b*) Section 27 (sixty-hours' week) and Section 28 (eleven-hours' day),

but not from Section 21 (daily rest period), Section 22, Section 27 and Section 28 as recommended by this Association.

After careful consideration my Committee are inclined to agree that the Government's proposals will meet the requirements of practically every mill and accordingly they prefer the first of the two alternatives, namely, exemption from Section 22 (weekly holiday) and Section 27 (sixty-hours' week).

(2) With regard to the staff engaged in the process of packing, bundling or baling of finished articles, or the receiving and despatching of goods, *i.e.*, work of the nature specified in item (*e*) of Schedule I, Part A, of the original Act, my Committee note your statement that the Government propose to give exemption from Section 27 (sixty-hours' week) and Section 28 (eleven-hours' day) instead of from all four sections as was suggested by this Association.

In this connection my Committee are of opinion that exemption from Section 22 (weekly holiday) should be allowed instead of from Section 28 (eleven-hours' day) as delivery of manufactured goods is often taken on holidays on account of the shipping arrangements involved, while such days provide excellent opportunities for stock-taking of a more thorough nature than is possible while the mill is working. Subject, therefore, to the acceptance by Government of this proviso my Committee are prepared to waive the question of exemptions from Sections 21 and 28 and they think that if exemptions are allowed in this instance from Section 22 (weekly holiday) and Section 27 (sixty-hours' week) it will meet the case.

(3) For staff engaged on sizing exemption is proposed from the provisions of Section 21 (daily rest period) but this Association asked for exemption also from Sections 22, 27 and 28.

In consideration of the fact that the further exemptions from Sections 22, 27 and 28 were not allowed under the 1911 Act and having regard to all the circumstances my Committee are now prepared to agree to Government's proposal to allow exemption from Section 21 only.

(4) For staff engaged in calendering, finishing, cloth printing, bleaching and dyeing (*vide* Schedule I, Part B of the original Act) exemption is proposed from the provisions of Sections 21, 27 and 28, but not from Section 22 (weekly holiday) as recommended by this Association, which also asked that separate provision should be made in the case of bleach croft and that you observe that the main idea underlying exemptions for bleaching and dyeing is to allow for the uncertainty regarding the period within which these processes will be completed and that it is not intended that the 12-hours' day should be regarded as the normal one in these cases, with a further allowance of time by exemption for unfinished processes.

My Committee have devoted particular attention to the points you raised in the foregoing connection and I am to draw your attention to the fact that the men engaged in the process of the bleach croft for whom special exemption is required are " Kiermen " employed on the boiling kiers in the actual bleaching of the cloth or yarn. The usual custom is to fill up the kiers in the evening and boil the cloth during the night, necessitating at least one man being on duty to see that the required pressure is not exceeded. The duties of the men in question approximate very closely to those of boiler serangs and I am to state that my Committee only requires that Kiermen should be allowed to work 12 hours a day normally, without "a further allowance of time by exemption for unfinished processes."

In the circumstances above noted my Committee are of opinion that Government's proposal meets the case and will only apply to Kiermen whose duties are light and as they take their meals in the department at their leisure my Committee do not consider that any hardship will arise from the fact that they are not allowed a daily period of rest.

I have endeavoured in the foregoing paragraphs to explain the nature of the bleach croft and the reasons for the Association's recommendation in that connection. If, however, you require further information on the subject, Mr. Stones has very kindly promised to explain the position to you personally.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. F. I./11810 of 1923.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, FORT,
BOMBAY, *9th December* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Reference.—*Your No.* 930-89 *dated* 15*th November* 1922.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, quoted above, and to observe that there seems now to be agreement between your Committee and this department regarding the exemptions which will cover the transition period when the provisions of the new Factories Act are being brought into force. The only point which calls for remark is the suggestion in your paragraph 2 that as regards the staff engaged on the process of packing, bundling or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods, your Committee prefer that exemptions should be given from Section 22 (weekly holiday) and Section 27 (sixty-hours' week) instead of from the provisions of Section 27 (sixty-hours' week) and Section 28 (eleven-hours' day) as proposed by this department.

2. I have no objection to the suggestion made by your Committee except to point out that exemption for this class of workers must ultimately be given under Section 30 (1) (*a*) which provides for exemption from the provisions of Sections 27 and 28. The exemption sought by your Committee from Section 22 and Section 27 cannot, therefore, extend beyond the transition period.

3. The position now is that it is agreed that exemptions will be given during the transition period as set forth in the schedule which accompanies this letter.

4. In my letter, No. F. I./7987, dated 25th August 1922, it was suggested that the exemptions should be allowed for a transition period of six months and at an interview with your Committee in July last, the period suggested was for the first year of the working of the new Act. In these circumstances, it will be convenient if the exemptions are arranged to expire on the 30th June 1923, that is after the new Act has been in force for a period of twelve calendar months.

5. It should be observed that these exemptions are not at all exemptions under the Acts The only legal exemptions which can be given are those specified in Section 30 (1). Legally, therefore, all that is now arranged is that in cases of breaches of the law which are included amongst any of the *exemptions* shown in the schedule accompanying this letter, no proceedings or prosecutions will be instituted by this department within the period ending 30th June 1923.

6. In these circumstances, I beg to invite the attention of your Committee to the need of giving early consideration to the claims which it proposes to make for legal exemptions under the provisions of Section 30 (1) of the new Act. It will be found that some of the exceptions allowed in the accompanying schedule cannot be brought within the scope of any of Sub-clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of Clause (1) of Section 30. I beg to inform your Committee, however, that the department will place a liberal interpretation upon the wording of Sub-clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of Section 30 (1). Nevertheless, it is clear that there are exceptions now provided for in the schedule to this letter which cannot be brought within the scope of Section 30 (1) without undue straining of the letter of the law. If your Committee think it is essential that continued provision should be made for exceptions of this kind, I think the situation should be fairly faced, and the amendment of the law taken into consideration. I may say that in industries other than the cotton mill industry, one or two cases of this kind have already come to notice. It will be convenient, therefore, if your Committee will make its claims for exemptions in two parts, (1) those which it considers can be given under the provisions of Section 30, Clause (1) showing in each case the particular sub-clause under which the exemption is claimed, and (2) those to which the provisions of Clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of Section 30 (1) cannot be made to apply. In framing these lists, your Committee should note that it is the wish of the Government of India that exemptions under Clause (2) of Section 30 should be given sparingly and that none of the provisions in Sections 21, 22, 27 and 28 apply to work on urgent repairs. In the latter connection please see Nos. 81 and 83 of the draft rules published in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2343, dated 24th July 1922 (copy attached for ready reference).—Yours faithfully,

R. D. BELL,

Director of Industries.

Copy of Draft Rules, Nos. 81 *and* 83, *under the Indian Factories Act.*

" No. 81. Where, under the provisions of Sub-section (3) of Section 30, any factory requires exemption from the provisions of Sections 21, 22, 27, or 28, the following conditions shall be observed :—

(*a*) Within 24 hours of the commencement of the work on urgent repairs written notice shall be sent to the inspector describing briefly the nature of the urgent repairs and the period of their duration.

(*b*) In all cases of urgent repairs in which the provisions of Sections 21, 22, 27, or 28 are not observed every person employed in the factory for more than sixty hours in any one week shall be paid, in respect of the overtime, at a rate which shall be at least one and a quarter times the rate at which he is generally paid.

No. 83. Where men are exempted from the provisions of Section 27 and Section 28, the overtime permitted shall not be such as to make the hours of work exceed seventy-two in any one week. Nothing in this rule applies to work on urgent repairs carried out under the conditions laid down in Rule 81."

Class of work for which exemption is proposed.	Section or sections of the new Factories Act from which exemption is proposed.	Period for proposed exemption.
(*a*) Work by the supervising staff, clerks, watchmen or messengers.	21, 22, 27, 28.	30th June, 1923.
(*b*) Work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry, the boiler-house, the engine-room or power house, or in connection with the mill-gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts, or the steam or water pipes or pumps.	21, 22, 27, 28.	
(*c*) Work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wells, humidifying or ventilating apparatus tunnels, blow-room flues or line-shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories ..	22, 27.	
(*d*) Work by persons engaged in oiling, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the oiling, examining or repair of any machinery or other thing whatsoever which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory	21, 22, 27, 28.	
(*e*) Work on the processes of packing, bundling or bailing of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods	27, 28.	
(*f*) Sizing	21.	
Calendering, finishing, cloth printing, bleaching and dyeing ..	21, 27, 28.	

No. F.I./568.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, 18*th January* 1923.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Subject.—*Exemptions under the Indian Factories Act.*

Reference.—*This office letter, No. F.I.*/11810, *dated 9th December* 1922.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to forward for the guidance of your Committee in dealing with paragraph 6 of my letter quoted above an analysis of the "exceptions" from the provisions of the Indian Factories Act which are being allowed up till the end of June next. The exceptions which can be continued after that date are shown in column 3 and those which cannot be legally granted as exceptions are shown in column 5.—Yours faithfully,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

Class of work which is admitted as an "exception" during the transition period ending 30th June 1923 and for which exemption is now considered.	Sectional "exceptions" allowed up to 30th June 1923.	(*a*) Legal sectional exceptions which may be recommended to Government.	Recommended under section.	(*b*) Sectional "exceptions" which are now in force but which cannot be recommended for continuation as legal exceptions.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	
Schedule I Part A, 1911 Act.					
(*a*) Work by the supervising staff and clerks.	21, 22, 27, 28.	..	..	..	These classes are exempted by Section 29 and draft rules 53 and 54. There is no need for further action.
Work by the watchmen or messengers.	21, 22, 27, 28.	27, 28.	30 (1) (*a*)	21, 22.	The case of watchmen, peons and messengers is under separate consideration. The first question is whether these persons come within the definition of "employed" (Sec. 2 (2) (*d*) of the Act). Legal opinion is being obtained. If watchmen, etc., come within the definition of "employed" a second question arises whether they can be brought within the scope of Section 29 as "employed in a confidential capacity." If watchmen, etc., are "employed" but not "employed in a confidential capacity" they can be exempted only from Sections 27 and 28 (*see* Section 30 (1) (*a*)). Pending receipt of legal opinion consideration of their position may remain in abeyance.
(*b*) Work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry, the boiler house, the engine-room or power house, or in connection with the mill-gearing, the electric driving, or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts, or the steam or water pipes or pumps.	21, 22, 27, 28.	27, 28.	30 (1) (*a*)	21, 22.	Under Section 30 (3) the staff mentioned in column 1 can be employed on urgent repairs without Sections 21, 22, 27 or 28 being applicable at all. (*See* in this connection Nos. 81 and 83 of the draft rules published in Government Notification G. D. No. 2343, dated 24th July, 1922.) For work on ordinary repairs and overhauls the staff come under case (*a*) of Section 30 (1) and exemption can be given only from the provisions of Sections 27 and 28.
(*c*) Work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wells, humidifying or ventilating apparatus, tunnels, blow-room flues or line shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories ..	22, 27.	27, 28.	30 (1) (*a*)	22.	..
(*d*) Work by persons engaged in oiling, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the oiling, examining, or repair of any machinery or other thing whatso-	21, 22, 27, 28.	27, 28.	30 (1) (*a*)	21, 22.	

Class of work which is admitted as an "exception" during the transition period ending 30th June 1923 and for which exemption is now to be considered.	Sectional "exceptions" allowed up to 30th June 1923.	(a) Legal sectional exceptions which may be recommended to Government.	Recommended under section.	(b) Sectional "exceptions" which are now in force but which cannot be recommended for continuation as legal exemptions.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
ever which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory ..					
(e) Work on the processes of packing, bundling or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods.	22, 27.	27, 28.	30 (1) (a)	22.	It is a wide interpretation of Section 30 (1) (a) to bring the work of packing, etc., within its scope. This work need not necessarily be done outside factory hours. The Director is prepared, however, to consider a claim for exemption either from Section 27 or Section 28 or from both.
Sizing	21.	..	..	21.	
Calendering, and finishing.	21, 27, 28.	..	..	21, 27, 28.	
Cloth printing, bleaching and dyeing	21, 27, 28.	21.	30, (1)(c)	27, 28.	Kiermen or persons employed on the bleachcroft process can be exempted from Sections 27 and 28 under Section 30 (1) (a) but not the main body of workers in bleaching and dyeing.

APPENDIX C—4.

INDIAN FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

FORM "D" UNDER SECTION 35 OF THE ACT.

No. 222.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *23rd May* 1922

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward copies of proposed Form D (Register of workers under Section 35, Act XII of 1911,) and request you kindly to give me your opinion as to its adoption under the new rules which are to be framed under the Indian Factories Act.—I have, etc.,

A. H. FELL,
Ag. Chief Inspector of Factories,
Boilers and Smoke Nuisances,
Bombay Presidency.

FORM D.

REGISTER OF WORKERS UNDER SECTION 35, ACT XII OF 1911

PART I.—Men

PART II—Women.

DISTRICT PLACE FACTORY

No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Religion.	Nature of Work.	Hours of work.												Total Weekly Hours.	Remarks.
					Days of Week.						Days of Week.							
					First Period.		Second Period.		Third Period.		First Period.		Second Period.		Third. Period.			
					From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

REGISTER OF WORKERS UNDER SECTION 35, ACT XII OF 1911.

PART III—Boys.

PART IV—Girls.

DISTRICT PLACE FACTORY

No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Religion.	Nature of Occupation.	Hours of Work.						Total Weekly Hours.	Provisional Certificate.		Certifying Surgeon's Certificate.		REMARKS.
					Days of Week. First Period.		Days of Week. Second Period.		Days of Week.							
					From	To	From	To	From	To		No.	Date.	No.	Date.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

No. 506-89.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 14*th June* 1922.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 222, dated the 23rd May 1922, submitting, for the approval of my Committee, a copy of the form " D " which it is proposed to prescribe for use in connection with the provisions of Section 35 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as amended by Act II of 1922.

2. In reply I am to state that the only criticism of the form in question, which my Committee have to offer, is its unwieldiness as although the width of the truncated specimen submitted with your letter is of convenient size it would appear that the complete form will be nearly three times that width, and presumably the same length, and when bound will make an extremely inconvenient sized book.

3. Accordingly, I am to suggest that a form on the lines of the attached specimen, whilst differing in no wise from that submitted with your letter, as far as information is concerned, will prove to be far more convenient and easy to handle than the one proposed in your letter. To avoid delay I have only re-drafted Parts I and II of the form but the remaining parts can easily be treated in the same manner.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

No.—26.

Name—Rama Ganpat.

Father's Name .. ..Ganpat Rooji.

Caste .. ..Moochi.

Nature of Work.. .. ..Frame Tenter.

DAYS OF WORK.	PERIOD OF WORK.					
	From	To	From	To	From	To
Monday	7	12	1	6	..	..
Tuesday	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday	..	..	..	..	..	..
**Total Working Hours .. ..

No. F.I./8716.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
OLD CUSTOMS HOUSE,
BOMBAY, 18*th September* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.

Subject.—*Form D under Section* 35 *of the Indian Factories Act.*

Reference.—*Your letter No.* 506-89, *dated* 14*th June* 1922, *to the Chief Inspector of Factories.*

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will kindly place this subject again before your Committee as I think their recommendation in your letter under reference has been made on a misunderstanding. With the form which your Committee has recommended, it would apparently be necessary to allot a page of the register to each employee. Where employees work the same hours daily for six days a week, the form suggested by the Government of India would be reduced to 11 columns as shown in Form No. I attached. In mills which give a half holiday on Saturday or any other day of the week, the Government of India form would be reduced to 13 columns as shown in Form No. II attached. In either case, the form could be printed on one side of a reasonably wide register and as many employees could be entered in column 2 as there are lines to the page.

2. It is not necessary that the Government of India form should be adopted *in extenso* when a number of columns such as Nos. 6 to 9 in Form No. I attached can be made to serve the purpose of several days in the week.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

No. 846-89.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th October* 1922.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
OLD CUSTOMS HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. F.I. 8716, dated the 18th September 1922, on the subject of Form D under Section 35 of the Indian Factories Act, and in reply to forward herewith, for your information, the enclosed copy of a letter, No. 843-89*, dated the 12th October 1922, which my Committee have addressed to the local Government on the subject of the proposed draft rules under the amended Act. On page 2 of the letter you will observe that my Committee, in commenting on the provisions of Rule 5 (*a*) (3), explain that they are of opinion that the form in question should be made to serve the same purpose as the existing muster-rolls and they have re-drafted the form with that end in view as they consider that the maintenance of an additional register in the form prescribed is likely to involve unnecessary labour and endless complications.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

* Printed under Appendix C-5.

REGISTER OF WORKERS UNDER SECTION 35, ACT XII OF 1911.

PART I—Men.

PART II—Women.

FORM No. I.

DISTRICT PLACE FACTORY

No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Religion.	Nature of Work.	Hours of Work.				Total Weekly Hours.	REMARKS.
					Days of Week (Monday to Saturday).					
					First Period.		Second Period.			
					From	To	From	To		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rama Ganpat ..	Ganpat Raoji ..	Moochi	Frame Tenter ..	7 a.m.	12 noon	1 p.m.	6 p.m.	60 hours	

REGISTER OF WORKERS UNDER SECTION 35, ACT XII OF 1911.

PART I—Men.

PART II—Women.

FORM No. II.

DISTRICT PLACE FACTORY

No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Religion.	Nature of Work.	Hours of Work.						Total Weekly Hours.	REMARKS.
					Days of Week (Monday to Friday).				Days of Week Saturday.			
					First Period.		Second Period.		First Period.			
					From	To	From	To	From	To		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Rama Ganpat ..	Ganpat Raoji ..	Moochi	Frame Tenter ..	7 a.m.	12 noon	1 p.m.	6 p.m.	7 a.m.	12 noon	55 hours	

No. F. I./11164.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, 17*th November* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Subject.—*Form D under Section* 35 *of the Indian Factories Act.*

Reference.—*Your letter No.* 846-89, *dated the* 13*th October* 1922.

SIR,

I beg to request that you will kindly refer this matter again to your Committee for further consideration. I am very desirous of meeting the views of the Association but there are some practical difficulties in adopting the suggestions which you have communicated in your letter under reference as regards form D. It seems possible that the Committee has overlooked the fact that there are factories other than cotton mills where there may be difficulty in introducing a combined register and muster-roll such as is proposed by your Committee. Further, I am doubtful whether certain difficulties in adopting the form proposed by the Committee have not been overlooked and in this connection I beg to forward for its consideration extracts from a note by Mr. Johnstone, Inspector of Factories, together with copies of the three sheets, A, B, C mentioned in his note.

2. Another important point is that so far only parts 1 and 2 of form D have been discussed, while no definite proposals have been made regarding parts 3 and 4 for boys and girls beyond the suggestion made in your letter No. 506-89, dated 14th June, that these parts can easily be treated in the same manner as you then proposed.

3. To facilitate a settlement of this question, I would suggest that one or two representatives of your Committee should consult with Mr. Johnstone. If they reach an agreement, it may be hoped that your Committee would then adopt their joint suggestions. If they fail to agree, then I should be glad to join in the discussions with a view to reaching a decision.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

Extracts from a note by Mr. Johnstone, Inspector of Factories.

The Millowners' Association desire a combination of a muster-roll with a register and propose "D-1" for this purpose.

Attached are sheets "A", "B", "C".

'A' is the Government of India's "Form D" with (for mills) the superfluous columns cut out.

'B' is the Millowners' Association's proposed "D-1".

'C' is the muster-roll put up by undersigned.

A definite form of muster-roll is not 'prescribed' by the rules, but 'C' satisfies proposed Rule 78.

Undersigned thinks that the Millowners' Association have not realised the additional work which their proposed combination will entail. They have suggested a weekly muster and register. This will have to be written up four times a month and the labour involved will be enormous when calculating wages.

There is much less work in entering once and for all the names of the workmen as they are engaged in 'A' and keeping a muster 'C' than in writing up a combined muster and register four times a month.

They might, of course, "carry out" the muster for a month instead of a week but they have not mentioned this and in this event the result will be a very unwieldy book.

The columns 2, 3, 4 are too narrow and with the necessary increase in width on these and four times the width of the page from 5 to 21, a month's muster will be of an inconvenient length (or width). The muster-roll 'C' is of easy size and lasts a month and can be used as a pay-sheet.

It is possible to combine 'A' with 'C' and undersigned thinks that this would satisfy the Millowners' Association.

There are, however, certain objections to this.

The combination of 'A' with 'C' or the Millowners' Association's 'B' would not enable any check to be made with regard to labour turnover in mills—a subject of importance to both Government and the Millowners' Association.

With a separate form D, this can be done, whereas if it is written weekly or monthly it will be impossible. Form D would also, in the course of a few years, throw light on an alleged change in the recruiting grounds of labour for the mills. This too is of importance. From a purely efficiency point of view a definite register kept over a year would be advantageous.

Further, cases might arise under the Workmen's Compensation Act which will necessitate a continuous register.

Form D should suit all the varying conditions of different factories.

REGISTER OF WORKERS UNDER SECTION 35, ACT XII OF 1911.

Sheet A.

PART I—Men.

PART II—Women.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FORM No. I.

DISTRICT PLACE FACTORY

No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Religion.	Nature of Work.	Hours of Work. Days of Week. First Period. From	First Period. To	Second Period. From	Second Period. To	Total Weekly Hours.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Hari	Vithoo	Marathi	Spinning ..	7	12	1	6	60	
2	Rama	Dagdu	Moochi	,, ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Left for village 3/3. Returned on 8/7.
3	Abdul	Kader	Mussalman ..	,, ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Gone to———Mill.
4	Nathu	Rama	Kunbi	,, ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
5	Vithoo	Sakha	Mahar	,, ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Accident 6/5. Died 10/5. Compensation given. . . .

DRAFT FORM D-I.

Sheet B.

DISTRICT . . PLACE FACTORY MILL

No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Religion.	Nature of Work.	HOURS OF WORK.												Total Weekly Hours.	Remarks.
					Day of Week.		Day of Week.		Day of Week.		Day of Week.		Day of Week.		Day of Week.			
					1st period (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd period (1 p.m.—6 p.m.)	1st period (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd period (1 p.m.—6 p.m.)	1st period (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd period (1 p.m.—6 p.m.)	1st period (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd period (1 p.m.—6 p.m.)	1st period (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd period (1 p.m.—6 p.m.)	1st period (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd period (1 p.m.—6 p.m.)	1st period (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd period (1 p.m.—6 p.m.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Hari ..	Vithoo ..	Marathi ..	Spinning ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	Mill stopped.	Mill stopped.	1	1	45	
2	Rama ..	Dagdu ..	Moochi ..	,, ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	60	
3	Abdul ..	Kader ..	Mussalman ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	40	
4	Nathu ..	Rama ..	Kunbi ..	,, ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	60	
5	Vithoo ..	Sakha ..	Mahar ..	,, ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..			1	1	30	

ADULT MUSTER ROLL.

Sheet C.

FACTORY.—A. B. MONTH.—JANUARY. DEPARTMENT.—SPINNING. WORKING HOURS.—7 A.M.—12 NOON. 1 P.M.— 6 P.M.

No.	Name.	DATE. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	.....	31	REMARKS.
1.	Hari Vithoo	1	1	½	..	1	Mill stopped.	1						The total monthly days worked and the wages earned can be entered in this column so that the muster roll is a pay sheet in addition.
2.	Rama Dagdu	1	1	1	1	1		1						
3.	Abdul Kader	..	..	1	1	1		1						
4.	Nathu Rama	1	1	1	1	1		1						
5.	Vithoo Sakha	1	1	..	..	..		1						

No. 942-89.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *22nd November* 1922.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. F. I./ 11164, dated the 17th instant, and its accompaniments on the subject of Form D under Section 35 of the Indian Factories Act.

In reply I am to inform you that the Chairman has had an informal discussion on this subject with the Inspector of Factories and that a note embodying the results of their discussion is being circulated to the Special Sub-Committee of this Association concerned with the question.

In conclusion I am to add that you will be informed of my Committee's views on this subject as soon as possible.—I have, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,

Asst. Secretary.

No. 961-89.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *28th November* 1922.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letter, No. F.I./11164, dated the 17th instant, on the subject of Form D under Section 35 of the Indian Factories Act.

In reply I am to inform you that the subject was informally discussed at a meeting of the Inspector of Factories and the Chairman of this Association, and my Committee now understand that the form is required to show the hours that the operatives should work whereas they previously thought that it was required to show the hours actually worked.

In the light of this information my Committee accordingly agreed that Form D should be drawn up in the manner you suggest in your letter under reply.—I have, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,

Asst. Secretary.

APPENDIX C-5.

INDIAN FACTORIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.
DRAFT RULES.

No. 2343-D.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARIAT, FORT,
BOMBAY, 16*th August* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward herewith for information and for any remarks which the Association may have to offer, a copy of Government notification*, No. 2343, dated the 24th July 1922, containing the draft rules under the Indian Factories Act, XII of 1911, as amended by Act II of 1922. I am to draw your special attention to draft Rules 79 to 83 which relate to overtime.—I have, etc.,

H. F. KNIGHT,
Acting Deputy Secretary to
the Government of Bombay.

No. 843-89.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 12*th October* 1922.

THE ACTING DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 2343-D., dated the 16th August 1922, and its accompaniment, in which the views of my Committee are invited upon the proposed draft rules under the Indian Factories Act, XII of 1911, as amended by Act II of 1922.

2. In reply I am to submit, for the consideration of Government, the following observations on such of the draft rules as require comment on account of either the manner or degree in which they differ from the existing rules :—

Definitions : Rule 2 (*d*). The old rules do not contain this definition but it appears to be necessary under the amended Act and my Committee have no objection to its insertion.

* Published in Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 3rd August 1922, p. 1631, *et seq.* The old rules are printed in the same issue of the *Gazette*, p. 1655, *et seq.*

Inspection: Rule 3.

This rule provides for the inspection of factories, other than seasonal ones, twice yearly instead of four times a year as at present, and my Committee can see no objection to the change.

Rule 4.

My Committee approve of the suggestion that an inspection book should henceforth be bound.

Rule 5 (*a*) (2).

My Committee agree to the suggestion that the Inspector should not only be required to satisfy himself that all the children employed are duly certified, as before, but also that "none are employed who are obviously unfit."

Rule 5 (*a*) (3).

My Committee agree to the inclusion in the register of a column showing the nature of the operative's employment but they do not consider that the form prescribed (Form D) is suitable for use in that connection as it is essential that the columns relating to the operative's hours of work should be filled in every day owing to the extremely irregular attendance of the work-people. They accordingly suggest that the register should be made to serve the same purpose as a muster-roll and, if necessary, that two forms should be used, "D-1", in the case of mills in which a daily interval of one hour and standard hours of work, *viz.*, 7 a.m.—12 noon and 1 p.m.—6 p.m. are observed, which include practically all mills in Bombay at the present time, and "D-2", in the case of mills in which two intervals of half an hour each are allowed. A draft of the form D-1 proposed in this regard is appended to this letter (Appendix A).

Rule 5 (*a*) (6).

My Committee do not consider that the form of notice suggested (Form C) is applicable or suitable to the hours of work in the Bombay mill industry nor can they understand the purpose served by the columns numbered 1—5 as the utmost number of shifts possible in 24 hours is four.

Rule 5 (*b*).

This rule provides for an enquiry into the cause of all accidents, and not only serious ones, as is the case under the existing rules, and my Committee can see no objection to the alteration.

Duties of Certifying Surgeons: Rule 9 (*b*).

In this connection my Committee desire to invite the attention of Government to the views expressed by them on this subject in their letter No. 330-74, dated the 7th June 1921, when commenting on the provisions of the amending Bill, namely, that under the existing arrangements children have to go from all parts of Bombay to the office of the Certifying Surgeon and, as many of them are illiterate, and often unable to state their requirements, a considerable amount of unnecessary time and labour is wasted before they are finally passed by the Certifying Surgeon. Nor was it possible always to send a responsible officer down with the children. In the circumstances my Committee considered it very desirable that Section 7 of the Act should be so amended as to provide that Certifying Surgeons shall be required to attend at factories at certain periods, after giving previous notice of, say, 24 hours, for the purpose of examining children and granting certificates. The section in question has not been amended in the manner suggested but Rule 13 (1) of the proposed draft requires that the Certifying Surgeon shall ordinarily visit every factory in which children are known to be employed at least once in every four months after giving due notice of his intention to do so. The present Rule 13 contains no such provision and whilst it is possible the amendment is an attempt to meet their views, my Committee recommend that Rule 9 (*b*) of the draft rules should be so amended as to provide that the examination of children shall always take place at the mills.

Rule 13 (1).

My Committee's remarks in connection with Rule 9 (*b*), *ante*, deal with the amendment of this section.

Rules 2 and 3. Beyond noting that the Certifying Surgeon will henceforth be required, after examination of children in possession of Provisional Certificates, to destroy such certificates and issue his own certificates in their place, instead, as at present, of merely countersigning the Provisional Certificate, my Committee do not consider that these sections call for any comment.

Rules 14 and 15. These rules are innovations but my Committee do not see any objection to their inclusion.

Sanitary Conditions: Rules 16—20. These are substantially the same as the present Rules 14—17, and are approved.

Prevention of Overcrowding: Rule 21. This is an innovation to which my Committee have no objection.

Provision of Sanitary Accommodation: Rules 22—25. The amendments to the present rules in this connection are not important and are approved.

Provision of Means of Escape in case of Fire: Rules 29—31. The present rules do not contain any provisions of this nature but they appear to be desirable and are approved.

Fencing and Guarding of Machinery Rule 32. This is a new rule which provides for the fencing of transmission machinery but it is not open to serious objection so long as its provisions are enforced with discretion, *e.g.*, the fencing of driving belts for ring frames may present difficulties and would appear to be impossible in certain circumstances.

Textile Factories: Rules 33—37. The only material difference between the draft rules and the old rules in this connection is contained in the draft Rule 35 which prescribes special conditions in the case of carding machines and is approved.

Additional Fencing in Ginning Factories: Rule 38. My Committee can see no objection to the inclusion of special provisions of this nature in the case of such factories.

Protection of Persons attending to Machinery or Boilers: Rules 39—43. The main alterations in the present rules under this heading are contained in the draft Rule 41, in which the words "an effective non-skid device" are substituted for the word "Spurs" which occurs in the present rule (21 (*iii*)) and in draft Rule 42, under which only tight trousers are allowed to be worn, to be provided by the occupier free of cost, instead of as hitherto either a loin cloth or tight trousers. My Committee have no objection to the amendments in question but they doubt whether the operatives will ever be induced to wear the trousers.

Rest Interval: Rules 44—46. These are new rules necessitated by the amendment to Section 21 of the Act and require no comment.

Holidays: Rules 47—49. Although Rule 49 requires that the approved compensatory periods of rest shall be entered in Form J, no provision appears to have been made in the form as drafted for such entries and my Committee suggest that the draft be amended accordingly.

Persons exempted under Section 29: Rule 53 (*c*). My Committee are strongly of opinion that the definition of persons holding positions of supervision or management should not depend upon the opinion of individual Inspectors but should be embodied in the rules. A list of the employees in the various departments who, in the opinion of my Committee, should come under any such definition is attached (Appendix B).

Accidents: Rules 62—67. My Committee recommend the insertion, in Rule 64, after the words "information of his death," of the words "as far as can reasonably be done" or words to the same effect, as intimation is not always received of the death of an operative following an accident owing to the habits

of the workpeople, who often leave hospital without permission or warning, even when seriously injured. My Committee have no objections to raise in connection with the remainder of the draft rules under this heading.

Rule 79. The relative form would appear to be Form P, and not Form B, as s stated in this rule.

Rules 79—83. These rules are necessitated by the provisions of the amended Act and my Committee have no comments to make in regard thereto.

I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

Draft form D-I.

DISTRICT. **PLACE.** **FACTORY.**

No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Caste or Religion.	Nature of Work.	HOURS OF WORK.												Total weekly Hours.	Remarks.
					Day of Week.		Day of Week.		Day of Week.		Day of Week.		Day of Week.		Day of Week.			
					1st Period. (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd Period. (1 p.m.—6 p.m.).	1st Period. (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd Period. (1 p.m.—6 p.m.).	1st Period. (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd Period. (1 p.m.—6 p.m.).	1st Period. (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd Period. (1 p.m.—6 p.m.).	1st Period. (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd Period. 1 p.m.—6 p.m.).	1st Period. (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd Period. (1 p.m.—6 p.m.).	1st Period. (7 a.m.—12 noon).	2nd Period. (1 p.m.—6 p.m.).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

APPENDIX B.

Class of employees who should be included in any definition of "persons holding positions of supervision or management in textile factories" under draft Rule 53 (*c*):—

Department.	*Class of Employee.*
Engineering	Departmental Head. Assistants. Foremen Mechanics. Head Electrician. Boiler Serang.
Blow-room	Departmental Head.
Card-room and Spinning Departments	Assistants. Head Jobbers. Jobbers.
Weaving	Departmental Head. Assistants. Head Jobbers. Jobbers. Overseers.
General	All Departmental Heads. Assistants. Day and Night Watchmen.
Dyeing, Bleaching, Calendering, Finishing, etc. ..	Departmental Head. Assistants. Overseers.

APPENDIX C–6.

MILL HOLIDAYS FOR 1922.

No. 444-12.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *23rd May* 1922.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,

BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith for your information the enclosed list of holidays* which members of the Association have been recommended to observe during the current year in accordance with the provisions of Section 22 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, and in connection therewith to enquire whether the list in respect of the period July to December, inclusive, meets the requirements of the new Act.

In the event of any amendment of the list being necessary, I am to request you to be good enough to advise me accordingly, at the earliest possible date, and at the same time kindly to indicate the nature of the alterations necessary and the reasons for the same.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

No. 4867.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,

BOMBAY, *26th May* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Subject :—*Holiday list for* 1922.

SIR,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter, No. 444-12, of 23rd May 1922, forwarding the Bombay Millowners' Association Holiday list for 1922 and requesting to be informed if it is in accordance with the provisions of the new Act, I beg to draw your attention to Sections 2 (8) and 27 from which it will be seen that the weeks 30th July to 5th August and 1st to 7th October do not comply with the requirements of these sections.—I have, etc.,

A. H. FELL,

Ag. Chief Inspector of Factories,

Boilers and Smoke Nuisances,

Bombay Presidency.

* This list is printed on p. 108 of the Report for 1921.

No. 505-12.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 14*th June* 1922.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith for your information copies of correspondence which has passed recently between my Committee and the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, with regard to the holidays recommended by this Association for adoption during the current year in accordance with the provisions of Section 22 Sub-section 1 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

2. It will be within your recollection in the above connection that the Bill further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as originally introduced, made provision, in effect, for Sunday to be observed as a compulsory holiday but that, in consequence of representations made by the industrial community, the Bill in that respect was subsequently amended by the Select Committee with the result that Section 22, Sub-section (1), has been retained intact except for the addition of the following proviso, namely :—

> " Provided that no such substitution shall be made as will result in any person working for more than ten consecutive days without a holiday for a whole day."

3. The reason for the retention of the original section is explained by the Select Committee in their report on Clause 13 of the Bill in the following words :—

> " . . . . . It also meets the various objections which have been raised to the section as it stands in the Bill. The Bill did not appear to take account of the various important religious holidays which do not necessarily fall upon any particular day in the week."

4. In the light of the foregoing remarks I am to invite your attention to the enclosed list of holidays recommended by this Association for adoption during the current year and, in particular, to the substitution therein, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1911, of Saturday, the 29th July, for Sunday, the 30th idem, and of Monday, the 7th August, for Sunday, the 6th August. These alterations which are occasioned by two Hindu holidays, namely, Nag Panchami and Narli Purnima, respectively, are opposed by the Chief Inspector of Factories upon the grounds that they are not in accordance with the requirements of Section 2, Clause 8, and Section 27 of the amended Act. A similar objection is raised also to the substitution of Saturday, the 30th September, for Sunday, the 1st October, the former day being the Dusera holiday. In the opinion of my Committee, however, the amended Act is quite clear on both points.

5. During the proceedings of the Select Committee, the Association's representative, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., M.L.A., raised the question of the definition of " a week " contained in Section 2, Clause (8), of the Bill and the difficulties to which it might give rise in the foregoing connection but he was informed that the proposed amendment of Section 22 in the manner already described met the case fully.

6. In the circumstances I am accordingly to request that necessary instructions may be issued with a view to the acceptance by the Chief Inspector of Factories of the object of the amended Act, as defined in Section 13 of the amending Act. If, however, any doubt remains as to the inconsistency of Section 2, Clause 8, and Section 27 in the light of the amended Section 22 I am to urge that immediate effect should be given to the provisions of the latter section pending the amendment of the other two sections as otherwise it is clear that the intention of the Legislature to permit of the substitution for Sunday of another holiday is frustrated.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

No. 510-12.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *15th June* 1922.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS, ESQ., M.A., F.S.S., I.E.S.,
DIRECTOR, LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith, for your information, the enclosed copy of a letter, No. 505-12, dated the 14th June 1922, which my Committee have addressed to the Government of India in the Department of Industries upon the subject of the holidays recommended by this Association for adoption during the current year in accordance with the provisions of Section 22, Sub-section (1) of the Indian Factories Act, 1911.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

Similar letter No. 509-12 of the 15th June 1922 to the Director of Industries, Bombay.

D.O. No. 1718.

LABOUR OFFICE, SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY, *17th June* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SAYER,

I write to acknowledge and to thank you for your letter No. 510-12 of the 15th instant enclosing copy of letter No. 505-12, dated the 14th June 1922, addressed to the Government of India in the Department of Industries.—Sincerely yours,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS.

No. F.I./5588.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, FORT,
BOMBAY, *22nd June* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Subject.—*Holidays.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 509-12, dated the 15th June 1922, and to state that its contents are noted.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries, Bombay.

No. L.-893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES,

SIMLA, 15*th July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 505-12 of 1922, dated the 14th June 1922. I am to observe that the question of the administration of the Act is one which primarily concerns the local Governments. I am to suggest, therefore, that you should address the Government of Bombay with regard to the interpretation of the provision relating to weekly holidays that is being enforced by the Chief Inspector of Factories in Bombay.

2. I am to add that the Government of India recognise the difficulty which is discussed in your letter and they believe that the additional restriction on the weekly holiday to which you have drawn their attention was not intended or foreseen by the Legislature. As you point out, the provisions of the Act, as finally passed, differ materially in respect of holidays from the original proposal of the Government of India and the changes were introduced chiefly in order to render possible the free substitution of important religious holidays for Sundays as occasion required. The Government of India are, therefore, considering the possibility of introducing legislation in order to remove the difficulty which has arisen.—I have, etc.,

A. G. CLOW,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 619-12.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 20*th July* 1922.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter, No. 509-12, dated the 15th June 1922, upon the subject of the holidays recommended by this Association for adoption during the current year in accordance with the provisions of Section 22, Sub-section (1), of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, I am directed to forward copy of a letter, No. L-893, dated the 15th July 1922, which my Committee have received from the Government of India in the Department of Industries, in reply to their representation.

2. In accordance with the suggestion contained in the first paragraph of the Government of India's letter, I am accordingly to request that the correspondence under reference may be laid before Government at a very early date and a reply accorded my Committee before the 29th instant, if possible, upon the following points :—

(1) Whether, in the light of the Government of India's letter, Government still require that Sunday, the 30th instant, shall be observed as a holiday, having regard to the fact that Saturday, the 29th idem, has already been notified by my Committee as such.

(2) Similarly, whether, if, as it may be presumed, no amendment of the Act in the manner indicated has been effected by the Indian Legislature by the 30th September, Sunday, the 1st October, must also be observed as a holiday, despite the fact that Saturday, the 30th September, will be so observed.

3. My Committee hope that in view of the exceptional nature of the circumstances in which their request is made they may be afforded a favourable reply to the foregoing questions in time to enable them to advise all members of the Association accordingly. It is unnecessary to add that if members are compelled, owing to the non-receipt of Government's orders before the date in question, to close the mills for the two days, Saturday and Sunday, the loss sustained by them will be considerable and that the employees also, the majority of whom are engaged on piece-work, will suffer to a proportionate extent.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 620-12.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *20th July* 1922.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS, ESQ.,

DIRECTOR, LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

In continuation of my letter, No. 507-28, dated the 15th June 1922, and its accompaniments, upon the subject of the provisions of Section 21 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as amended by Act 11 of 1922, I am directed to forward herewith for your information the attached copy of a letter, No. 619-12, of even date, which my Committee have addressed to the Director of Industries, Bombay Government, in the same connection.—Yours faithfully.

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 3062-D.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *16th August* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward herewith a copy of the Government Resolution, No. 3062, dated the 2nd August 1922, regarding the proposed amendment of Section 2 (8) of the Indian Factories Act and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government, as early as possible, with the opinion of your Association on the proposal made in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter, No. L.-1068, dated the 19th July 1922, cited in the Resolution.—I have etc.,

H. F. KNIGHT,
Acting Deputy Secretary to the
Government of Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 3062.

SECRETARIAT, FORT,

BOMBAY, *2nd August* 1922.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Industries, No. L.—1068, dated the 19th July 1922 :—

"I am directed to enclose for your information copies of a letter received from the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and of the Government of India's reply to it.

"2. The present provision relating to the weekly holiday is, as the Millowners' Association point out, substantially different from that which the Government of India had originally proposed. Amendments were introduced in the Select Committee, chiefly at the instance of certain members from Bombay Presidency, who were anxious to permit the Bombay mills to continue the practice of substituting various Hindu and Mahomedan festivals for Sundays from time to time. The difficulty which has now arisen was certainly not foreseen. The legislature have, in effect, accidentally taken away an advantage which they expressly intended to confer.

"3. The Government of India consider that the difficulty could be removed by altering the present definition of the week to read :

> *Week* means the period between midnight on Wednesday and midnight on the succeeding Wednesday night.

As the substituted day cannot be more than three days' distance either way from the Sunday for which it is substituted, one holiday must fall within every week as above defined. So far as the Government of India can judge the above definition will not involve any administrative difficulties in connection with the other provisions of the Act. Nor should it cause any inconvenience except, possibly, the alteration of a few registers.

"4. In view of the fact that the revised Act is already in operation, the Government of India are anxious that the existing anomaly should be removed at an early date. I am therefore to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be furnished with the views of the Government of Bombay at a very early date."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and accompaniment should be forwarded to the Director of Industries, the Director, Bombay Labour Office, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, the Millowners' Association, Bombay and Ahmedabad, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Social Service League and the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, and they should be requested to favour Government with their opinions on the proposal made in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter at a very early date.—By order of the Governor in Council,

H. F. KNIGHT,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

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* *Accompaniment to Government Resolution, General Department, No.* 3062, *dated the 2nd August* 1922.

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* Already printed.

No. 742-89.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *5th September* 1922.

THE ACTING DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 3062-D., dated the 16th August 1922, and its accompaniment, on the subject of the proposed amendment of Section 2 (8) of the Indian Factories Act and, in reply, to state that my Committee are in agreement with the suggestion contained in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter, No. L-1068, dated the 19th July 1922, cited in the accompaniment to your letter, namely, that the present definition of the week be altered to read :—

"*Week* means the period between midnight on Wednesday and midnight on the succeeding Wednesday night."—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX C-7.

EDUCATION OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

No. F.I./11239 of 1922.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,

FACTORY DEPARTMENT,

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,

BOMBAY, *20th November* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I quote below instructions which I have received from Government and attach to this letter a copy of the suggestions made by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay. I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly obtain the remarks of the Committee of the Millowners' Association on the suggestions which Government have asked me to bring to the notice of millowners.

2. I also enclose copies of three statements relating to factory schools in Bombay for the Committee's information.

Copy of Government Instructions.

"It should be observed that besides the schools mentioned in the statements accompanying the report of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, there are several classes for factory children conducted by private bodies such as the Social Service League. Government, however, consider that no rapid progress in the education of factory children can

be looked for until compulsory education is introduced in the areas in which these children reside throughout the Presidency. In the meanwhile the Director of Industries should be requested to bring the suggestions of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, to the notice of the millowners and to advise them to give effect to them as far as possible. He should also suggest to the millowners the possibility of adopting the system of indirect compulsion which is understood to work well in the Social Service League classes. Under this system the pass for the child who is going to work on the following day is kept with the school master who hands it to the child if he attends school. Public attention should also be drawn to this by the Director of Industries."—Yours faithfully,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

Copy of the suggestions made by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, regarding Factory Schools.

"In this connection I beg to submit that in my humble opinion the object of establishing and maintaining factory schools will probably be best fulfilled if they are managed by the leaders of the class or classes to which these children belong. It is for consideration whether Unions of Mill Hands recently formed may be invited to open schools for factory children on certain terms. They are directly interested in the education of these children. Next to these Unions, Welfare Societies and Social Service Leagues are perhaps in a better position to work the schools satisfactorily than Mill authorities or others. The latter do not know the real wants of these children or the obstacles in the path of their education so well as the former bodies, nor are they so fully trusted. At least they may be consulted in revising the syllabus."

"The following specialities will probably go to make the schools more popular since they will provide something substantial which the children and their parents will at once appreciate :—

(1) Providing light refreshment in the form of Chana-Mamara (fried gram and rice) every day.

(2) Providing every pupil with two suits of clothes if the guardian pays for one. Suits should be changed once a week. The child will put on one and the other should remain in the school which should arrange for washing clothes.

(3) Every child should take bath daily or on alternate days under the supervision of the teacher.

(4) Nail-paring, teeth-cleansing and hair-dressing drill should be performed once a week.

Note.—The last two items should be provided for in the Time-table. Refreshments should be served at the close of the school hours."

STATEMENT A

GIVING INFORMATION REGARDING EXISTING FACTORY SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Number on Rolls on 1st September 1921.	Highest Standard Taught.	Pupils in Each Standard.					Total.
			Infants.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
1. Century and Zenith Mill School	63	III	44	16	2	1	..	63
2. Manekji Petit Mill School	104	III	81	15	7	1	..	104
3. Framji Petit Mill School	29	II	17	6	6	..	..	29
4. Jacob Sassoon Mill School	49	IV	39	2	5	2	1	49
5. Mayer Sassoon Mill School	65	III	49	12	2	2	..	65
Total	310	..	230	51	22	6	1	310

STATEMENT B

GIVING INFORMATION REGARDING FACTORY SCHOOLS CLOSED SINCE OCTOBER 1916.

No.	Name of School.	Reasons for its Closure.	REMARKS.
1	Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mill School.	Not stated by the Mill Authorities.	
2	Dinshaw Petit Mill School ..	Do. do.	
3	Gold Mohor Mill School ..	As the Mill ceased to employ children the school was abolished.	
4	Textile Mill School	Do. do.	
5	David Sassoon Mill School ..	The Spinning Department is burnt down.	

STATEMENT C

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF MILL SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY DURING THE THREE YEARS 1918–19, 1919–20 AND 1920–21.

Official Year.	Number of Schools.	Average during 12 months preceding Examination.		On Day of Examination.		Results of Annual Examination.							
						4th Year.		3rd Year		2nd Year.		1st Year.	
		Number.	Attend-ance.	No. on Rolls.	No. Pre-sent.	Present.	Passed.	Present.	Passed.	Present.	Passed.	Present.	Passed.
1918-19 ..	9	423	348	365	309	4	3	8	8	28	25	107	63
1919-20 ..	9	460	347	465	365	3	1	7	4	20	14	68	49
1920-21 ..	6	385	281	390	273	2	2	20	17	30	21	47	35

No. 990-141.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *12th December* 1922.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. F.I./11239, dated the 20th November, and its accompaniments on the subject of Factory Schools.

In reply I am to point out that in reading the copy of the suggestions of the Deputy Educational Inspector which was attached to your letter, my Committee observed that it is stated therein that the Mill authorities "do not know the real wants of the children nor the obstacles in the path of their education so well as the former bodies, nor are they so fully trusted." In view of this opinion my Committee are at a loss to understand why they have been consulted on this question, and I am to state that they have no comments to offer.

Moreover, they consider that the manner in which education is imparted to the children, is for individual mills to decide, especially as such education is provided voluntarily.—Yours faithfully,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

No. F.I./722.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, *23rd January* 1923.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

Reference.—*Your letter No.* 990-141, *dated* 12*th December* 1922.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the letter quoted above and venture to express regret that your Committee has attached the importance that it appears to have given to certain remarks of the Deputy Educational Inspector. I do not think it is necessary to say more now than that the remark which is quoted in your letter under reply was not endorsed either by this Department or by the Government of Bombay.

2. I beg also to inform your Committee that I have discussed with the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, and his Deputy, their position as regards factory schools. In the course of the discussion, it emerged that the unions of mill-hands which are referred to in the copy of the suggestions of the Deputy Educational Inspector which I forwarded with my previous letter No. F.I./11239, dated 20th November 1922, were not the organisations usually known as labour unions. It also appeared that the educational authorities were in ignorance of the existence of many factory schools which are now working. In order to obtain more accurate information regarding factory schools I have issued a letter to all mill agents in Bombay, of which a copy is attached to this letter. In view of the concluding remark in your letter under reply, the letter has been addressed to mill agents individually instead of to your Association, but in view of the previous correspondence I request that you will kindly inform your Committee regarding the misapprehensions referred to in the first part of this paragraph and the letter which has been addressed to mill agents.—I have, etc.,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

No. F.I./630 of 1923.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
OLD CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY, *22nd January* 1923.

THE AGENTS.

_____MILL,

BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

The Government of Bombay have recently had under consideration the working of factory schools, but I find on enquiry that the education authorities are not aware of the existence of many schools which are now working. I shall be grateful, therefore, if you will kindly fill in for the mills under your control the accompanying form showing, as far as the information can be readily given, the number and size of the schools in each mill.

2. Will you also kindly permit the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, to send his Deputy Inspector to visit these schools. In the accompanying form space has been provided for the name of the officer in each mill who is directly responsible for the superintendence and control of the school so that the Deputy Educational Inspector may arrange to meet him at the time of his visit to the schools?

3. The object of these visits is to obtain accurate information regarding the extent to which education is given in factory schools in Bombay. At present Government are without full knowledge of the extent to which the mills in Bombay have organised factory schools on a voluntary basis.—Yours faithfully,

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

STATEMENT REGARDING SCHOOLS IN FACTORIES UNDER THE CONTROL OF MESSRS._____

Name of Factories with Schools.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.	Highest Standard taught.	Pupils in Each Standard.					Total.	Name of Factory Official in direct control of each School.
			Infants.	I.	II.	III.	IV.		
1.									
2.									
3.									

APPENDIX D.

CO-OPERATIVE DISPENSARIES IN THE BOMBAY MILL AREA.

No. C.-91 of 1922.

POONA, *3rd May* 1922.

Forwarded letter dated the 15th April 1922 from Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe, Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, with compliments to the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

2. This Society has started a Co-operative dispensary near the Workmen's Institute, in the centre of the mill area. The dispensary is likely to be of great use to mill-hands. In the initial stage, however, it requires assurances. If one or two of the mills engage the medical officer in charge of the dispensary, who is a qualified man, as their medical inspector, it would be a great help to the Society.

G. H. DESAI.
for Registrar.

BOMBAY, *15th April* 1922.

THE REGISTRAR,
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA.

SIR,

With reference to your No. R. C./4, dated the 13th December 1921, I have the honour to inform you that the People's Medical Relief Society has been working since July 1921. As it is still being run at a loss, it will help the Society a good deal if it secures the Medical work of at least one mill of the locality for its doctor.

I, therefore, request you, on behalf of the Society, to kindly secure, if possible, the assistance required.

Hoping to get a favourable consideration and thanking you in anticipation.—I have, etc.,

G. N. SAHASRABUDDHE,
Honorary Organiser, C. S., Bombay.

No. 436-82.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 18*th May* 1922.

THE REGISTRAR,

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your Memorandum, No. C.-91, dated the 3rd May 1922, and in reply to state that as the majority of the members of this Association already run properly equipped dispensaries in connection with their mills my Committee regret that they are unable to assist you in the manner you desire.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

APPENDIX E.

INFORMATION REGARDING STRIKES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

No. 5951.

LABOUR OFFICE,

SECRETARIAT,

BOMBAY, 16*th March* 1922.

THE SECRETARY

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

As it is considered desirable to improve the information regarding strikes in the Bombay Presidency, it is proposed to follow the example of other countries and obtain information from employers as on the form below. I am, therefore, to ask you to be good enough to furnish the Labour Office with criticisms at your earliest convenience. An early reply will be much appreciated.—Yours faithfully,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director.

LABOUR OFFICE,

SECRETARIAT,

BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

The Labour Office is desirous of obtaining a complete and accurate record of strikes and lock-outs in this Presidency as they occur for publication in reports on this subject and also in the *Labour Gazette*. The information is required not with a view to intervening in disputes but in order that the office may be kept fully informed. Accordingly I am to forward you a copy of the enclosed form and to ask you to be good enough to furnish answers to the questions asked therein. If, from any cause, you are unable at present to answer the questions on Part II of the form, will you be so good as to fill in and return Part I at once, and send Part II as soon as it is possible to do so ?—Yours faithfully,

Director.

LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

RETURN RELATING TO DISPUTE.

Please state the name and address of the firm or persons by whom this Return has been filled up.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

Information for the use of the Labour Office, the Secretariat, Bombay.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

PART I.

(To be forwarded in the enclosed envelope as soon as possible, without waiting for termination of dispute.)

Questions.	Answers.
1. The place where the strike or lock-out occurred.	
2. Name of concern involved.	
3. The full strength of the factory or concern involved.	
4. The number of workpeople :—	
(*a*) On strike or locked out.	
(*b*) Other workpeople at same Establishment who were thrown out of work owing to the strike or lock-out, although not themselves parties to the dispute.	
Total number of workpeople involved.	
5. Cause or object of strike or lock-out. (Enclose copy of any application or notice connected with the origin of the dispute.)	
6. Was any trade union or any similar organisation concerned ? If so, please give the names and addresses of the President and Secretary.	
7. Date of the first day on which the workpeople were absent from work through strike or lock-out. (If notices were handed in, give also date of notice.)	

Information for the use of the Labour Office, the Secretariat, Bombay.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

PART II.

(To be forwarded in the enclosed envelope as soon as the dispute is terminated, without waiting for final settlement, if negotiations are still pending.)

Questions.	Answers.
Date of termination of strike or lock-out, *i.e.* :—	
(*a*) The last week-day on which the workpeople were on strike or locked out, or	
(*b*) If there was no definite end to the dispute, the date by which it may be regarded as practically closed.	
Terms of settlement of strike or lock-out. (If final terms have not yet been settled, please give the provisional terms of settlement. Please enclose copy of any printed or written agreement that may have been made.)	
Describe briefly the steps taken which resulted in the settlement, giving the names of any organisation or persons assisting to bring this about.	

No. 355-68.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *25th April* 1922.

THE DIRECTOR,
LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 5951, dated the 16th March 1922, and its accompaniments, on the subject of the collection of information regarding strikes in the Bombay Presidency.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee approve the form, copy of which accompanied your letter, which it is proposed to have completed by employers in the above connection, but that in the case of disputes in which members of this Association are involved, my Committee consider that the information in question should be furnished through this office, that is to say that the form should be sent, in the first instance, to this Association and thence forwarded to the mill concerned, the same procedure being followed in regard to its return. My Committee are led to suggest the above modification of the procedure suggested in your letter in order that the information supplied by its members may be similarly recorded in this office and they trust that, in view of the advantages to be gained by so doing, it may be possible to adopt their suggestion.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX F.

INDIAN BOILERS BILL.

No. 931-D.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *7th October* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Subject.—*The Indian Boilers Bill.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward herewith a copy of this Government Resolution, No. 931, dated the 2nd October 1922, and accompaniment, regarding a draft Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to steam-boilers and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with the views and criticisms, if any, of your Association, not later than the 10th November 1922, on the provisions of the Bill.—I have, etc.,

M. CHUBAUL,
for Acting Deputy Secretary
to the Government of Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Resolution No. 931.

BOMBAY, *2nd October* 1922.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Industries, No. A.-61, dated the 22nd September 1922.

"I am directed to enclose herewith for the information of the Government of Bombay two copies of a Bill consolidating and amending the law relating to steam-boilers in India, with a statement of Objects and Reasons. The Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 6th September 1922, and has been referred to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of the Indian Legislature.

"2. I am to state that it will be convenient if the views and criticisms, if any, of the Government of Bombay on the Bill can be communicated to the Government of India by the beginning of December in order that full consideration may be given to them by the Government of India prior to their being placed before the Joint Select Committee which it is understood will meet in January next."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and accompaniment should be forwarded to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions, the Director of Industries, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, the Sanitary Engineer to Government, the Public Works Department, the Millowners' Associations, Bombay and Ahmedabad, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, the Bombay Society of Engineers and the Engineering Employers' Federation, Bombay, and they should be requested to favour Government with their views on the provisions of the Bill not later than the 10th November 1922.

2. The Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons has been republished in the supplement to the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 14th September 1922. The Oriental Translator to Government should be requested to have them translated into Marathi, Gujarati, and Kanarese and forward the translations to the Manager, Government Central Press, for publication in the *Gazette*. The Commissioner in Sind should be requested to print the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Sind Official Gazette*.—By order of the Governor in Council,

H. F. KNIGHT,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. A.-61.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES,
SIMLA, *24th September* 1921.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Board of Industries and Munitions, No. A.-61, dated the 11th November 1920 (as amended by Resolution No. A.-61, dated the 19th November 1920) by which a Committee was appointed to enquire into certain matters regarding boiler legislation with the general object of the unification of the Acts and regulations relating to the inspection, working and upkeep of boilers in India. The Committee submitted their report to the Government of India on the 10th March 1921. Copies of the report have already been supplied to you and I am now to communicate the provisional views of the Government of India on the more important recommendations made by the Committee. Attention is invited to paragraph 4 of the Committee's report where it is shown that boiler legislation in India originated from Acts and regulations referring to marine boilers and machinery. This fact is of considerable importance in considering the subsequent conclusions of the Committee.

Necessity of Inspection by Government agency.

2. For the reasons given in paragraph 3 of the report, the Government of India agree with the Committee that the system in force in the United Kingdom according to which boiler inspection is ordinarily made by insurance associations is not suitable for adoption in India and that inspection in this country must be done by Government agency.

Introduction of a uniform standard.

3. The question of the adoption of a uniform standard for boilers in India has been under consideration for several years. Paragraph 9 of the report details the difficulties caused by diversity of standards, while paragraph 10 shows that the evidence recorded by the Committee was unanimously in favour of uniformity.

The differences at present existing are due to the basing of the standard in different provinces on Board of Trade regulations for marine boilers of different dates, to faulty adaptation to the requirements of land boilers and to lack of consultation between different provinces. The Committee suggest that a uniform standard should be prescribed based mainly on the latest Board of Trade regulations for the design and construction of marine boilers, issued in 1920, and on the report of the British Marine Engineering Design and Construction Committee, 1918.

The Government of India are prepared provisionally to accept the conclusions of the Committee as regards both the necessity of adopting a uniform standard, and the basis on which it should be prescribed.

An all-India Boiler Act and the regulations and rules to be issued under it.

4. As pointed out in paragraph 11 of the report, a uniform standard can only be prescribed and maintained by the framing of all-India legislation, which may appropriately be undertaken in view of the fact that boilers are subject to legislation by the Indian legislature. The Committee have drawn a sharp distinction between the regulations and rules to be issued under the Act; they recommend that the regulations should deal solely with technical matters such as the standard conditions for the material, design and construction of boilers, in which uniformity is essential, and with the procedure for the registration and inspection of boilers by which it is hoped uniformity in working will be attained. The rules, in the opinion of the Committee, should deal with other matters relating to the administration of the Act. The Committee propose that the regulations should be framed and issued by the Government of India which alone will have the authority to alter them but that the rules should be issued by each local Government, who will be responsible for administering the Act and might be based on a model set of rules prepared by the Government of India and modified to suit local conditions. The Government of India are of opinion that the Committee's proposals referred to above are sound.

Extent of application of the Act.

5. This question is discussed in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Committee's report. For the reasons given therein, which need not be recapitulated, the Government of India are at present inclined to agree with the conclusion of the Committee that the proposed new Act should extend over the whole of every province including Baluchistan, and that the Government of India alone should have the power to exclude any local area under exceptional circumstances.

Inspection of Prime-movers.

6. For the reasons given in paragraphs 15 and 16 of the report, the provisional opinion of the Government of India is that the legislation contemplated should not include any provision regarding the inspection of prime-movers, but that the inspection of the main steam pipes, which are responsible for the majority of explosions, should be a part of the system of inspection of boilers authorized by law.

Abolition of the law prevailing in some provinces requiring persons in charge of boilers to possess certificates.

7. This point is discussed in paragraphs 17—26 of the report. The Industrial Commission recommended the abolition of the law compelling persons in charge of boilers to possess certificates. This recommendation was accepted by the Conference of Directors of Industries held in Simla in April 1920. Paragraph 17 of the report shows that the origin of the law was a false analogy drawn between boilers and engines at sea and on land, that the practice of employing certificated engineers at sea is largely due to the necessity of executing repairs at sea and that the employment of certificated persons is essential far more for the engines than for the boilers. Quite apart from the distinction between boilers at sea and on land, the proposed exclusion of prime-movers from the law dispenses with what was originally considered to be the main cause for insisting on the employment of certificated men.

As is shown in paragraph 19 of the report, a boiler attendant requires knowledge of three important facts, all of which are gained by experience, and not by theoretical training, *viz.*, the level of water and its observation, the effect of pressure of steam and its observation in the pressure gauge and safety valves, and efficiency in stoking. The technical evidence is opposed to the repair of boilers being undertaken in any circumstances by the boiler attendant and the general evidence shows that the owner places more reliance on experience than on the possession of a certificate.

Paragraph 20 shows that accidents are due to corrosion and fracture of plates and collapse of furnaces due usually to lack of water. These defects can only be guarded against by observation.

Under the present law the position is anomalous ; in the case of a small boiler the certificate is held by the actual attendant ; in the case of large boilers, however, the certificated man is in general charge of the boilers and machinery and seldom sees the boilers, which can, under the existing laws, be in the immediate charge of any inexperienced workman. There is thus no assurance against an accident due to the most common cause—lack of water —in the most potentially dangerous boilers.

As would appear from paragraph 21 of the report, the present system of training for certificates is not sufficiently practical, a certificate can be obtained without any experience of a boiler and the result is far from satisfactory.

The Government of India have been much impressed by the evidence collected by the Committee on the merits of this question and specially by the fact that where a certificate is not required a better and more practical class of attendants is available and that in Bengal and Madras the qualifications of attendants are at least no worse than in the rest of India, while accidents are no more frequent.

The Committee have finally recommended the abolition of the law requiring persons in charge of boilers to possess certificates. They put forward a strong plea for instituting a more thorough, practical and extensive system of training in mechanical engineering to enable owners, if they wish, to obtain men of certain qualifications, but point out that this would be out of place in a Boiler Inspection Act. The Government of India are of opinion that the arguments advanced by the Committee against the system of certificates are sound and they are prepared provisionally to accept the conclusions of the Committee.

Additional safeguards against accidents.

8. The Government of India wish also to endorse the recommendation made in paragraph 26 of the report that besides the system of inspection, two safeguards against accidents should be provided, namely, (*a*) the Chief Inspector should have power to refuse a boiler certificate if the person in charge is incompetent, and (*b*) instructions should be issued by local Governments respecting the use and care of boilers.

Proposals for new legislation.

9. The changes proposed by the Committee in the existing laws are discussed in paragraphs 27—44 of their report. The only points on which the Government of India think it necessary to express their provisional views at present are the following :—

Exemption of certain boilers from the Act.

(*a*) *Paragraph* 29.—The Government of India are not certain that it is necessary to provide in the new Act for the exemption of the boilers used on or appertaining to a railway or belonging to the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine. It is for consideration whether the Government of India should exercise the power to grant exemptions in such cases under rules framed under the Act. The case of boilers in steam vessels and steamships is, however, different as they are governed by separate legislation.

Application of the new Act to boilers belonging to Crown.

(*b*) *Paragraph* 30.—For the reasons given by the Committee, the Government of India agree that the new Act should apply to all boilers belonging to the Crown subject to power being given to local Governments to suspend the Act in case of any public emergency.

System of control and the status of Inspecting Staff.

(*c*) *Paragraphs* 32—37.—It will be for local Governments to decide whether they will accept the recommendation of the Committee that boiler inspection should be under the control of the Director of Industries, a recommendation for which the Committee have adduced strong reasons. The Government of India also endorse the view of the Committee that the Chief Inspector should be a man of high technical qualifications. While agreeing that his duties should not include normally much actual inspection of boilers, the Government of India do not think that the Committee have laid sufficient stress on the necessity of the regular supervision of the work of the Inspectors by the Chief Inspector. It is possible that local Governments may agree that Chief Inspectors should evetually be included in an all-India Industrial Service, but the Government of India are not in favour of their being liable to transfer from one province to another. Similarly, the Government of India leave it to the smaller provinces to decide whether they will accept the proposal of the Committee that they should share their Chief Inspectors.

In view of the recent strengthening of the technical staff employed by local Governments, the Government of India do not think it necessary that at the time of the introduction of the new Act, an experienced Mechanical Engineer should be appointed to advise all provincial Governments.

System of registration of boilers.

(*d*) *Paragraphs* 38—40.—A concise *résumé* of the proposed system of registration is to be found in paragraph 39 of the report. It is proposed that all boilers when first used in India should be subject to a uniform system of survey and tests against standard conditions and that the results of the original test should be valid and accepted over the whole of India. This proposal provides the link necessary between a uniform standard for boilers with its application in practice. The Government of India are prepared to accept this proposal. They also agree that in view of the amount of work necessitated by a detailed measurement of the boiler and the value of the registration to importers and users, the scale of fees for registration should be higher than the fees for inspection.

10. In Appendix I of the report, the Committee have suggested a draft of the proposed new Act as well as of the regulations and rules to be issued under it. The Government of India understand that the draft Bill was prepared by the Committee merely for the facility of making their recommendations in a concrete form. The Government of India invite the views of local Governments, etc., on the proposals embodied in the draft Act with special reference to—

(*a*) the issue of provisional orders (Section 12); and

(*b*) the power given under Section 27 (*g*) for making regulations to ensure the safety of any persons working inside a boiler [*see* Part II, Section I, Clause 2 (end) of the draft regulations].

As regards the draft regulations, the Government of India are asking the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom to criticize the provisions of Part I in consultation with leading boiler manufacturers and Boiler Insurance Associations. The opinions of local Governments, etc., are particularly invited on the following points :—

(*a*) the applicability of Part I, Section 1, to boilers constructed in India (*vide* paragraph 46 of the report); and

(*b*) the proposal to allow boilers not fully complying with the standard to work at a lower pressure (*vide* Part I, Section 1, Clause 2 of the regulations and paragraph 47 of the report).

The Government of India will also be glad to be favoured with the views of local Governments, etc., on Part II of the regulations. In this connection special attention is invited to the proposed abolition of the term "Nominal Horse Power" and the substitution of the term "Boiler Rating" (*vide* paragraph 48 of the report and Part II, Section 1, Clauses 4 and 5 of the regulations).

The draft rules are intended for issue by local Governments, etc., and the Government of India will be glad to receive any criticisms and suggestions they may have to offer with regard to them.

11. The Government of India take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. F. D. Ascoli, and the members of the Committee in the thorough investigation of a difficult technical subject.

12. The Government of India will be grateful if a reply can be sent to this letter by the 15th November next.—I have, etc.,

A. C. CHATTERJEE,

Secretary to the Government of India,

No. 971-128

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *29th November* 1922.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

The Indian Boilers Bill.

SIR,

I have the honour, by the direction of my Committee, to refer to your letter, No. 931-D. dated the 7th October 1922, and to subjoin hereunder my Committee's comments on this subject.

2. My Committee observe that the object of the present legislation, according to the statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, is :—

(*a*) to secure uniformity throughout India in all technical matters connected with boiler regulations, *e.g.*, standards of construction, maximum pressure, etc., and

(*b*) to insist on the registration and regular inspection of all boilers throughout India.

This object, it is stated, can only be attained by an all-India Act, with uniform regulations throughout the country, in place of the seven different provincial Boiler Acts at present in existence.

3. My Committee also note that the Bill under consideration is the result of the recommendations of a Committee of experts, known as the Boiler Laws Committee, 1920-21, appointed to examine the existing provincial laws and to put forward proposals for an all-India Act, based on the provisions of these laws brought up to date and co-ordinated. Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., gave evidence before the Committee on behalf of the Association but was not afforded an opportunity of criticising the Committee's findings and the Government of India's views thereon, and I am to state that my Committee consider that this was an unfortunate omission on the part of the local Government in view of the fact that their objection to the Bill under review is in regard to an important question of principle which could more suitably have been discussed before the present measure was drafted.

4. In this connection I am to state that my Committee observe that the only important respect in which the Bill diverges from certain of the existing Acts, and from the Bombay Act in particular, is in regard to the employment of certificated boiler attendants and that in all other respects it follows more or less the lines of the Bombay Act which is generally regarded as being the most satisfactory and up to date of the provincial Acts and was only amended as recently as 1920. It is, however, in regard to the question of certificates of competency, or

rather the necessity for their retention, as under the new Act they will no longer be required, that my Committee join issue with the framers of the Bill as they are definitely and emphatically of opinion that the provisions of the existing law requiring the employment by owners of boilers of certificated attendants should be maintained. In relation to this question I am to add that my Committee is aware that it is only in a few provinces that boiler attendants are required to possess certificates of competency and that the Indian Industrial Commission recommended that this requirement was unnecessary, a recommendation which the Boiler Laws Committee, despite the convincing arguments adduced by Mr. C. N. Wadia in favour of its retention, endorsed, and that they further understand that the local Governments, including those like the Bombay Government, which are now insisting on certificates, have unanimously agreed to their abolition.

5. My Committee have carefully considered the reasons for the omission from the Bill of any provision compelling persons in charge of boilers to possess certificates which are set forth in paragraphs 17—26 of the report of the Boiler Laws Committee and which may be summarised as under :—

17. The origin of the present law was a false analogy drawn between boilers and engines at sea and on land, that the practice of employing certificated engineers at sea is largely due to the necessity of executing repairs at sea and that the employment of certificated persons is essential far more for the engines than for the boilers. (In this connection it will be observed that the present Bill excludes prime-movers and thereby dispenses with what was originally considered to be the main cause for insisting on the employment of certificated men.)

19. A boiler attendant requires knowledge of three important facts, all of which, it is maintained, are gained by experience, and not by theoretical training, *viz.*, the level of water and its observation, the effect of pressure of steam and its observation in the pressure gauge and safety valves, and efficiency in stoking. The technical evidence given before the Committee was opposed to the repair of boilers being undertaken in any circumstances by the boiler attendant and the general evidence showed that the owner places more reliance on experience than on the possession of a certificate.

20. It was shown that accidents were due to corrosion and fractures of plates and collapse of furnaces due usually to lack of water and it was maintained that these defects can only be guarded against by observation. Under the present law the position is anomalous ; in the case of a small boiler the certificate is held by the actual attendant ; in the case of large boilers, however, the certificated man is in general charge of the boilers and machinery and seldom sees the boilers which can, under the existing laws, be in the immediate charge of any inexperienced workman. There is thus no assurance against an accident due to the most common cause—lack of water—in the most potentially dangerous boilers.

21. The present system of training for certificates is not sufficiently practical, a certificate can be obtained without any experience of a boiler and the result is far from satisfactory. Moreover, where a certificate is not required a better and more practical class of attendants is available.

6. Despite the weight of the evidence against them my Committee consider that the arguments advanced by Mr. C. N. Wadia in favour of the system of certificates are sound and I am to quote his evidence in that connection to which my Committee have nothing to add :—

"My Association is of opinion that certificates are necessary in the case of persons placed in charge of these highly technical vessels under pressure. If certificated engineers are not put in charge then the more ignorant the employer the less likelihood of the boilers being in the charge of a competent person. My Association so far from disliking certificated engineers on any grounds whatsoever, welcomes their employment and is of opinion that it would be suicidal to dispense with their services. The syllabus for examination, however, should be uniform and should be considerably altered. Half the examination should be a paper and the more important half should be practical. An aspirant to a certificate should be capable of performing with his own hands riveting, caulking, fitting of mount-

ings and glands, and of demonstrating the same to competent examiners. At present the book examination produces a highly theoretical engineer whereas the mechanical engineer needs to be three-quarters practical and one-quarter theoretical. This question has been discussed at length in the Association's correspondence with the Bombay Government and I do not think it requires further repetition."

7. In conclusion I am to state that disagreeing as they do with one of the main principles on which the Bill is based my Committee deem it unnecessary to comment at length on any of the specific clauses but they have considered them carefully and have no comments to make except in regard to clause 11 (*c*) which reserves to the Chief Inspector the right to prohibit the working of a boiler if it is in the charge of an incompetent person without, apparently, affording the person accused of such incompetency any right of appeal. In the event, therefore, of their objection in regard to the employment of non-certificated persons being overruled my Committee think that any person adjudged by the Chief Inspector to be incompetent under this clause should be accorded the right of appeal to the appellate authority under Clause 19 upon his own motion.—I have, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,

Asst. Secretary.

Extract from the "Gazette of India," Part IV, pp. 17—22, *dated 3rd March* 1923.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 23rd February 1923 :—

ACT NO. V OF 1923.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Steam-boilers.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to steam-boilers ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(*a*) "accident" means an explosion of a boiler or steam-pipe or any damage to a boiler or steam-pipe which is calculated to weaken the strength thereof so as to render it liable to explode ;

(*b*) "boiler" means any closed vessel exceeding five gallons in capacity which is used expressly for generating steam under pressure for use outside such vessel, and includes any mounting or other fitting attached to such vessel which is wholly or partly under pressure when steam is shut off ;

(*c*) "Chief Inspector" and "Inspector" mean, respectively, a person appointed to be a Chief Inspector and an Inspector under this Act ;

(*d*) "owner" includes any person using a boiler as agent of the owner thereof and any person using a boiler which he has hired or obtained on loan from the owner thereof ;

(*e*) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations or rules made under this Act ;

(*f*) "steam-pipe" means any main pipe exceeding three inches in internal diameter through which steam passes directly from a boiler to a prime-mover or other first user, and includes any connected fitting of a steam-pipe; and

(*g*) "structural alteration, addition or renewal" shall not be deemed to include any renewal or replacement of a petty nature when the part or fitting used for replacement is not inferior in strength, efficiency or otherwise to the replaced part or fitting.

Limitation of application.

3. (1) Nothing in this Act shall apply in the case of any boiler or steam-pipe—

(*a*) in any steam-ship as defined in Section 3 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884*, or in any steam-vessel as defined in Section 2 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917†; or

(*b*) belonging to or under the control of His Majesty's Navy or the Royal Indian Marine Service.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that the provisions of this Act shall not apply in the case of boilers or steam-pipes, or of any specified class of boilers or steam-pipes, belonging to or under the control of any railway administered by the Government or by any railway company as defined in clause (5) of Section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890‡.

Power to limit extent.

4. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exclude any specified area from the operation of all or any specified provisions of this Act.

Appointment of Chief Inspectors and Inspectors.

5. (1) The Local Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors for the province for the purposes of this Act, and may define the local limits within which each Inspector shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed on Inspectors by or under this Act.

(2) The Local Government shall likewise appoint a person to be Chief Inspector for the province, who may, in addition to the powers and duties conferred or imposed on the Chief Inspector by or under this Act, exercise any power or perform any duty so conferred or imposed on Inspectors.

(3) Every Chief Inspector and every Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code §.

Prohibition of use of unregistered or uncertificated boiler.

6. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no owner of a boiler shall use the boiler or permit it to be used—

(*a*) unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*b*) in the case of any boiler which has been transferred from one province to another, until the transfer has been reported in the prescribed manner;

(*c*) unless a certificate or provisional order authorising the use of the boiler is for the time being in force under this Act;

(*d*) at a pressure higher than the maximum pressure recorded in such certificate or provisional order;

(*e*) where the Local Government has made rules requiring that boilers shall be in charge of persons holding certificates of competency, unless the boiler is in charge of a person holding the certificate required by such rules.

Provided that any boiler registered, or any boiler certified or licensed, under any Act hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been registered or certified, as the case may be, under this Act;

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* VII of 1884. † I of 1917. ‡ IX of 1890. § XLV of 1860.

Provided, further, that, until the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of this Act, nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the use of any boiler in any local area in which the registration of, or a certificate or license for the use of, a boiler was not previously required by law.

Registration.

7. (1) The owner of any boiler which is not registered under the provisions of this Act may apply to the Inspector to have the boiler registered. Every such application shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(2) On receipt of an application under Sub-section (1), the Inspector shall fix a date, within thirty days or such shorter period as may be prescribed from the date of the receipt, for the examination of the boiler and shall give the owner thereof not less than ten days' notice of the date so fixed.

(3) On the said date the Inspector shall proceed to measure and examine the boiler and to determine in the prescribed manner the maximum pressure, if any, at which such boiler may be used, and shall report the result of the examination to the Chief Inspector in the prescribed form.

(4) The Chief Inspector, on receipt of the report, may—

(*a*) register the boiler and assign a register number thereto either forthwith or after satisfying himself that any structural alteration, addition or renewal which he may deem necessary has been made in or to the boiler or any steam-pipe attached thereto, or

(*b*) refuse to register the boiler :

Provided that where the Chief Inspector refuses to register a boiler, he shall forthwith communicate his refusal to the owner of the boiler together with the reasons therefor.

(5) The Chief Inspector shall, on registering the boiler, order the issue to the owner of a certificate in the prescribed form authorising the use of the boiler for a period not exceeding twelve months at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the regulations made under this Act.

(6) The Inspector shall forthwith convey to the owner of the boiler the orders of the Chief Inspector and shall in accordance therewith issue to the owner any certificate of which the issue has been ordered, and, where the boiler has been registered, the owner shall within the prescribed period cause the register number to be permanently marked thereon in the prescribed manner.

Renewal of certificate.

8. (1) A certificate authorising the use of a boiler shall cease to be in force—

(*a*) on the expiry of the period for which it was granted ; or

(*b*) when any accident occurs to the boiler ; or

(*c*) when the boiler is moved, the boiler not being a vertical boiler the heating surface of which is less than two hundred square feet, or a portable or vehicular boiler ; or

(*d*) when any structural alteration, addition or renewal is made in or to the boiler ; or

(*e*) if the Chief Inspector in any particular case so directs, when any structural alteration, addition or renewal is made in or to any steam-pipe attached to the boiler ; or

(*f*) on the communication to the owner of the boiler of an order of the Chief Inspector or Inspector prohibiting its use on the ground that it or any steam-pipe attached thereto is in a dangerous condition.

(2) Where an order is made under Clause (*f*) of Sub-section (1), the grounds on which the order is made shall be communicated to the owner with the order.

(3) When a certificate ceases to be in force, the owner of the boiler may apply to the Inspector for a renewal thereof for such period not exceeding twelve months as he may specify in the application.

(4) An application under Sub-section (3) shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee and, on receipt thereof, the Inspector shall fix a date, within thirty days or such shorter period as may be prescribed from the date of the receipt, for the examination of the boiler and shall give the owner thereof not less than ten days' notice of the date so fixed :

Provided that, where the certificate has ceased to be in force owing to the making of any structural alteration, addition or renewal, the Chief Inspector may dispense with the payment of any fee.

(5) On the said date the Inspector shall examine the boiler in the prescribed manner, and if he is satisfied that the boiler and the steam-pipe or steam-pipes attached thereto are in good condition shall issue a renewed certificate authorising the use of the boiler for such period not exceeding twelve months and at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the regulations made under this Act :

Provided that if the Inspector—

(*a*) proposes to issue any certificate—

(*i*) having validity for a less period than the period entered in the application, or

(*ii*) increasing or reducing the maximum pressure at which the boiler may be used, or

(*b*) proposes to order any structural alteration, addition or renewal to be made in or to the boiler or any steam-pipe attached thereto, or

(*c*) is of opinion that the boiler is not fit for use,

the Inspector shall, within forty-eight hours of making the examination, inform the owner of the boiler in writing of his opinion and the reasons therefor, and shall forthwith report the case for orders to the Chief Inspector.

(6) The Chief Inspector, on receipt of a report under sub-section (5), may, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the regulations made hereunder, order the renewal of the certificate in such terms and on such conditions, if any, as he thinks fit, or may refuse to renew it :

Provided that where the Chief Inspector refuses to renew a certificate, he shall forthwith communicate his refusal to the owner of the boiler, together with the reasons therefor.

(7) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent an owner of a boiler from applying for a renewed certificate therefor at any time during the currency of a certificate.

Provisional orders.

9. Where the Inspector reports the case of any boiler to the Chief Inspector under Sub-section (3) of Section 7 or Sub-section (5) of Section 8, he may, if the boiler is not a boiler the use of which has been prohibited under Clause (*f*) of Sub-section (1) of Section 8, grant to the owner thereof a provisional order in writing permitting the boiler to be used at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the regulations made under this Act pending the receipt of the orders of the Chief Inspector. Such provisional order shall cease to be in force—

(*a*) on the expiry of six months from the date on which it is granted, or

(*b*) on receipt of the orders of the Chief Inspector, or

(*c*) in any of the cases referred to in Clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of Sub-section (1) of Section 8,

and on so ceasing to be in force shall be surrendered to the Inspector.

Use of boiler pending grant of certificate.

10. (1) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, when the period of a certificate relating to a boiler has expired, the owner shall, provided that he has applied before the expiry of that period for a renewal of the certificate, be entitled to use the boiler at the maximum pressure entered in the former certificate pending the issue of orders on the application.

(2) Nothing in Sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorise the use of a boiler in any of the cases referred to in Clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of Sub-section (1) of Section 8 occurring after the expiry of the period of the certificate.

Revocation of certificate or provisional order.

11. The Chief Inspector may at any time withdraw or revoke any certificate or provisional order on the report of an Inspector or otherwise—

(*a*) if there is reason to believe that the certificate or provisional order has been fraudulently obtained or has been granted erroneously or without sufficient examination ; or

(*b*) if the boiler in respect of which it has been granted has sustained injury or has ceased to be in good condition ; or

(*c*) where the Local Government has made rules requiring that boilers shall be in charge of persons holding certificates of competency, if the boiler is in charge of a person not holding the certificate required by such rules ; or

(*d*) where no such rules have been made, if the boiler is in charge of a person who is not, having regard to the condition of the boiler, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector, competent to have charge thereof :

Provided that where the Chief Inspector withdraws or revokes a certificate or provisional order on the ground specified in Clause (*d*), he shall communicate to the owner of the boiler his reasons in writing for the withdrawal or revocation, and the order shall not take effect until the expiry of thirty days from the receipt of such communication.

Alterations and renewals to boilers.

12. No structural alteration, addition or renewal shall be made in or to any boiler registered under this Act unless such alteration, addition or renewal has been sanctioned in writing by the Chief Inspector.

Alterations and renewals to steam-pipes.

13. Before the owner of any boiler registered under this Act makes any structural alteration, addition or renewal in or to any steam-pipe attached to the boiler, he shall transmit to the Chief Inspector a report in writing of his intention, and shall send therewith such particulars of the proposed alteration, addition or renewal as may be prescribed.

Duty of owner at examination.

14. (1) On any date fixed under this Act for the examination of a boiler, the owner thereof shall be bound—

(*a*) to afford to the Inspector all reasonable facilities for the examination and all such information as may reasonably be required of him ;

(*b*) to have the boiler properly prepared and ready for examination in the prescribed manner ; and

(*c*) in the case of an application for the registration of a boiler, to provide such drawings, specifications, certificates and other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) If the owner fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with the provisions of Sub-section (1), the Inspector shall refuse to make the examination and shall report the case to the Chief Inspector who shall, unless sufficient cause to the contrary is shown, require the owner to file a fresh application under Section 7 or Section 8, as the case may be, and may forbid him to use the boiler notwithstanding anything contained in Section 10.

Production of certificates, etc.

15. The owner of any boiler who holds a certificate or provisional order relating thereto shall, at all reasonable times during the period for which the certificate or order is in force, be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by a District Magistrate,

Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction in the area in which the boiler is for the time being, or by the Chief Inspector or by an Inspector or by any Inspector appointed under the Indian Factories Act, 1911*, or by any person specially authorised in writing by a District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.

Transfer of certificates, etc.

16. If any person becomes the owner of a boiler during the period for which a certificate or provisional order relating thereto is in force, the preceding owner shall be bound to make over to him the certificate or provisional order.

Powers of entry.

17. An Inspector may, for the purpose of inspecting or examining a boiler or any steam-pipe attached thereto or of seeing that any provision of this Act or of any regulation or rule made hereunder has been or is being observed, at all reasonable times enter any place or building within the limits of the area for which he has been appointed in which he has reason to believe that a boiler is in use.

Report of accidents.

18. (1) If any accident occurs to a boiler or steam-pipe, the owner or person in charge thereof shall, within twenty-four hours of the accident, report the same in writing to the Inspector. Every such report shall contain a true description of the nature of the accident and of the injury, if any, caused thereby to the boiler or to the steam-pipe or to any person, and shall be in sufficient detail to enable the Inspector to judge of the gravity of the accident.

(2) Every person shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and ability every question put to him in writing by the Inspector as to the cause, nature or extent of the accident.

Appeals to Chief Inspector.

19. Any person considering himself aggrieved by—

(*a*) an order made or purporting to be made by an Inspector in the exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act, or

(*b*) a refusal of an Inspector to make any order or to issue any certificate which he is required or enabled by or under this Act to make or issue,

may, within thirty days from the date on which such order or refusal is communicated to him, appeal against the order or refusal to the Chief Inspector.

Appeals to appellate authority.

20. Any person considering himself aggrieved by an original or appellate order of the Chief Inspector—

(*a*) refusing to register a boiler or to grant or renew a certificate in respect of a boiler ; or

(*b*) refusing to grant a certificate having validity for the full period applied for : or

(*c*) refusing to grant a certificate authorising the use of a boiler at the maximum pressure desired ; or

(*d*) withdrawing or revoking a certificate or provisional order ; or

(*e*) reducing the amount of pressure specified in any certificate or the period for which such certificate has been granted ; or

(*f*) ordering any structural alteration, addition or renewal to be made in or to a boiler or steam-pipe, or refusing sanction to the making of any structural alteration, addition or renewal in or to a boiler,

may within thirty days of the communication to him of such order, lodge with the Chief Inspector an appeal to an appellate authority to be instituted by the local Government under this Act.

Finality of orders.

21. An order of an appellate authority under Section 20 and, save as otherwise provided in Sections 19 and 20, an order of the Chief Inspector or of an Inspector shall be final and shall not be called in question in any Court.

Minor penalties.

22. Any owner of a boiler who refuses or without reasonable excuse neglects—

(*i*) to surrender a provisional order as required by Section 9, or

* XII of 1911.

(*ii*) to produce a certificate or provisional order when duly called upon to do so under Section 15, or

(*iii*) to make over to the new owner of a boiler a certificate or provisional order as required by Section 16,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalties for illegal use of boiler.

23. Any owner of a boiler who, in any case in which a certificate or provisional order is required for the use of the boiler under this Act, uses the boiler either without any such certificate or order being in force or at a higher pressure than that allowed thereby, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day after the first day in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the offence.

Other penalties.

24. Any person who—

(*a*) uses or permits to be used a boiler of which he is the owner and which has been transferred from one province to another without such transfer having been reported as required by Section 6, or

(*b*) being the owner of a boiler fails to cause the register number allotted to the boiler under this Act to be marked on the boiler as required by Sub-section (6) of Section 7, or

(*c*) makes any structural alteration, addition or renewal in or to a boiler without first obtaining the sanction of the Chief Inspector when so required by Section 12, or to a steam-pipe without first informing the Chief Inspector, when so required by Section 13, or

(*d*) fails to report an accident to a boiler or steam-pipe when so required by Section 18, or

(*e*) tampers with a safety valve of a boiler so as to render it inoperative at the maximum pressure at which the use of the boiler is authorised under this Act,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for tampering with register mark.

25. (1) Whoever removes, alters, defaces, renders invisible or otherwise tampers with the register number marked on a boiler in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any Act repealed hereby, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(2) Whoever fraudulently marks upon a boiler a register number which has not been allotted to it under this Act or any Act repealed hereby, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Limitation and previous sanction for prosecutions.

26. No prosecution for an offence made punishable by or under this Act shall be instituted except within six months from the date of the commission of the offence, and no such prosecution shall be instituted without the previous sanction of the Chief Inspector.

Trial of offences.

27. No offence made punishable by or under this Act shall be tried by a Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class.

Power to make regulations.

28. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make regulations consistent with this Act for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(*a*) for laying down the standard conditions in respect of material, design and construction which shall be required for the purpose of enabling the registration and certification of a boiler under this Act ;

(*b*) for prescribing the method of determining the maximum pressure at which a boiler may be used ;

(*c*) for regulating the registration of boilers, prescribing the fees payable therefor, the drawings, specifications, certificates and particulars to be produced by the

owner, the method of preparing a boiler for examination, the form of the Inspector's report thereon, the method of marking the register number and the period within which such number is to be marked on the boiler ;

(*d*) for regulating the inspection and examination of boilers and steam-pipes, and prescribing forms of certificates therefor ;

(*e*) for ensuring the safety of persons working inside a boiler ; and

(*f*) for providing for any other matter which is not, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, a matter of merely local or provincial importance.

Power to make rules.

29. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, make rules consistent with this Act and the regulations made thereunder for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

(*a*) for prescribing the qualifications and duties of the Chief Inspector and of Inspectors, for regulating their salary, allowances and conditions of service, for prescribing or constituting authorities to which they shall respectively be subordinate, and the limits of the administrative control to be exercised by such authorities ;

(*b*) for regulating the transfer of boilers ;

(*c*) for providing for the registration and certification of boilers in accordance with the regulations made under this Act ;

(*d*) for requiring boilers to be in charge of persons holding certificates of competency, and for prescribing the conditions on which such certificates may be granted ;

(*e*) for prescribing the times within which Inspectors shall be required to examine boilers under Section 7 or Section 8 ;

(*f*) for prescribing the fees payable for the issue of renewed certificates and the method of determining the amount of such fees in each case ;

(*g*) for regulating inquiries into accidents ;

(*h*) for constituting the appellate authority referred to in Section 20, and for determining its powers and procedure ;

(*i*) for determining the mode of disposal of fees, costs and penalties levied under this Act ; and

(*j*) generally to provide for any matter which is, in the opinion of the Local Government, a matter of merely local importance in the province :

Provided that the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council shall be required to the making of any rule under Clause (*j*).

Penalty for breach of rules.

30. Any regulation or rule made under Section 28 or Section 29 may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Publication of regulations and rules.

31. (1) The power to make regulations and rules conferred by Sections 28 and 29 shall be subject to the condition of the regulations and rules being made after previous publication.

(2) Regulations and rules so made shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and the local official *Gazette*, respectively, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Recovery of fees, etc.

32. All fees, costs and penalties levied under this Act shall be recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

Applicability to the Crown.

33. Save as otherwise expressly provided, this Act shall apply to boilers and steam-pipes belonging to the Crown.

34. In case of any emergency, the Local Government may, by general or special order in writing, exempt any boiler or steam-pipe from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act. Power to suspend in case of emergency.

35. On and from the commencement of this Act, the enactments mentioned in the Schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof: Repeal of enactment.

Provided that any Chief Inspector or Inspector appointed under any Act so repealed shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See Section* 35.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1903	I	The Amending Act, 1903	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Bengal Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1879.
1920	XXXVIII	The Devolution Act, 1920	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Bengal Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1879.
		Madras Acts.	
1893	III	The Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1893.. ..	The whole.
1904	I	The Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers (Amendment) Act, 1904.	The whole.
1909	VII	The Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers (Amendment) Act, 1909.	The whole.
		Bombay Acts.	
1917	V	The Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1917	The whole.
1920	X	The Bombay Boiler Inspection (Amendment) Act, 1920. ..	The whole.
		Bengal Acts.	
1879	III	The Bengal Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1879 ..	The whole.
1915	II	The Bengal Steam-boilers and Prime-movers (Amendment) Act, 1915.	The whole.
		United Provinces Act.	
1915	III	The United Provinces Steam-boilers Act, 1915	The whole.
		Punjab Act.	
1902	II	The Punjab Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1902 ..	The whole.
		Central Provinces Acts.	
1907	II	The Central Provinces Boiler Inspection Act, 1907	The whole.
1919	IV	The Central Provinces Boiler Inspection (Amendment) Act, 1919.	The whole.
		Burma Act.	
1910	II	The Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1910 ..	The whole.

APPENDIX G.

WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT, 1859.

PROPOSED REPEAL.

No. 324-C.

HOME DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *22nd November* 1921.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward herewith a copy of a Resolution of Government in this Department No. 324-C., dated this day, and to request that you will be so good as to furnish Government as soon as possible with the opinion of your Association on the questions raised in paragraph 2 of the letter from the Government of India accompanying the Government Resolution.—I have, etc.,

G. WILES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
HOME DEPARTMENT.
Resolution No. 324-C.

22nd November 1921.

Copies of the accompanying letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court and the Judicial Commissioner of Sind and the Judges of his Court, and they should be requested to consider the desirability of issuing instructions to the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates in the sense of paragraph 1 of the letter from the Government of India. They should also be requested to favour Government as soon as possible with their opinion on the questions raised in paragraph 2 of the letter from the Government of India.

2. Copies of the letter from the Government of India should also be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions, the Director of Industries, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, the Agents, B. B. &. C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, the Chairmen, Bombay and Karachi Port Trusts, the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad, the European Textile Association, the Social Service League, the Kamgar Hitawardhaka Sabha, the Trades Union Congress, and the Bombay Engineering Employers' Association, and they should be requested to favour Government as soon as possible with their opinion on the questions raised in paragraph 2 of the letter from the Government of India.

3. Copies of the letter from the Government of India should also be forwarded to all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates and they should be requested to furnish Government as soon as possible with their opinions on the questions raised in paragraph 2 of the letter from the Government of India and a report on the points raised in paragraph 3 of the letter. The Sessions Judges should be requested to submit their reports through the High Court or the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind as the case may be, and the District Magistrates should be requested to submit their reports through the Commissioners concerned.—By order of the Governor in Council,

G. WILES,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay

No. F.-168—Judicial.

SIMLA, *1st October* 1921.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to invite a reference to the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent on behalf of Government in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 11th March 1920, when moving that the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, be passed, to the effect that Government would be prepared to address local Governments pointing out that the policy of the Government of India was to administer the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, as amended, with the greatest leniency possible. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, steps may be taken to give effect to the assurance given in the Council.

2. I am at the same time to enclose copies of the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the 10th September 1921 on Mr. Joshi's resolution recommending the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, and Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code. It will be seen that Mr. Joshi withdrew his resolution on an undertaking being given to him by the Honourable Sir William Vincent that the Government of India were prepared to adopt the view that the repeal of the Act was desirable on general grounds of principle, and that if, after consulting local Governments and eliciting public opinion, it was found that there was a general consensus of opinion in the country in favour of this course, they would be prepared to undertake legislation to repeal the Act. No definite undertaking was given as to the repeal of Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code, which, the Government of India consider, stand on a different footing from the Act of 1859 as they are a part of the general criminal law of the land, but the Government of India expressed their readiness to invite public opinion on these sections of the Indian Penal Code as well. I am accordingly to request that general public opinion, especially the opinion of those whose interests are likely to be affected by these proposals, the Planter community and other employers of labour, may be ascertained and communicated to the Government of India, together with the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the position generally and in particular on the questions (1) whether the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act is likely to affect materially the industrial progress of the country ; and (2) whether the repeal of Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code is desirable.

3. I am further to ask that a report may be furnished as to how the Act as amended in 1920 has worked, whether it is unfair and whether any instances of the abuse or misuse of its provisions have come to the notice of the local Government.

4. The Government of India would be glad to be furnished with an early reply to this reference.—I have, etc.,

H. TONKINSON,
Additional Deputy Secretary to
the Government of India.

RESOLUTION *RE* : REPEAL OF WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT AND CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

MR. N. M. JOSHI : Sir, I beg to move :—

' This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he should take steps to introduce, at an early date, in the Indian Legislature, legislation for the repeal of ;

(*a*) The Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, No. 13 of 1859 ; and

(*b*) Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code.'

My object in introducing this Resolution is to request the Government to remove criminal liability for breach of contract of service, in a large number of cases accompanied by advances of money. It is a strange coincidence that on to-day's agenda there should be two Resolutions making a demand, in principle the same, namely, to make all people in the eyes of law equal. I hope this coincidence will enable Members of this Assembly to see the principle underlying my Resolution in a clearer perspective, and I, therefore, hope, that this coincidence will turn out to be a happy augury.

Sir, the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act was introduced in the year 1859 at the request of the Calcutta Trades Association. The Calcutta Trades Association sent a petition to the Government of India that they had to bring labourers from outside by giving them advances, and sometimes these labourers before fulfilling their contract of service left their service and consequently put them to a loss of money. Government at that time sympathised with their request and passed a legislation in the year 1859 called the 'Workmen's Breach of Contract Act.' The main provision of this Act is, that when a workman joins service and receives an advance, and after receiving the advance does not fufil his contract, the Magistrate has power, on the complaint made by the employer, to order the man, as the employer requires, either to pay back the money or to fulfil the contract of service, and in default the Magistrate has power to impose rigorous or simple imprisonment upon the offender. This is the main provision of the Act. There are other provisions also. The Act, it must be remembered, does not even exclude women and minors from this provision. When the original Act was passed, it was intended to apply only to the Presidency Towns, but the Government at that time was kind enough to insert a section enabling the Local Governments as well as themselves to extend the operation of the Act to all the places in the country, with the result that the Act is being applied since that time to most parts of the country. The operation of the Act went on merrily for nearly sixty years till the year 1917. In the year 1917, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya asked a question on this matter and in the same year gave notice of introducing a legislation to repeal this Act and of introducing a Bill called the Workmen's Emancipation Bill. Unfortunately he, being a very busy man, did not introduce that legislation, but the result of his question and notice was, that the conscience of Government was roused after sixty years and they, in the the year 1918 or 1919, introduced an amending Bill and made certain amendments to the Act. The first amendment was, that the Act should not apply to all those contracts where an amount of money exceeding Rs. 300 was involved. This provision was intended to exclude the higher classes of artisans and contractors. Government is always kind to the higher classes and not to the lower classes. Sir, there was another amendment introduced and that was when the discretion to compel the payment of an advance or specific performance of a contract was transferred from the employer to the Magistrate. Perhaps this was due to the fact, that when the original Act was passed, all the employers were Europeans. But recently many Indians have become employers and have taken advantage of this Act. Then the Magistrate was also empowered to vary the punishment and given the discretion to impose either simple or rigorous imprisonment. These are some of the main amendments introduced by the Act of 1920. Sir, this is, in short, the history and the provisions of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act. This kind of legislation, namely, criminal liability for a civil breach of contract is, in my opinion, an inheritance from England. In England, from the time of Queen Elizabeth there has been legislation putting all sorts of liabilities upon the poorer classes. And, unfortunately, when the English Government and European merchants came here, they brought that inheritance into India. I believe, this kind of legislation is alien to the Indian sentiment, but unfortunately such a legislation has come. But, Sir, in England, the conscience of the people was roused very soon and all the legislation attaching criminal liability to civil contracts in the case of the working classes has now been repealed. Some portion of this legislation was repealed in the year 1867 and the rest in the year 1875. But, unfortunately, the Indian Act continues in force. Sir, the main object for which this Act was introduced is said to be to enable employers to recover the money advanced, but, in my opinion, this was not the main object and I can make it quite clear to the Assembly, that I am correct. Sir, when the original Act was discussed in the Council in the year 1859, there was a Member from Bombay, Mr. Legeyt,

and he told Government, that it was of no use to pass legislation only in the cases where advances were made. He asked Government to pass legislation to make breaches of contract criminal even in cases where no advances were made. I will also make it quite clear to the Assembly, that if the object of the legislators at that time had been to recover the money, the question of paying the money or specifically performing the contract would have been left to the employee and not to the employer. The fact that discretion is given to the employer to enforce either provision shows that the employee is answerable not only for the payment of money but also for the specific performance of the contract.

Sir, the object with which these advances have been given are these. I will read some quotations in order to show why these advances have been given. The first quotation is from Mr. Kincaid who is a Bombay Civilian of long standing. He says :

> ' The cases that have come before me were always cases where the employer had given an advance with the object of reducing him to a state of slavery.'

There is another quotation from Mr. Allen, a Calcutta gentleman, which shows clearly why the advances were made :

> ' The advance is more in the nature of a bonus than an advance as ordinarily understood.'

He explains that this advance is a kind of higher payment to those workers who choose to come under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act voluntarily. Those workmen who do not see that the Act puts them in a state of slavery come under this Act by accepting this bonus or advance.

Then, Sir, I would request the Members to remember that this advance is given sometimes to a father who promises that his child and his wife will work for the master and if the father does not return the advance, the child and the wife must go to prison or render service. This is the kind of law we have to deal with to-day. From this, it is quite clear, that the main object of this legislation was not that the advance given should be repaid, but the main object was that, the employers should have a hold upon the workmen, that the workers should not be able to leave their masters. That was the main object of this legislation. I give a quotation. This is from the Secretary of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce :

> ' The real advantage of the Act lies not so much in its being enforced as in the " moral effect " which its existence on the statute-book has on the coolies.'

Sir, I do not know whether this moral effect is the same as the moral effect of General Dyer at Amritsar or of Commissioner De at Chandpur. I hope it is different.

Sir, it was also said, that this Bill was also necessary in order that the tedious process of civil law may be avoided. If the tedious process of civil law is to be avoided in the interests of the rich employers, is it not also necessary for the poor workmen who sometimes have to file civil suits for their pay against their masters, and if it is necessary for both, why is it that only the workmen are made liable for this legislation ? It is therefore quite clear that the main object with which this legislation was introduced was that the employer should have a hold upon his workmen and that the servants should not be allowed to change their masters.

My main objection to this Bill is, that it makes a civil offence a criminal offence, and this is done only in the case of the working classes. It is a piece of class legislation which is as objectionable as racial legislation. Now, in the case of the richer people, people like you and me, if we break our contract of service, we shall not be sent to jail. But the ordinary workman is considered to belong to a different class of people and, therefore, if he breaks the contract of service, he must be sent to jail.

This distinction is not justified by any reasons. Then, Sir, I object to this Bill because of another reason. This Bill shows that a man can be sent to jail for the non-payment of debt. A man like you and me will not be sent to jail even if a debt amounting to lakhs and crores of rupees is not paid, but a poor man, if he does not pay a rupee, will be sent to jail under this

Act. Of course the Honourable the Home Member may say, that that is not true and that a man is sent to jail only in the case of fraud. I shall deal with this point later on. But it is quite clear, that in the case of the working classes the non-payment of debt is punished with imprisonment. Sir, there is another thing. This kind of legislation is a kind of indentured labour system which everyone of us abhors from the bottom of his heart. To get rid of it, we have tried our very best. What is the basic principle of indentured labour? It is this, that where a man breaks his contract of service, he is to be punished criminally and not civilly. That is the principle of indentured labour, and this principle has been allowed to remain on the Statute Book of India for such a long time. We have been doing our very very best to have it removed in the case of Indians in other countries, but we have allowed it in our own country. Sir, in my opinion, this is not only indentured labour, but it is nothing short of slavery. I am using a strong word, I know. But I shall give a few quotations which will show, that this is not only my view, but this is the view of some officers of Government also. This is from Mr. Hallifax, the Commissioner of Rawalpindi,

> 'This Workmen's Breach of Contract Act is really a form of slavery and should be discouraged.'

Mr. Harrison, the Legal Remembrancer, Punjab, says :

> 'I am strongly of opinion that the Bill should be repealed altogether. The Indian of the artisan class is only too ready to sell his son into what practically amounts to slavery.'

Thus, my main objections are that this legislation is a class legislation, discriminating between class and class ; it is an indentured system ; it is slavery. Therefore, I hope that the Members of this Assembly will support me. Sir, I should like to say a few words as to what is said in justification of this Act. The first thing said is, that the workman is a poor man, and if he is unable to pay his debts, and if he does not pay his debts, he must be punished somehow ; we cannot claim damages from him. This is the main argument upon which this Workmen's Breach of Contract Act is based. But I should like Members of this Assembly to remember this. If debts are not paid by some members of the working class, are there no men of the other classes who do not pay their debts ? Should that Act apply to the working classes, and the ordinary civil law to others ? I have seen instances of hundreds of men being ruined by the richer classes not fulfilling their contracts, but nobody punishes them with imprisonment. As regards this, Sir, I would like to read a small quotation from Mr. Fawcett when this subject was under discussion in Parliament :

> 'It seemed to him a fallacy to urge that a heavier scale of penalties should attach to offences committed by the men, on the ground that more serious losses were thereby entailed. No doubt the pecuniary loss was great ; but consequences as severe frequently devolved upon the men through the acts of the masters. Men who were brought from distant parts of the country, say from the North to the South, on a promise of twelve months' regular work and at the end of three months were discarded, owing to fluctuations in the trade, suffered hardships as great as any capable of being entailed upon the masters.'

Then, Sir, there is another justification. A breach of a promise involves a fraud. I should like to say, Sir, whether frauds are committed only by the poorer people,—and the richer classes, the employers, and people like you and me, also sometimes commit fraud, but we are punished for fraud under a different section, and that section is Section 415 of the Penal Code and not under this Act, as was pointed out by the Honourable Mr. Sarma in his speech in the Council when he was a non-official Member. I hope he will now support me. Sir, I cannot understand why an ordinary man like you and me should come under Section 415, and workmen not come under that. Is it that this section is reserved for some people, the Brahmins of the economic world ? Why should not this section apply to the poorer classes for offences of fraud involved in the breach of contract of service ?

I feel that the repeal of this Act is an absolute necessity, if we are to show to the world that we do not want class distinctions in the law. It may be said, that if we repeal this legislation, the employers will suffer loss and that our industries will suffer. Supposing this is true,

which I don't believe to be true, I ask the Members of this Assembly whether they will not prefer a little loss for their industry and a little less prosperity, to the loss of freedom for the working classes? Would they like the working classes to remain in a condition of slavery in order to prevent the loss which the richer people of this country would otherwise suffer? Let them make their choice. Sir, when I ask for the repeal of the Act, I am not alone. There are several officers of Government who have been asking for the repeal. I have quoted the opinions of some of them and, I will also venture to quote a few more. This is from the Honourable Mr. Piggott, of the United Provinces:

> 'I am not sure that the employers of labour will not find the Act thus emasculated of so little practical value that they will rarely if ever invoke its provisions. The real question to my mind is whether it is worth while to continue to impose upon Magistrates the duty of interfering in matters which under modern conditions might well be left to the adjudication of ordinary civil courts.'

The Bombay Burma Trading Company say:

> 'As it is proposed to be amended it will be absolutely useless to anybody and no good purpose will be served by its retention.'

Then Mr. King, Punjab, says:

> 'It is better to repeal the Act instead of amending it.'

Sir Benjamin Robertson practically says the same thing. I have already quoted Mr. Kincaid of Bombay. Sir, there are some employers who are very generous and want to repeal this Act. The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau say this:

> 'They feel it is high time that the Government of India considered the advisability of repealing the Act altogether.'

Mr. Justice Sadasiva Aiyar of Madras says, that it is wholly unsuited to modern conditions and ought to be repealed altogether.

Sir, I have said enough about the necessity of repealing this Workmen's Breach of Contract Act. In my Resolution, I also ask the Government to repeal Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code. Section 490 is this:

> 'Whoever, being bound by a lawful contract *to render his personal service in conveying or conducting* any person, or any property from the place, or to act as servant to any person during a voyage, or journey, or to guard any person or property during a voyage or journey, voluntarily omits so to do, except in the case of illness or ill-treatment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.'

Sir, this is another instance of punishing a poor man with imprisonment for a breach of contract. Sir, this section was introduced into the Penal Code on the ground that in those old days roads in India were not good, there were no conveniences for travelling. That is what the Law Commissioners say. Now, that was many years ago, about 60 or 70 years ago. But the times have changed since then. We have got very good roads now, we have got railways, we have got steamers; and, therefore, there is no reason why it should continue now. I admit, Sir, there are some cases in which, if a man breaks his contract of service without notice, he may be punished criminally, namely, where a man by his breach of contract of service causes danger to human life. I admit that is the only occasion when a man could be punished criminally for breach of contract of service. If Government wants to legislate for that purpose, I shall have no objection, I shall vote for it; but I cannot allow this section to remain in the Penal Code.

Sir, Section 492 is this:

> 'Whoever, being bound by lawful contract in writing to work for another person as an artificer, workman or labourer, for a period not more than three years, at an

place within British India to which by virtue of the contract he has been or is to be conveyed at the expense of such other, voluntarily deserts the service of that other during the continuance of his contract, or without reasonable cause refuses to perform the service which he has contracted to perform, such service being reasonable and proper service, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month, or with fine not exceeding double the amount of such expense, or with both ; unless the employer has ill-treated him, or neglected to perform the contract on his part.'

This section is nothing but a repetition of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, and this section provides for nothing but an indenture labour system. Where is the difference if a man from India goes to South Africa with the money of his employer and deserts his service and is punished with imprisonment, and if a man receives his railway fare or steamer fare in India, goes to another province, leaves his service and is punished with imprisonment ? I fail to understand the difference between the two cases. If we are angry with the South African Government for allowing this indenture system, and if we forced our Government to abolish the indenture system, I do not know why we with open eyes allow this system to remain in existence in our country. It is like preaching a homily to others and doing the same thing ourselves. I hope Members of this Assembly will rise above selfish feelings, in the name of the country and in the name of humanity.

Sir, there is only one other point about which I want to speak for a minute or two and then close. When Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved his Resolution, Government asked him to introduce legislation for the repeal of the Act. Government may say the same thing to me to-day, but I must frankly tell Government, that I shall not undertake the responsibility of introducing that legislation. Who introduced the first legislation of 1859 ? Government, and not a private Member. And, if Government introduced that legislation, it is the clear duty of Government to repeal it when it is found unsuited to the present times. Government may also say that they have not consulted the Local Governments. But the Government of India had very recently consulted the Local Governments, in the year 1920, and they need not consult the Local Governments again. Moreover, Government have consulted the Local Governments on the indenture system and Government is introducing a Bill in this very Session to make provision for the repeal of the law which provided for the indenture system, and, in the case of that legislation, they introduced the Bill, and afterwards they consulted the Local Governments. I ask Government to do the same now. Let them introduce the legislation, and if they want to consult the Local Governments again, let them do so. Sir, I therefore feel, that I am justified in asking Government to introduce this legislation, and I hope Government will respond to my appeal. I also appeal to those Members of this Assembly who are employers of labour. Let them not be short-sighted. Their industry will prosper even with free labour, and prosper, I think, much better. I appeal to the Members of this Assembly also, that they are here representatives of the masses of this country who are voiceless. Let them show by their vote to-day that they care for the masses and they look after the interests of the masses even if the masses are not represented in this Assembly.

With these words, Sir, I commend my Resolution for the support of this Assembly.

MR. B.S. KAMAT: Mr. President, I have listened to the speech of my Honourable friend, Mr. Joshi, with a great deal of attention and sympathy. I have often admired the indefatigable industry which he always shows in studying his questions, and I also claim that in very many of his activities I have often joined him with the same amount of sympathy and the same outlook. But, Sir, if on the present occasion I differ from him, so far at any rate, as the first part of his Resolution is concerned, namely, the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, I would regard that as my misfortune. I would venture to place before this Assembly a few observations as the result of my experience, of something like 20 years, as a humble employer of labour in certain branches.

Mr. Joshi has characterised this Act, XIII of 1859, as a most iniquitous piece of legislation on the part of the Government of India, and giving the history of this piece of legislation he told us, that the Government of India were led, or rather misled, into passing this Act at the instance of the Calcutta Trades Union in 1859. He has also characterised this piece of legislation as a class legislation, which he says is practically nothing but slavery—an Indian edi-

tion of the South African Indenture system. I regard these words as an overdrawn picture, which is practically nothing but a travesty of the actual state of affairs. It might have been very different if Mr. Joshi, instead of studying the problem on paper and from books, had seen very many officials and other people in the Public Works Department either in Calcutta or in other parts of India, and actually studied the problem on the spot, and had gone into the practical difficulties of those who have to organise labour and handle labour.

I believe the second fallacy into which my friend, Mr. Joshi, has fallen is this. He has visualised from his office room only one set of circumstances, only one set of labourers, in Assam or any other part of India and generalised from this. I would ask him to study the problem from the point of view of different industries and different kinds of labour which are necessary for carrying out large works of public utility. He referred, Sir, to the employers' profits. I am afraid I must say that he has been obsessed, as a student of labour questions, with only one idea, and that is, that every employer employs labourers with a view to exploiting them, with a view to profits and nothing else. As one who has taken part in the life of labourers, in their education and their social welfare, I can claim that I have done something for their amelioration ; but, Sir, I think it my duty to place the other side of the picture before this House. Before coming to any conclusion, let me ask the House to take a typical case and then judge of all the charges which Mr. Joshi has thought fit to level at the employers of labour and also judge the picture he has drawn of the labourers. Just take the case, for instance, of the building of this Chamber for the Indian Legislature. It is obvious that labourers had to be brought up here perhaps from different points of the compass. The contractors must have employed, for instance, plasterers from Delhi, bricklayers from Agra, perhaps blacksmiths from other parts of the country, and painters, decorators, carpenters, and other classes of workers from elsewhere. The contractors had to complete the work by a certain date. It was to the interest of the public—it was not merely a question of profits—but it was a matter of public utility that the whole of this large job should be finished in time. Now, before the builder can bring up all these different kinds of labourers from different parts of the country to Simla, if Mr. Joshi goes and actually makes inquiries from contractors and builders, he will find it is absolutely hopeless and impossible for any one to bring up a single workman up to Simla unless he makes cash advances to him. Those advances, let me assure him, are not made as a bonus in order that they may come here at cheaper rates, but those advances are made, and are demanded almost at the point of the bayonet by workmen, simply because the men want money in advance for their families which are left behind. It is common knowledge, and I think my Honourable friend, Sir Sydney Crookshank, will corroborate me, that it is absolutely impossible for some of these contractors and employers of labour to bring up men to a distant place unless an advance in money is made, not because they want to induce the labourers to accept their terms but because, as I say, provision has to be made for their families for a time.

Now, having come up here, having received advances in cash, as well as having their other expenses paid, supposing all these men, plasterers, smiths, bricklayers, carpenters, etc., on some pretext, on some excuse or other, try to give the slip next morning, what remedy is there that the building for which they were brought up will be carried out at a particular date by the particular contractor ? My friend, Mr. Joshi, suggests, that the only remedy ought to be a civil suit, and that there should be no class legislation for non-payment of labourer's debts.

But probably he does not know that most of these labourers come up here, not on any indenture, as he calls it, but under a simple agreement. They have nothing but their pots and pans with them. If you have to institute civil suits against 500 of these men, who want to run away after getting hard cash, I am afraid, you will have to file one civil suit for, say, Rs. 10 at Agra, a second for Rs. 5 at Delhi, a third at Calcutta, and so forth. And, in the meanwhile, the contractor has to leave this building unfinished which he has to complete by a certain date, and to run after 500 people, scattered in different parts of the country, in order to get the remedy of a civil suit, which again may take 12 months or more to get a decree and even then he will perhaps get no satisfaction, because the men who have run away have probably nothing but their pots and pans. Well, Sir, that is the real practical difficulty of the question. It is not a question of making profits, but a question of carrying out public works, railway works, railway embankments, canals, by certain dates. If, therefore, this question is viewed from this point of view, I believe it is inevitable we should have some sort of hold on the labourers, who have no tangible property to lose, and who must be made amenable to some speedy law other

than the ordinary Civil Law. I don't think the Government of India either when passing this legislation or in the year 1920, when after reconsidering the question they re-affirmed the principle of this legislation, overlooked the rights of the labourer. No, Sir, I go further. Mr. Joshi led the House to believe, that this piece of legislation is absolutely inhuman and iniquitous. Now those who have carefully gone over the various sections of this Act will realise that the Government of India in passing this Act have put in sufficient safeguards of a very real character in order to protect the labourers. They are not entirely left to the mercy of the employer. The employer has to file a complaint before a Magistrate. The Magistrate after going into the facts of the case, if he finds that there is a wilful and a negligent non-performance of the contract after actually receiving an advance of money from the employer on the part of the labourer, if he is convinced about the fraudulent breach of contract he can give two options to the workman. He does not send him to jail forthwith in the first instance, but in exercise of the discretion and power under Section 2 (1), he directs the workman first to do the work for which he was paid, whatever it may be. If the workman fails to do that, there is a further section which empowers the Magistrate to give a further protection to the labourer, namely, security for the money which he has already saved. I do not think that any man who has paid an advance of money should be a loser simply because he wants theoretically every labourer exempted from all criminal liability. In ancient times, we were told that a Brahmin, even when he committed a murder, was no murderer. In a similar way, Mr. Joshi is asking us to pass legislation which will exempt a labourer from punishment even when he commits a fraud. (Mr. Joshi was understood to protest.) At any rate, that was the tenor of his remarks. I therefore think that the principle which Mr. Joshi has at heart is not right. Those who have to organise labour must have a remedy, a remedy which is at once handy and humane, and one which is surrounded with all necessary safeguards. Now this Act *has* all these safeguards. Further, there is a section, Section 2-A, which empowers the Magistrate to find out if the employer has brought a vexatious or frivolous suit against the labourer, and if he finds that the whole claim is fraudulent on the part of the employer, then the Magistrate can fine the employer to the extent of Rs. 50. That sufficiently safeguards the interests of the labourer. I do not think, therefore, that Mr. Joshi is justified in characterising the whole of this Act of 1859 as outrageous, preposterous and leading to a species of slavery similar to the indenture system.

Under this Act, these workmen who are engaged are not certainly treated in the same manner as we have been told they are treated in South Africa. There is absolutely no question of coercing or torturing them ; there is no question of compelling them to do any work of a particular kind in the same sense as indentured labourers are treated in South Africa and elsewhere. They are absolutely free to go anywhere they like ; it is only if they attempt fraudulently to evade performance of a contract for which they have received money and if they cannot give security, if they try, in other words, to cheat their employer, then only they are brought under the scope of this Act. Considering all these points, Sir, I do think that a repeal of this Act is not desirable and that the Assembly should not accept Mr. Joshi's proposition.

THE HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM VINCENT : Sir, it is getting late, and I think it will suit the convenience of this Assembly if I intervene at this stage of the debate as such a course will save time ; but, before I address the Assembly on the subject of the Resolution, may I offer a word of explanation as to the reasons why Government put these Resolutions down on an official day. I do not think many Members will complain of this practice, because the Resolutions down for to-day both relate to matters of great importance in which I think we are all interested. If Honourable Members think, that the present practice is not a reasonable one, then the rules may have to be altered. But, I believe, it is convenient for Government and for Members of the Assembly, in that it enables matters of great public importance to be brought forward before this Assembly at an early date, which otherwise might not be discussed at all. Further, if when non-official business is entered for discussion on official dates, Honourable Members are to have the option of balloting as to what Resolutions are to be brought forward, a possible result might be that Government would not give any official dates at all for non-official Resolutions.

I will now try to explain as shortly as I can the attitude of Government towards the Resolution before the Assembly. The Honourable Member is quite right when he says,

that for years this Act was not revised, although we had frequent reports on its working. But, in 1918 or 1919, we invited opinions generally as to the necessity of amending or repealing it. I myself was rather keen on the question because I had come up against some cases of misuse of the Act. On an examination of the opinions, we found that they were very divided on the question of repeal, but the majority of opinions, I can safely say, including those of Local Governments, were opposed to this course. The arguments used by those who favoured repeal were largely those advanced to-day ; it was said that the Act was an insult to the dignity of labour, incompatible with modern ideas, that it gave the employers an undue advantage and would not be tolerated in Europe and so forth. Now these are all arguments of principle and theory of an irreproachable character. But there were, on the other hand, many who alleged, for reasons very similar to those given by Mr. Kamat, that the Act was necessary in the interests of the public, that it was essential for the carrying out of large engineering and industrial concerns, that it was not an Act penalising labour at all, but was merely intended to prevent rather than penalise and then only to prevent fraudulent breaches of contract. Another argument brought forward was that a measure of this kind was necessary particularly on large engineering works to prevent enticement of labourers by one employer from another and I believe, that on many large works this difficulty does arise ; again, it was argued, as was suggested by Mr. Kamat, that a system of advances was in the present condition of things inevitable in this country, whatever be its merits or demerits, and that it was impossible to have a system of advances or to secure their recovery without some summary procedure such as is provided by the Act. In other words, to give a right of recovery by civil process of money advances from labourers of a certain class, was a remedy of no value at all, because the men have nothing from which the dues could be realised. I noticed the Honourable Mover suggested in one or two places, and I want to get rid of this point very early in the debate, that a racial question was involved in this discussion ; I do not know whether this was done merely to create prejudice or not, but I can assure Members of this Assembly that the question is in no sense a racial one. It is simply and solely a question between employer and employed ; it affects Indian and European employers equally ; nor is there any clear cut division between official and non-official opinion. If the opinions are examined, it will be found that while many officials are in favour of repeal, many are against it and the same remark applies to non-officials. The Honourable Member has cited opinions to support his case ; I do not want to cite many, but I will cite a few out of many on the other side. He has chosen to cite European opinion, I will cite Indian. Here is an opinion from a gentleman, Mr. Chandra Dhan Barua from Assam. He says :

> 'I cannot support the Bill (*i.e.*, the Bill which only amended the old Act) ; it will greatly slacken the tie of the employee to the employer. The labourer is already better off under the existing Act and it is difficult to understand how it can be abused ; '

he opposed, therefore, even the amendment of the original Act. Then, again, I find that the Dev Samaj of Lahore, who, I am told, are a very religious body and presumably strict in advocating what is in principle right, support the view that the Act is necessary. Then, here is another gentleman who really knows a great deal about the matter, Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, a retired Executive Engineer in the Punjab. He says, that the Act serves a most useful purpose inasmuch as it acts as a deterrent and has a wholesome effect and does not generally lead to many prosecutions, that the workmen generally kept to their contracts and there was smooth feeling. These opinions are only a few out of many. Indeed, I think, that the Honourable Member must have had some difficulty in selecting opinions in his favour, as most of the opinions on record go exactly the other way.

Be that as it may, on receipt of these opinions, Government decided that it was not advisable or right at that moment to repeal the Act, and they amended it in material particulars, every amendment being made in the interests of labour and in order to prevent any kind of misuse or abuse of the Act. The application of the Act was restricted, discretion was given to the Magistrate to refuse to issue process in any case in which he thought this necessary ; discretion was given to him to refuse to enforce any contract which he thought was unfair ; he was authorised to award compensation in cases of vexatious or frivolous complaints, he was given discretion (the matter is not left to the employer as was suggested by the Mover) to decide whether the advance should be refunded or whether the contract should be fulfilled and he was also given power to order repayment of advances by

instalments ; in fact, in every possible way that we could think of, the interest of the labourer was safeguarded and so far as we know, the Act is now worked very fairly at present. We have had no complaints of its being unfair in its application, and I noticed the Honourable Member, while he talked about slavery and the demoralising effects of the Act, did not cite to this Assembly a single case in which the Act, since its amendment, has been improperly used. This is a practical point of great importance.

In these circumstances, the Government are in some difficulty. It is realised, that there is a great deal of sympathy with the principle of complete repeal. Such an idea is in accordance with modern feeling. It is in accordance with the practice in European countries. Indeed, I may say, that I am personally aware that many Members of Government feel very strongly on this point. On the other hand, we have the practical objections to repeal what I have explained and the fact that the last time when public opinion was consulted, we found that the majority of authorities were opposed to the course. It is only fair, in those circumstances, that the Government, before taking any such action as the Honourable Member desires, should, in the first place, consult those whose interests are likely to be prejudiced by the proposal. The Honourable Mover is of course a great champion of the working man. But, I think indeed his zeal, though very commendable, has to some extent carried him away in this debate. I know that he has spent a great part of his life in struggling to ameliorate the conditions of labour, and in that great work he has the support and sympathy of Government and, I am sure, of the whole of this Assembly. But when he says that this Act results in something akin to slavery and talks of indentured labour, when he says that it penalises all breach of contract, then he is really letting his zeal run away with him. Members have only to read the preamble of the Act to see that it is not intended and cannot be used to punish ordinary breaches of contract in the country but only to prevent fraudulent breach of contracts, and it cannot be said with any reason that it results in slavery or anything like it.

There was another matter in the Honourable Mover's speech to which I think this Assembly will not assent. And that was a remark from him ; it was more a suggestion than as a definite allegation that Government was already on the side of the capitalist employer and that it had no sympathy with labour. I want to dispel that idea at once ; I cannot really allow such a statement to go unchallenged for one moment, and I hope too I shall secure the support of this Assembly. What persons who heard His Excellency's speech the other day on the welfare of labour can doubt for one moment that the Government have given this matter their very careful consideration, that they are taking every possible step to ameliorate the condition of labour generally in this country ? I may refer to various legislative proposals now under consideration to illustrate this. For instance, the Factories Amendment Bill and the Mines Amendment Bill ; then, again, proposals for Trades Union legislation and a measure for compensation to workmen in cases of accident, are under examination. Are not these facts some indication of the Government's solicitude for labour ? Do the proposals indicate their sympathy for the rich man and that they have no regard at all for labour ? Further, let us consider the activities of Local Governments. Is it not well known that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and his Council are at this moment taking measures to improve the housing of labour ? Is it not also well known that they have already expended a great amount of time, thought and money on that project ? Is it not a fact that all the Local Governments at this moment are engaged in doing what is possible to promote the formation of Conciliation Boards ? Having regard to all these facts, I put it to this Assembly that it seems to me a little unjust to accuse Government of indifference to the welfare of labour. The danger really is of our going a little too fast in some directions, for instance, in the matter of this Act. For what is applicable in one part of India is also not at all suitable in another part, and different parts of India may require different legislation. Further, while we are making all these efforts to improve the condition of labour, there are many who think that unless we simultaneously make successful efforts to increase the capacity of the workers and create a higher standard of comfort which will lead to a desire to earn better wages by better work, we may very materially prejudice the whole industrial progress of this country. I should like the Assembly to examine this aspect of the case for one moment, and from that aspect to consider what the practical effect of the repeal of this Act would be. Again, Honourable Members are aware, that Industries is now a transferred subject in charge of Ministers, and it seems to me, therefore, that they are entitled to be consulted before the Government take any action on the lines now proposed. I have already said that many officials are

opposed to the Act, but, at the same time, an official Government must in a case of this kind tend to be somewhat conservative. A responsible Minister may be more liberal and progressive in his ideas, and in any case a responsible Government is entitled to be consulted before the Government of India gives such an undertaking as the Honourable Member wants. The position then really comes to this. There are arguments—largely arguments based on principle and theory—for the repeal of this Act. On the other hand, there are practical objections to such a course which cannot be overlooked and there are points which those affected ought to be given an opportunity of weighing before the Government give any undertaking in this Assembly to repeal this law. Further, in any event, employers of labour ought to be given a reasonable opportunity to adjust themselves to new conditions. The attitude of Government and their conclusions are, therefore, these, that if the Resolution commends itself to the majority of this Assembly, or if the Honourable Member will accept what I say, the Government are prepared to adopt the view that the repeal of this law is desirable on general grounds of principle and if after consulting Local Governments and public opinion, it is found that there is a fairly general consensus of opinion in the country in favour of repeal, they will introduce a Bill to give effect to the principle in this Assembly. We will inquire how the law has worked, whether it is unfair, whether its retention is necessary, whether its repeal will materially affect the industrial progress of this country, and if the replies to these questions are reasonably favourable to repeal,—I shall be glad to place them before any Member of the House who likes to see them, then the Government will, within a reasonable time—say within eighteen months,—undertake legislation for the repeal of this law. Further than this, the Government cannot go to meet the Honourable Member.

RAI BAHADUR DEBI CHARAN BARUA: I beg to oppose the adoption of this Resolution on the following among other grounds :—

Firstly: The Workmen's Breach of Contract Act No. XIII of 1859 has been rather giving more benefit to the labourer than to the employer. The chief ingredient of a contract is that the employer should give and the employee receive a certain amount in advance in consideration of the latter's having entered into the contract to perform a certain work. Without such an advance paid in cash the contract will be null and void. Not only in ordinary times but at this juncture of economic difficulties the availability of amounts by labourers in need counts for a good deal. And this advance, in the eye of civil law, is nothing but a loan ; and the labourer gets it without any interest. If the labourer should go to a money-lender of his locality, the money-lender would naturally refuse it, as the labourer lacks credit. Even if the labourer should succeed in securing the loan from the *bania* or money lender by pledging some utensils, cattle or ornaments, interest at the rate of anna one to two per rupee per month is invariably charged, with the result that the things pledged are rarely redeemed. On the other hand, in the case of advances received in a contract under Act XIII of 1859 the labourer is never required to concern himself with any thought of paying interest, but the principal, *viz.*, the advance itself, is automatically repaid if the labourer is an honest person and performs the contract as stipulated originally. Then, even if the labourer should prove to be dishonest —and dishonesty is a thing which I hope the Honourable Members will not support —and the labourer fails to or does not deliberately perform the contract he is not punished at once. The remedy open to the employer is to lodge a complaint before a Magistrate of Police specially empowered in this behalf, and the points necessary to be established before him are, (1) that the contract was voluntarily entered into, (2) that the labourer received an advance in cash (it may be noted here that old debts would not do), and (3) that the labourer failed to perform the contract without reasonable cause. Then if all these points are proved to the hilt, what does the Magistrate do ? Does he send the labourer to jail to perform still harder labour ? No. The labourer is ordered by the Magistrate to fulfil the term or task of his contract, and according to the Act his liability in the Criminal Court ends there except for the fact that even then if the labourer fails to fulfil the contract, he is liable to imprisonment extending up to three months, not for the breach of contract but for disobedience to the order of the Court, or, in other words, contempt of Court.

Now, Sir, this is the long and short of the whole thing. And these facts I have stated from my experience of tea gardens in Assam, where coolies—whether imported or local, but mainly imported from some other provinces of India—would always press their employers for renewal of their contracts after expiry of their old contracts, chiefly in consideration of the

advances, which ordinarily vary from Rs. 8 to Rs. 36. Then, if the employer, for some reason or other, refuses to put them under contracts (and there are many a refusal to be seen), the course such labourers would take is to go to another tea garden where the employer or the manager would put them under contracts by paying advances.

It may be asked with what object these coolies take the advances. The objects are manifold. Repayment of old debts with a view to redeem movables pledged, buying cattle for agricultural purposes, buying ornaments (which serves saving or hoarding of money for difficult times, for these labourers do not know banking), performing marriage ceremonies are the principal objects that may be mentioned.

I may here be permitted to state that fraud is very often practised by labourers in Assam tea gardens, for many of them run away from the garden after they have received the advances. These coolies, having had almost no properties except which they carry about them, the employers have no protection beyond the indirect punishment that may be awarded as stated above. If the Act is repealed, no employer will give advances, and the labourers themselves will be at a disadvantage.

Now, Sir, my humble submission in the aforesaid circumstances is, that the House, before coming to any decision on the Resolution put in by the Honourable Mover, may be pleased to ascertain by an inquiry or commission if the statements made by me above are correct or not, or whether the labourers themselves would like to have the Act repealed.

Secondly: As regards Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code, there can be no justification to repeal them either. Naturally, the employers who spend so much money, in hundreds per head in the case of Assam garden coolies, should have some protection whenever the imported labour desert their services without just or reasonable cause.

Sir, at any rate, the Honourable Mover has made out no case affecting the whole of India. No case of hardship on the score of this Act affecting the labourers of the tea gardens of Assam and Bengal can be shown authoritatively, and my submission is, that the Resolution is quite unwarranted as far as the tea gardens of Assam and Bengal are concerned. If some other parts of India are really affected by the Act and the provisions of Sections 490 and 492, let the local extent of the provisions of these laws be modified, leaving these tea gardens alone.

MR. MUHAMMAD YAMIN KHAN: Sir, I move that the question be now put.

MR. N. M. JOSHI: Sir, in view of the statement made by the Honourable the Home Member as regards the intentions of Government to the effect that they accept the principle of the repeal in the case of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, which may be done within 18 months, if possible within a shorter period, I do not wish to press my Resolution. As regards the second part of my Resolution, if Government are prepared to accept the general principle of the repeal, and take public opinion and introduce legislation within 18 months, I do not mind withdrawing my Resolution.

MR. E. L. PRICE: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Do I understand that Mr. Joshi is striking a bargain with Sir William Vincent, and can we have no say in the matter?

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: The Honourable Member (Mr. Joshi) quite properly rose to answer the appeal of the Home Member. If I understood him aright he desires leave to withdraw: and, in the circumstances, I do not think that the Honourable Member from Karachi is entitled to complain.

THE HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM VINCENT: Sir, I have already explained what the views of the Government are on this matter. I must make it clear, however, that we have not given a definite undertaking to repeal these Acts within 18 months unless there is a general consensus of opinion that this is the proper course and I should have thought that Mr. Price could have had no objection to this proposal which involves consulting all those interested and which I put before the Assembly for the convenience of Members. The Honourable Mover has referred to Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code. I am afraid, I omitted

by an oversight to deal with them. I am not prepared to give any such undertaking regarding these two sections which stand on a very different footing from Act XIII, but Government are prepared to invite public opinion on these enactments in order to ascertain whether their repeal is necessary or advisable. I am personally glad that Mr. Joshi proposes to withdraw his Resolution because it is getting very late and I think that this course will avoid a great waste of time.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Does the Honourable Member ask leave to withdraw?

MR. N. M. JOSHI: Yes, Sir, I ask leave to withdraw (Cries of 'No, No') unconditionally.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Order, order. The question is, that leave be given to the Honourable Member to withdraw his Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

No. 90-17

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *24th January*, 1922.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

HOME DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 324-C., dated the 22nd November 1921, received in this office on 12th January 1922, regarding the proposed repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act (XIII of 1859) and of Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code, and in reply to state that, as the matter under reference does not affect millowners, my Committee do not feel that they are called upon to express any opinion on the subject.—I have, etc.,

H. ROYAL,

for Secretary.

APPENDIX H.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

No. L-859.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES,

SIMLA, *23rd September* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to enclose a copy of the Workmen's Compensation Bill, which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on 13th September, and which has now been referred to a Joint Committee of both houses of the Indian Legislature. A detailed explanation of the Bill is given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to it.

I am to request that, if your Association desires to offer any comments or criticisms, these may be forwarded to the Government of India by the beginning of December, in order that they may be placed before the Joint Committee, which will probably meet shortly after that date. A copy of your letter may at the same time be forwarded to the Government of your province.—I have, etc.,

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1015-94.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *20th December* 1922.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, DELHI.

Re : *Workmen's Compensation Bill.*

SIR,

I have the honour to refer you to your letter No. L-859, dated the 23rd September 1922, and its accompaniments, and in reply to subjoin hereunder my Committee's views on the above subject.

2. At the outset I am to remind you that my Committee have already commented on the general outlines of the Bill under consideration, when, in reply to a letter from the Government of India, forwarded by the Government of Bombay during October 1921, in which this Association was asked to express its views on the proposed legislation for the provision of compensation for workmen for injuries received during the course of their employment, they advocated certain general principles for guidance in this connection, and I am to state that the following comments are mainly a detailed application of those principles to the present measure.

3. In two important respects, however, the Bill represents a departure from those principles, and before proceeding to discuss its provisions clause by clause my Committee consider it desirable to prefix some general observations on the subject of the regulation and method of payment of compensation, in the treatment of which the framers of the Bill have evidently been unable to follow my Committee's recommendations and views.

4. I am to draw your attention to paragraph 14 of the Government of India's original reference to this Association on this subject in which it is stated—and my Committee consider, rightly stated—that :

> "The object of an Act of the type contemplated is not so much the provision of facilities for the recovery of damages due to a civil injury as the mitigation of the hardship resulting from disablement in industries. Compensation should, therefore, be, and in other countries usually is, regulated by the above principle. Consequently, in determining the compensation that should be paid for fatal accidents the chief factor is the number and relationships of the dependants of the deceased person."

In amplification of the principle enunciated in the extract cited, for cases where the dependants survive, the payment for a specified and uniform period of a percentage of the deceased's wages regulated by the number of such dependants was recommended.

5. Futhermore, I am to bring to your notice that the Departmental Committee, appointed in 1919 to examine the English Acts, in recommending the adoption of similar provisions in the English law, observe as follows :—

> "A method of computing compensation which has no regard to the age, condition needs or even numbers of the surviving dependants, results in anomalies and works unfairly in the case of families. A young widow with no child and well able to

support herself may be awarded the same amount of compensation as a widow with a number of small children. A system which gives the same amount of compensation to an elderly widow without family and to the widow left with some young children is clearly in need of reconsideration ; and no suggestion throughout our enquiry received a body of support so strong and so nearly unanimous as the suggestion that in computing compensation, regard should be had to the number and condition of the dependants left by the deceased workman."

6. I am to state that it is a matter of very considerable surprise to my Committee that such a self-evident principle, supported as it is by the weight of public opinion in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, should find no expression in a measure which purports to embody, with due regard to Indian conditions, the results of the latest experience of the subject. Nor can my Committee accept as being in any way conclusive the reasons for the omission given in the last paragraph of the note on Clause 7, namely, the necessity for avoiding numerous disputes regarding relationships and the likelihood that the employer would be tempted to discriminate against men with numerous relations.

7. My Committee understand, however, that the anomaly has arisen through the desire on the part of the framers of the Bill to render the present measure as simple and as smooth in its working as possible, and that, although their experience does not support such a view, very considerable practical difficulties in the way of the application of the principle to Indian conditions are anticipated alike on account of the habits of Indian workmen, especially the fact that their dependants usually reside at a distance from the scene of their employment, and the recognition under Indian law of so many classes of potential dependants, *e.g.*, in the case of a Hindu joint family, a man having more than one wife, etc. In view, however, of the importance of the principle involved my Committee still urge that further consideration be accorded to this question.

8. In my Committee's endeavour to ascertain the reason for the omission from the Bill of any reference to a system of regular monthly payments in lieu of lump sums (except in the case of permanent partial disablement) they were confronted with arguments, based largely upon the habits of the operative, and very similar to those already referred to in the foregoing remarks on the subject of the regulation of compensation in the case of the operative's death, namely, that many workmen are employed at very long distances from their homes, and, when they are seriously injured, will desire to return to their homes ; also that it would be very inconvenient for such workmen to arrange for the transmission of small half-monthly payments, and that the employer would be put to equal trouble by such an arrangement. These considerations have weighed with my Committee, and, though they are still of the opinion that in the peculiar circumstances of India the payment of lump sums is not always in the best interests of the workman, I am to state that they do not wish to insist on the views that they previously expressed in this connection.

9. I am now to set forth *seriatim* my Committee's views on those Clauses and Schedules of the Bill that, they consider, require comment :—

CLAUSE 2, *Sub-Clause* (1) (*c*).—My Committee are of the opinion that " unmarried and/or widowed sister " should be included amongst the list of dependants, as such relations are as often, and as equally, dependent on a workman as those provided for in the Bill.

CLAUSE 6, *Sub-Clause* (1).—My Committee consider that no employer should be liable to pay any compensation whatsoever in respect of an accident to a workman who was under the influence of drink or drugs at the time of the accident, and consequently they recommend that proviso (*b*) (1) of Clause 6, Sub-Clause (1), be deleted and a proviso giving effect to this opinion be inserted in Sub-clause (*c*) of this clause.

CLAUSE 7, *Sub-Clause* (1) (*a*), (i).—My Committee have no comments to offer on this clause except those already stated in their general observations on the Bill.

Sub-Clause (1) (*a*) (ii).—While admitting that rarely, if ever, does a minor leave anyone totally dependent upon him, in many instances a minor materially contributes to the support of his family, and for this reason they consider that the compensation payable in respect of the death of a minor should be Rs. 150, instead of Rs. 50, as proposed in the Bill.

It is convenient at this point to consider Schedule I, which fixes the proportion of the sum payable in the case of permanent total disablement to be paid in the case of permanent partial disablement, and I am to state that, in my Committee's opinion, the scale of compensation payable in respect of permanent partial disablement is too high in comparison with the scale for permanent total disablement; and accordingly I am to set out below the schedule of percentages that my Committee advocate for substitution in place of the existing Schedule I of the Bill:—

Nature of Injury.	Percentage of loss of earning capacity.
Loss of right arm above or at the elbow	60
,, left ,, ,, ...	50
,, right arm below the elbow	50
,, leg at or above the knee	50
,, left arm below the elbow	40
,, leg below the knee	40
Permanent total loss of hearing	40
Loss of thumb	20
,, all toes of one foot	15
,, one eye	15
,, phalanx of thumb	10
,, index finger	10
,, great toe	10
,, any finger other than index finger	5

It will be noticed that a percentage for the loss of one eye is included in the above schedule; this loss is not included in the Bill, but my Committee consider that such a loss reduces a man's earning capacity and should be compensated accordingly.

CLAUSE 10.—My Committee recommend that in no case should the right to receive half-monthly payments be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum without the previous sanction of the Commissioner, even when both parties agree to such redemption, as they consider that unless such redemptions are subject to supervision, advantage may be taken of the common improvidence and illiteracy of Indian workmen and they may be induced to accept lump sum redemptions on inequitable terms.

CLAUSE 11.—This clause allows the Commissioner to allocate the compensation payable in respect of the death of a workman amongst the dependants of such a workman at his own discretion, without providing that the dependants to whom such an allocation may be prejudicial shall be given the opportunity of showing cause why such an allocation should not be made. My Committee consider that this vests too wide a power in the Commissioner, and they are of the opinion that a proviso should be added to this clause whereby no order concerning the distribution of compensation, prejudicial to any person, shall be made unless any such person has been given an opportunity of showing cause why the order should not be made.

It is observed from Clause 33 that appeal may be made from such orders of a Commissioner when the case involves substantial questions of law; but my Committee are of opinion that an appeal from such orders should be allowed when either questions of fact or law are involved.

CLAUSE 14, Section 4.—In connection with this clause, concerned with the penalties which may be imposed on a workman as a result of his not availing himself of the services of a qualified medical practitioner when such services are offered to him by his employer, my Committee draw attention to the deep-rooted prejudice that many Indian workpeople have against Western medical methods.

While they approve of this section of the Bill, inasmuch as it will encourage employers to provide good medical treatment for their workers and will encourage the workers to avail themselves of such treatment, it appears to them that unless very great care is taken in deciding disputes arising out of this section, many workmen will suffer hardship on account of their own particular views concerning doctors and cures.

Also when considering this section it must be remembered that the judgment of the medical practitioner whose services are engaged by the employer may, at times, be biased in the favour of the employer. For the foregoing reasons, therefore, my Committee advise that the Commissioner should be required to make allowance for the Indian workmen's prejudices concerning medical practice, and that in all disputes, the issue of which depends upon a medical decision, he should be compelled to take independent expert medical evidence.

CLAUSE 22, *Sub-Clause* 1, CLAUSE 25, *Sub-Clause* 1, and CLAUSE 31.—In connection with this portion of the Bill I am to refer you to the foregoing remarks on Clause 10, where I have stated that, even when both parties are agreed concerning the redemption of a right to receive compensation, my Committee consider that such agreement should always be subject to the sanction of the Commissioner. They do not expect that the investigation and registration of such cases would involve much extra work, and therefore they advocate that these three clauses be modified to the effect that no agreement in this connection shall be carried out unless confirmed by the Commissioner.

My Committee have no comments to offer on the remaining clauses of the Bill.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

Extract from the "Gazette of India," Part IV, dated the 10th March 1923, pp. 33-42.

"The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th March 1923 :—

ACT NO. VIII OF 1923.

An Act to provide for the payment by certain classes of employers to their workmen of compensation for injury by accident.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the payment by certain classes of employers to their workmen of compensation for injury by accident ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1924.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "adult" and "minor" mean respectively a person who is not and a person who is under the age of fifteen years ;

(*b*) "Commissioner" means a Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation appointed under Section 20 ;

(*c*) "Compensation" means compensation as provided for by this Act ;

(*d*) "dependant" means any of the following relatives of a deceased workman, namely, a wife, husband, parent, minor son, unmarried daughter, married daughter who is a minor, minor brother or unmarried sister, and includes the minor children of a deceased son of the workman and, where no parent of the workman is alive, a paternal grand-parent ;

(*e*) "employer" includes any body of persons whether incorporated or not and any managing agent of an employer and the legal representative of a deceased employer, and, when the services of a workman are temporarily lent or let on hire to another person by the person with whom the workman has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship, means such other person while the workman is working for him ;

(*f*) "managing agent" means any person appointed or acting as the representative of another person for the purpose of carrying on such other person's trade or business, but does not include an individual manager subordinate to an employer ;

(*g*) "partial disablement" means, where the disablement is of a temporary nature, such disablement as reduces the earning capacity of a workman in any employment in which he was engaged at the time of the accident resulting in the disablement, and, where the disablement is of a permanent nature, such disablement as reduces his earning capacity in every employment which he was capable of undertaking at that time : provided that every injury specified in Schedule I shall be deemed to result in permanent partial disablement ;

(*h*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act ;

(*i*) "qualified medical practitioner" means any person registered under the Medical Act, 1858*, or any Act amending the same, or under any Act of any Legislature in British India providing for the maintenance of a register of medical practitioners, or, in any area where no such last-mentioned Act is in force, any person declared by the Local Government, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, to be a qualified medical practitioner for the purposes of this Act ;

(*j*) "registered ship" means any sea-going ship registered under the Bombay Coasting Vessels Act, 1838†, or the Indian Registration of Ships Act, 1841‡, or the Indian Registration of Ships Act (1841) Amendment Act, 1850§, or any home-trade ship so registered of a registered tonnage of not less than three hundred tons, or any inland steam-vessel as defined in Section 2 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917‖, of a registered tonnage of not less than one hundred tons ;

(*k*) "seaman" means any person forming part of the crew of any registered ship, but does not include the master of any such ship ;

(*l*) "total disablement" means such disablement, whether of a temporary or permanent nature, as incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of the accident resulting in such disablement : provided

* 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90. ‡ X of 1841. § XI of 1850.
† XIX of 1838. ‖ I of 1917.

that permanent total disablement shall be deemed to result from the permanent total loss of the sight of both eyes or from any combination of injuries specified in Schedule I where the aggregate percentage of the loss of earning capacity, as specified in that schedule against those injuries, amounts to one hundred per cent;

(*m*) "wages" includes any privilege or benefit which is capable of being estimated in money, other than a travelling allowance or the value of any travelling concession or a contribution paid by the employer of a workman towards any pension or provident fund or a sum paid to a workman to cover any special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment;

(*n*) "workman" means any person (other than a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business) who is—

(*i*) a railway servant as defined in Section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890*, not permanently employed in any administrative, district or sub-divisional office of a railway and not employed in any such capacity as is specified in Schedule II, or

(*ii*) employed, either by way of manual labour or on monthly wages not exceeding three hundred rupees, in any such capacity as is specified in Schedule II, whether the contract of employment was made before or after the passing of this Act and whether such contract is expressed or implied, oral or in writing; but does not include any person working in the capacity of a member of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or of the Royal Indian Marine Service; and any reference to a workman who has been injured shall, where the workman is dead, include a reference to his dependants or any of them.

(2) The exercise and performance of the powers and duties of a local authority or of any department of the Government shall, for the purposes of this Act, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to be the trade or business of such authority or department.

(3) The Governor-General in Council after giving, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, not less than three months' notice of his intention so to do, may, by a like notification, direct that the provisions of this Act shall apply in the case of any person (other than a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business) who is employed by way of manual labour or on monthly wages not exceeding three hundred rupees in any occupation declared by such notification to be a hazardous occupation, or that the said provisions shall apply in the case of any specified class of such persons or in the case of any such person or class to whom any specified injury is caused; and any person in whose case the said provisions are so made applicable shall be deemed to be a workman within the meaning of this Act.

CHAPTER II.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Employer's liability for compensation.

3. (1) If personal injury is caused to a workman by accidents arising out of and in the course of his employment, his employer shall be liable to pay compensation in accordance with the provisions of this chapter:

Provided that the employer shall not be so liable—

(*a*) in respect of any injury which does not result in the total or partial disablement of the workman for a period exceeding ten days;

(*b*) in respect of any injury to a workman resulting from an accident which is directly attributable to—

(*i*) the workman having been at the time thereof under the influence of drink or drugs, or

* IX of 1890.

(ii) the wilful disobedience of the workman to an order expressly given, or to a rule expressly framed, for the purpose of securing the safety of workmen, or

(iii) the wilful removal or disregard by the workman of any safety guard or other device which he knew to have been provided for the purpose of securing the safety of workmen ; or

(c) except in the case of death or permanent total disablement, in respect of any workman employed in the construction, repair or demolition of a building or bridge.

(2) If a workman employed in any employment involving the handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides or skins contracts the disease of anthrax, or if a workman whilst in the service of an employer in whose service he has been employed for a continuous period of not less than six months in any employment specified in Schedule III, contracts any disease specified therein as an occupational disease peculiar to that employment, the contracting of the disease shall be deemed to be an injury by accident within the meaning of this section and, unless the employer proves the contrary, the accident shall be deemed to have arisen out of and in the course of the employment.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section a period of service shall be deemed to be continuous which has not included a period of service under any other employer.

(3) The Governor-General in Council, after giving, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, not less than three months' notice of his intention so to do, may by a like notification, add any description of employment to the employments specified in Schedule III, and shall specify in the case of the employments so added the diseases which shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to be occupational diseases peculiar to those employments respectively and the provisions of Sub-section (2) shall thereupon apply as if such diseases had been declared by this Act to be occupational diseases peculiar to those employments.

(4) Save as provided by Sub-sections (2) and (3), no compensation shall be payable to a workman in respect of any disease unless the disease is solely and directly attributable to a specific injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

(5) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to confer any right to compensation on a workman in respect of any injury if he has instituted in a Civil Court a suit for damages in respect of the injury against the employer or any other person ; and no suit for damages shall be maintainable by a workman in any Court of law in respect of any injury—

(a) if he has instituted a claim to compensation in respect of the injury before a Commissioner ; or

(b) if an agreement has been come to between the workman and his employer providing for the payment of compensation in respect of the injury in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Amount of compensation.

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the amount of compensation shall be as follows, namely :—

A. Where death results from the injury—

(i) in the case of an adult, a sum equal to thirty months' wages or two thousand five hundred rupees, whichever is less, and

(ii) in the case of a minor, two hundred rupees ;

B. Where permanent total disablement results from the injury—

(i) in the case of an adult, a sum equal to forty-two months' wages or three thousand five hundred rupees, whichever is less, and

(ii) in the case of a minor, a sum equal to eighty-four months' wages or three thousand five hundred rupees, whichever is less ;

C. Where permanent partial disablement results from the injury—

(*i*) in the case of an injury specified in Schedule I, such percentage of the compensation which would have been payable in the case of permanent total disablement as is specified therein as being the percentage of the loss of earning capacity caused by that injury, and

(*ii*) in the case of an injury not specified in Schedule I, such percentage of the compensation payable in the case of permanent total disablement as is proportionate to the loss of earning capacity permanently caused by the injury ;

Explanation.—Where more injuries than one are caused by the same accident, the amount of compensation payable under this head shall be aggregated but not so in any case as to exceed the amount which would have been payable if permanent total disablement had resulted from the injuries.

D. Where temporary disablement, whether total or partial, results from the injury, a half-monthly payment payable on the sixteenth day after the expiry of a waiting period of ten days from the date of the disablement, and thereafter half-monthly during the disablement or during a period of five years, whichever period is shorter,—

(*i*) in the case of an adult, of fifteen rupees or a sum equal to one-fourth of his monthly wages, whichever is less, and

(*ii*) in the case of a minor, of a sum equal to one-third or, after he has attained the age of fifteen years, to one-half of his monthly wages, but not exceeding in any case fifteen rupees :

Provided that there shall be deducted from any lump sum or half-monthly payments to which the workman is entitled the amount of any payment or allowance which the workman has received from the employer by way of compensation during the period of disablement prior to the receipt of such lump sum or of the first half-monthly payment, as the case may be, and no half-monthly payment shall in any case exceed the amount, if any, by which half the amount of the monthly wages of the workman before the accident exceeds half the amount of such wages which he is earning after the accident.

(2) On the ceasing of the disablement before the date on which any half-monthly payment falls due, there shall be payable in respect of that half-month a sum proportionate to the duration of the disablement in that half-month.

Method of calculating wages.

5. For the purposes of Section 4 the monthly wages of a workman shall be calculated as follows, namely :—

(*a*) where the workman has, during a continuous period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the accident, been in the service of the employer who is liable to pay compensation, the monthly wages of the workman shall be one-twelfth of the total wages which have fallen due for payment to him by the employer in the last twelve months of that period ;

(*b*) in other cases, the monthly wages shall be thirty times the total wages earned in respect of the last continuous period of service immediately preceding the accident from the employer who is liable to pay compensation, divided by the number of days comprising such period :

Provided that the sum arrived at by a calculation under Clause (*a*) or Clause (*b*) shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, to the amount specified in the second column of Schedule IV against the head specified in the first column thereof within the limits of which such sum is included.

Explanation.—A period of service shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be continuous which has not been interrupted by a period of absence from work exceeding fourteen days.

Review.

6. (1) Any half-monthly payment payable under this Act, either under an agreement between the parties or under the order of a Commissioner, may be reviewed by the Commissioner on the application either of the employer or of the workman accompanied by the certificate of a qualified medical practitioner that there has been a change in the condition of the workman or, subject to rules made under this Act, on application made without such certificate.

(2) Any half-monthly payment may, on review under this section, subject to the provisions of this Act, be continued, increased, decreased or ended, or, if the accident is found to have resulted in permanent disablement, be converted to the lump sum to which the workman is entitled less any amount which he has already received by way of half-monthly payments.

Commutation of half-monthly payments.

7. Any right to receive half-monthly payments may, by agreement between the parties, or, if the parties cannot agree and the payments have been continued for not less than six months, on the application of either party to the Commissioner, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such amount as may be agreed to by the parties or determined by the Commissioner, as the case may be.

Distribution of compensation.

8. (1) Compensation payable in respect of a workman whose injury has resulted in death shall be deposited with the Commissioner, and any sum so deposited shall be apportioned among the dependants of the deceased workman or any of them in such proportion as the Commissioner thinks fit, or may, in the discretion of the Commissioner, be allotted to any one such dependant, and the sum so allotted to any dependant shall be paid to him or, if he is a person under any legal disability, be invested, applied or otherwise dealt with for his benefit during such disability in such manner as the Commissioner thinks fit.

(2) Any other compensation payable under this Act may be deposited with the Commissioner and, when so deposited, shall be paid by the Commissioner to the person entitled thereto.

(3) The receipt of the Commissioner shall be a sufficient discharge in respect of any amount deposited with him under Sub-section (1) or Sub-section (2).

(4) On the deposit of any money under Sub-section (1), the Commissioner may deduct therefrom the actual cost of the workman's funeral expenses, to an amount not exceeding fifty rupees, and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred, and shall, if he thinks necessary, cause notice to be published or to be served on each dependant in such manner as he thinks fit, calling upon the dependants to appear before him on such date as he may fix for determining the distribution of the compensation. If the Commissioner is satisfied, after any inquiry which he may deem necessary, that no dependant exists, he shall repay the balance of the money to the employer by whom it was paid. The Commissioner shall, on application by the employer, furnish a statement showing in detail all disbursements made.

(5) Where a half-monthly payment is payable under this Act to a person under any legal disability, the Commicsioner may, of his own motion or on application made to him in this behalf, order that the half-monthly payment be paid during the disability to any dependant of the workman or to any other person whom he thinks best fitted to provide for the welfare of the workman.

(6) Where, on application made to him in this behalf or otherwise, the Commissioner is satisfied that, on account of neglect of children on the part of a parent or on account of the variation of the circumstances of any dependant or for any other sufficient cause, an order of the Commissioner as to the distribution of any sum paid as compensation or as to the manner in which any sum payable to any such dependant is to be invested, applied or otherwise dealt with, ought to be varied, the Commissioner may make such orders for the variation of the former order as he thinks just in the circumstances of the case :

Provided that no such order prejudicial to any person shall be made unless such person has been given an opportunity of showing cause why the order should not be made, or shall be made in any case in which it would involve the repayment by a dependant of any sum already paid to him.

Compensation not to be assigned, attached or charged.

9. Save as provided by this Act, no lump sum or half-monthly payment payable under this Act shall in any way be capable of being assigned or charged or be liable to attachment or pass to any person other than the workman by operation of law, nor shall any claim be set off against the same.

Notice and claim.

10. (1) No proceedings for the recovery of compensation shall be maintainable before a Commissioner unless notice of the accident has been given, in the manner hereinafter provided, as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been instituted within six months of the occurrence of the accident or, in case of death, within six months from the date of death :

Provided that, where the accident is the contracting of a disease in respect of which the provisions of Sub-section (2) of Section 3 are applicable, the accident shall be deemed to have occurred on the first of the days during which the workman was continuously absent from work in consequence of the disablement caused by the disease :

Provided, further, that the Commissioner may admit and decide any claim to compensation in any case notwithstanding that the notice has not been given, or the claim has not been instituted, in due time as provided in this sub-section, if he is satisfied that the failure so to give the notice or institute the claim, as the case may be, was due to sufficient cause.

(2) Every such notice shall give the name and address of the person injured and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date on which the accident happened, and shall be served on the employer or upon any one of several employers, or upon any person directly responsible to the employer for the management of any branch of the trade or business in which the injured workman was employed.

(3) The notice may be served by delivering the same at, or sending it by registered post addressed to, the residence or any office or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served.

Medical examination.

11. (1) Where a workman has given notice of an accident, he shall, if the employer, before the expiry of three days from the time at which service of the notice has been effected, offers to have him examined free of charge by a qualified medical practitioner, submit himself for such examination, and any workman who is in receipt of a half-monthly payment under this Act shall, if so required, submit himself for such examination from time to time.

Provided that a workman shall not be required to submit himself for examination by a medical practitioner otherwise than in accordance with rules made under this Act, or at more frequent intervals than may be prescribed.

(2) If a workman, on being required to do so by the employer under Sub-section (1) or by the Commissioner at any time, refuses to submit himself for examination by a qualified medical practitioner or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation shall be suspended during the continuance of such refusal or obstruction unless, in the case of refusal he was prevented by any sufficient cause from so submitting himself.

(3) If a workman, before the expiry of the period within which he is liable under Sub-section (1) to be required to submit himself for medical examination, voluntarily leaves without having been so examined the vicinity of the place in which he was employed, his right to compensation shall be suspended until he returns and offers himself for such examination.

(4) Where a workman, whose right to compensation has been suspended under Sub-section (2) or Sub-section (3), dies without having submitted himself for medical examination as required by either of those sub-sections, the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, direct the payment of compensation to the dependants of the deceased workman.

(5) Where under Sub-section (2) or Sub-section (3) a right to compensation is suspended, no compensation shall be payable in respect of the period of suspension, and, if the period of suspension commences before the expiry of the waiting period referred to in Clause D of Sub-section (1) of Section 4, the waiting period shall be increased by the period during which the suspension continues.

(6) Where an injured workman has refused to be attended by a qualified medical practitioner whose services have been offered to him by the employer free of charge or having accepted such offer has deliberately disregarded the instructions of such medical practitioner, then, if it is thereafter proved that the workman has not been regularly attended by a qualified medical practitioner and that such refusal, failure or disregard was unreasonable in the circumstances of the case and that the injury has been aggravated thereby, the injury and resulting disablement shall be deemed to be of the same nature and duration as they might reasonably have been expected to be if the workman had been regularly attended by a qualified medical practitioner, and compensation, if any, shall be payable accordingly.

Contracting.

12. (1) Where any person (hereinafter in this section referred to as the principal) in the course of or for the purposes of his trade or business contracts with any other person (hereinafter in this section referred to as the contractor) for the execution by or under the contractor of the whole or any part of any work which is ordinarily part of the trade or business of the principal, the principal shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation which he would have been liable to pay if that workman had been immediately employed by him; and where compensation is claimed from the principal, this Act shall apply as if references to the principal were substituted for references to the employer except that the amount of compensation shall be calculated with reference to the wages of the workman under the employer by whom he is immediately employed.

(2) Where the principal is liable to pay compensation under this section, he shall be entitled to be indemnified by the contractor, and all questions as to the right to and the amount of any such indemnity shall, in default of agreement, be settled by the Commissioner.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing a workman from recovering compensation from the contractor instead of the principal.

Remedies of employer against stranger.

(4) This section shall not apply in any case where the accident occurred elsewhere than on, in or about the premises on which the principal has undertaken or usually undertakes, as the case may be, to execute the work or which are otherwise under his control or management.

13. Where a workman has recovered compensation in respect of any injury caused under circumstances creating a legal liability of some person other than the person by whom the compensation was paid to pay damages in respect thereof, the person by whom the compensation was paid and any person who has been called on to pay an indemnity under Section 12 shall be entitled to be indemnified by the person so liable to pay damages as aforesaid.

Insolvency of employer.

14. (1) Where any employer has entered into a contract with any insurers in respect of any liability under this Act to any workman, then in the event of the employer becoming insolvent or making a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors or, if the employer is a company, in the event of the company having commenced to be wound up, the rights of the employer against the insurers as respects that liability shall, notwithstanding anything in any law for the time being in force relating to insolvency or the winding up of companies, be transferred to and vest in the workman, and upon any such transfer the insurers shall have the same rights and remedies and be subject to the same liabilities as if they were the employer, so, however, that the insurers shall not be under any greater liability to the workman than they would have been under to the employer.

(2) If the liability of the insurers to the workman is less than the liability of the employer to the workman, the workman may prove for the balance in the insolvency proceedings or liquidation.

(3) Where in any case such as is referred to in Sub-section (1) the contract of the employer with the insurers is void or voidable by reason of non-compliance on the part of the employer with any terms or conditions of the contract (other than a stipulation for the payment of premia), the provisions of that sub-section shall apply as if the contract were not void or voidable, and the insurers shall be entitled to prove in the insolvency proceedings or liquidation for the amount paid to the workman :

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in any case in which the workman fails to give notice to the insurers of the happening of the accident and of any resulting disablement as soon as practicable after he becomes aware of the institution of the insolvency or liquidation proceedings.

(4) There shall be deemed to be included among the debts which under Section 49 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909*, or under Section 61 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920†, or under Section 230 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913‡, are in the distribution of the property of an insolvent or in the distribution of the assets of a company being wound up to be paid in priority to all other debts, the amount due in respect of any compensation the liability wherefor accrued before the date of the order of adjudication of the insolvent or the date of the commencement of the winding up, as the case may be, and those Acts shall have effect accordingly.

(5) Where the compensation is a half-monthly payment, the amount due in respect thereof shall, for the purposes of this section, be taken to be the amount of the lump sum for which the half-monthly payment could, if redeemable, be redeemed if application were made for that purpose under Section 7, and a certificate of the Commissioner as to the amount of such sum shall be conclusive proof thereof.

(6) The provisions of Sub-section (4) shall apply in the case of any amount for which an insurer is entitled to prove under Sub-section (3), but otherwise those provisions shall not apply where the insolvent or the company being wound up has entered into such a contract with insurers as is referred to in Sub-section (1).

(7) This section shall not apply where a company is wound up voluntarily merely for the purposes of reconstruction or of amalgamation with another company.

Special provisions relating to masters and seamen.

15. This Act shall apply in the case of workmen who are masters of registered ships or seamen subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) The notice of the accident and the claim for compensation may, except where the person injured is the master of the ship be served on the master of the ship as if he were the employer, but where the accident happened and the disablement commenced on board the ship, it shall not be necessary for any seaman to give any notice of the accident.

(2) In the case of the death of a master or seaman, the claim for compensation shall be made within six months after the news of the death has been received by the claimant or, where the ship has been or is deemed to have been lost with all hands, within eighteen months of the date on which the ship was, or is deemed to have been, so lost.

(3) Where an injured master or seaman is discharged or left behind in any part of His Majesty's dominions or in a foreign country, any depositions taken by any Judge or Magistrate in that part or by any Consular Officer in the foreign country and transmitted by the person by whom they are taken to the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government shall, in any proceedings for enforcing the claim, be admissible in evidence—

(*a*) if the deposition is authenticated by the signature of the Judge, Magistrate or Consular Officer before whom it is made ;

(*b*) if the defendant or the person accused, as the case may be, had an opportunity by himself or his agent to cross-examine the witness ; and

* III of 1909. † V of 1920. ‡ VII of 1913.

(c) if the deposition was made in the course of a criminal proceeding, on proof that the deposition was made in the presence of the person accused ;

and it shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition and a certificate by such person that the defendant or the person accused had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness and that the deposition if made in a criminal proceeding was made in the presence of the person accused shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence that he had that opportunity and that it was so made.

(4) In the case of the death of a master or seaman leaving no dependants, the Commissioner shall, if the owner of the ship is under any law in force for the time being in British India relating to merchant shipping liable to pay the expenses of burial of the master or seaman, return to the employer the full amount of the compensation deposited under Sub-section (1) of Section 8 without making the deduction referred to in Sub-section (4) of that section.

(5) No monthly payment shall be payable in respect of the period during which the owner of the ship is, under any law in force for the time being in British India relating to merchant shipping liable to defray the expenses of maintenance of the injured master or seaman.

Returns as to compensation.

16. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that every person employing workmen, or that any specified class of such persons, shall send at such time and in such form and to such authority, as may be specified in the notification, a correct return specifying the number of injuries in respect of which compensation has been paid by the employer during the previous year and the amount of such compensation, together with such other particulars as to the compensation as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

Contracting out.

17. Any contract or agreement whether made before or after the commencement of this Act, whereby a workman relinquishes any right of compensation from the employer for personal injury arising out of or in the course of the employment, shall be null and void in so far as it purports to remove or reduce the liability of any person to pay compensation under this Act.

Proof of age.

18. Where any question arises as to the age of a person injured by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment in a factory, a certificate granted in respect of such person under Section 7 or Section 8 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911*, before the occurrence of the injury shall be conclusive proof of the age of such person.

CHAPTER III.

COMMISSIONERS.

Reference to Commissioners.

19. (1) If any question arises in any proceedings under this Act as to the liability of any person to pay compensation (including any question as to whether a person injured is or is not a workman) or as to the amount or duration of compensation (including any question as to the nature or extent of disablement), the question shall, in default of agreement, be settled by the Commissioner.

(2) No Civil Court shall have jurisdiction to settle, decide or deal with any question which is by or under this Act required to be settled, decided or dealt with by a Commissioner or to enforce any liability incurred under this Act.

Appointment of Commissioners.

20. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, appoint any person to be a Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for such local area as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Any Commissioner may, for the purpose of deciding any matter referred to him for decision under this Act, choose one or more persons possessing special knowledge of any matter relevant to the matter under inquiry to assist him in holding the inquiry.

* XII of 1911.

(3) Every Commissioner shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code*.

Venue of proceedings and transfer.

21. (1) Where any matter is under this Act to be done by or before a Commissioner, the same shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and to any rules made hereunder, be done by or before the Commissioner for the local area in which the accident took place which resulted in the injury :

Provided that, where the workman is the master of a registered ship or a seaman, any such matter may be done by or before the Commissioner for the local area in which the owner or agent of the ship resides or carries on business.

(2) If a Commissioner is satisfied by any party to any proceedings under this Act pending before him that such matter can be more conveniently dealt with by any other Commissioner, whether in the same province or not, he may, subject to rules made under this Act, order such matter to be transferred to such other Commissioner either for report or for disposal, and, if he does so, shall forthwith transmit to such other Commissioner all documents relevant for the decision of such matter and, where the matter is transferred for disposal, shall also transmit in the prescribed manner any money remaining in his hands or invested by him for the benefit of any party to the proceedings :

Provided that no matter other than a matter relating to the actual payment to a workman or the distribution among dependants of a lump sum shall be transferred for disposal under this sub-section to a Commissioner in the same province save with the previous sanction of the Local Government or to a Commissioner in another province save with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, unless all the parties to the proceedings agree to the transfer.

(3) The Commissioner to whom any matter is so transferred shall, subject to rules made under this Act, inquire thereinto and, if the matter was transferred for report, return his report thereon or, if the matter was transferred for disposal, continue the proceedings as if they had originally commenced before him.

(4) On receipt of a report from a Commissioner to whom any matter has been transferred for report under Sub-section (2), the Commissioner by whom it was referred shall decide the matter referred in conformity with such report.

Form of application.

22. (1) No application for the settlement of any matter by a Commissioner shall be made unless and until some question has arisen between the parties in connection therewith which they have been unable to settle by agreement.

(2) Where any such question has arisen, the application may be made in such form and shall be accompanied by such fee, if any, as may be prescribed, and shall contain, in addition to any particulars which may be prescribed, the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) a concise statement of the circumstances in which the application is made and the relief or order which the applicant claims ;

(*b*) in the case of a claim for compensation against an employer, the date of service of notice of the accident on the employer and, if such notice has not been served or has not been served in due time, the reason for such omission ;

(*c*) the names and addresses of the parties ; and

(*d*) a concise statement of the matters on which agreement has and on those on which agreement has not been come to.

(3) If the applicant is illiterate or for any other reason is unable to furnish the required information in writing, the application shall, if the applicant so desires, be prepared under the direction of the Commissioner.

* XLV of 1860.

Powers and procedure of Commissioners.

23. The Commissioner shall have all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908*, for the purpose of taking evidence on oath (which such Commissioner is hereby empowered to impose) and of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents and material objects.

Appearance of parties.

24. Any appearance, application or act required to be made or done by any person before or to a Commissioner (other than an appearance of a party which is required for the purpose of his examination as a witness) may be made or done on behalf of such person by a legal practitioner or other person authorised in writing by such person.

Method of recording evidence.

25. The Commissioner shall make a brief memorandum of the substance of the evidence of every witness as the examination of the witness proceeds, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Commissioner with his own hand and shall form part of the record :

Provided that, if the Commissioner is prevented from making such memorandum, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation and shall sign the same, and such memorandum shall form part of the record :

Provided, further, that the evidence of any medical witness shall be taken down as nearly as may be word for word.

Costs.

26. All costs incidental to any proceedings before a Commissioner shall, subject to rules made under this Act, be in the discretion of the Commissioner.

Power to submit cases.

27. A Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, submit any question of law for the decision of the High Court and, if he does so, shall decide the question in conformity with such decision.

Registration of agreements.

28. (1) Where the amount of any lump sum payable as compensation has been settled by agreement, whether by way of redemption of a half-monthly payment or otherwise, or where any compensation has been so settled as being payable to a person under a legal disability or to a dependant, a memorandum thereof shall be sent by the employer to the Commissioner, who shall, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, record the memorandum in a register in the prescribed manner :

Provided that—

(*a*) no such memorandum shall be recorded before seven days after communication by the Commissioner of notice to the parties concerned ;

(*b*) where a workman seeks to record a memorandum of agreement between his employer and himself for the payment of compensation and the employer proves that the workman has, in fact, returned to work and is earning the same wages as he did before the accident and objects to the recording of such memorandum, the memorandum shall only be recorded, if at all, on such terms as the Commissioner thinks just in the circumstances ;

(*c*) the Commissioner may at any time rectify the register ;

(*d*) where it appears to the Commissioner that an agreement as to the payment of a lump sum whether by way of redemption of a half-monthly payment or otherwise, or an agreement as to the amount of compensation payable to a person under any legal disability or to any dependant, ought not to be registered by reason of the inadequacy of the sum or amount, or by reason of the agreement having been obtained by fraud or undue influence or other improper means, he may refuse to record the memorandum of the agreement or may make such order, including an order as to any sum already paid under the agreement, as he thinks just in the circumstances.

* V of 1908.

(2) An agreement for the payment of compensation which has been registered under Sub-section (1) shall be enforceable under this Act notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Contract Act, 1872†, or in any other law for the time being in force.

Effect of failure to register agreement.

29. Where a memorandum of any agreement, the registration of which is required by Section 28, is not sent to the Commissioner as required by that section, the employer shall be liable to pay the full amount of compensation which he is liable to pay under the provisions of this Act, and notwithstanding anything contained in the proviso to Sub-section (1) of Section 4, shall not, unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, be entitled to deduct more than half of any amount paid to the workman by way of compensation whether under the agreement or otherwise.

Appeals.

30. (1) An appeal shall lie to the High Court from the following orders of a Commissioner, namely :—

(*a*) an order awarding as compensation a lump sum whether by way of redemption of a half-monthly payment or otherwise or disallowing a claim in full or in part for a lump sum ;

(*b*) an order refusing to allow redemption of a half-monthly payment ;

(*c*) an order providing for the distribution of compensation among the dependants of a deceased workman, or disallowing any claim of a person alleging himself to be such dependant ;

(*d*) an order allowing or disallowing any claim for the amount of an indemnity under the provisions of Sub-section (2) of Section 12 ; or

(*e*) an order refusing to register a memorandum of agreement or registering the same or providing for the registration of the same subject to conditions :

Provided that no appeal shall lie against any order unless a substantial question of law is involved in the appeal and, in the case of an order other than an order such as is referred to in Clause (*b*), unless the amount in dispute in the appeal is not less than three hundred rupees :

Provided, further, that no appeal shall lie in any case in which the parties have agreed to abide by the decision of the Commissioner, or in which the order of the Commissioner gives effect to an agreement come to by the parties.

(2) The period of limitation for an appeal under this section shall be sixty days.

(3) The provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908‡, shall be applicable to appeals under this section.

Recovery.

31. The Commissioner may recover as an arrear of land-revenue any amount payable by any person under this Act, whether under an agreement for the payment of compensation or otherwise, and the Commissioner shall be deemed to be a public officer within the meaning of Section 5 of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890§.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES.

Power of the Governor-General in Council to make rules.

32. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) for prescribing the intervals at which and the conditions subject to which an application for review may be made under Section 6 when not accompanied by a medical certificate ;

(*b*) for prescribing the intervals at which and the conditions subject to which a workman may be required to submit himself for medical examination under Sub-section (1) of Section 11 ;

† IX of 1872. ‡ IX of 1908. § I of 1890.

(*c*) for prescribing the procedure to be followed by Commissioners in the disposal of cases under this Act and by the parties in such cases ;

(*d*) for regulating the transfer of matters and cases from one Commissioner to another and the transfer of money in such cases ;

(*e*) for prescribing the manner in which money in the hands of a Commissioner may be invested for the benefit of dependants of a deceased workman and for the transfer of money so invested from one Commissioner to another ;

(*f*) for the representation in proceedings before Commissioners of parties who are minors or are unable to make an appearance ;

(*g*) for prescribing the form and manner in which memoranda of agreements shall be presented and registered ;

(*h*) for the withholding by Commissioners, whether in whole or in part, of half-monthly payments pending decision on applications for review of the same ; and

(*i*) for any other matter which is not, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, a matter of merely local or provincial importance.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

33. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, make rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) for regulating the scales of costs which may be allowed in proceedings under this Act ;

(*b*) for prescribing and determining the amount of the fees payable in respect of any proceedings before a Commissioner under this Act ;

(*c*) for the maintenance by Commissioners of registers and records of proceedings before them ; and

(*d*) generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act in respect of any matter which is, in the opinion of the Local Government, a matter of merely local importance in the province.

Publication of rules.

34. (1) The power to make rules conferred by Sections 32 and 33 shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(2) The date to be specified in accordance with Clause (3) of Section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897*, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under Section 32 or Section 33 will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.

(3) Rules so made shall be published in the *Gazette of India* or the local official *Gazette*, as the case may be, and on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

[*See Sections* 2 (1) *and* 4.]

List of injuries deemed to result in permanent partial disablement.

Injury.	Percentage of loss of earning capacity.
Loss of right arm above or at the elbow	70
Loss of left arm above or at the elbow	60
Loss of right arm below the elbow	60
Loss of leg at or above the knee	60
Loss of left arm below the elbow	50
Loss of leg below the knee	50
Permanent total loss of hearing	50
Loss of one eye	30
Loss of thumb	25
Loss of all toes of one foot	20
Loss of one phalanx of thumb	10
Loss of index finger	10
Loss of great toe	10
Loss of any finger other than index finger	5

Note.—Complete and permanent loss of the use of any limb or member referred to in this Schedule shall be deemed to be the equivalent of the loss of that limb or member.

* X of 1897.

SCHEDULE II.

[*See Section* 2 (1) (*n*).]

List of persons who, subject to the provisions of Section 2 (1) (*n*), *are included in the definition of workman.*

The following persons are workmen within the meaning of Section 2 (1) (*n*) and subject to the provisions of that section, that is to say, any person who is—

(*i*) employed in connection with the service of a tramway as defined in Section 3 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886* ; or

(*ii*) employed within the meaning of Clause (2) of Section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911†, in any place which is a factory within the meaning of Sub-clause (*a*) of Clause (3) of that section ; or

(*iii*) employed within the meaning of Clause (*d*) of Section 3 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923‡, in any mine which is subject to the operation of that Act ; or

(*iv*) employed as the master of a registered ship or as a seaman ; or

(*v*) employed for the purpose of loading, unloading or coaling any ship at any pier, jetty, landing place, wharf, quay, dock, warehouse or shed, on, in or at which steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used ; or

(*vi*) employed in the construction, repair or demolition of—

(*a*) a building which is designed to be, is, or has been more than one storey in height above ground level, or

(*b*) a building which is used, has been used, or is designed to be used, for industrial or commercial purposes and is, has been or is designed to be, not less than twenty feet in height measured from ground level to apex of the roof, or

(*c*) a bridge which is, has been or is designed to be more than fifty feet in length ; or

(*vii*) employed in setting up, repairing, maintaining, or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or post or any overhead electric cable ; or

(*viii*) employed in the construction, inspection or upkeep of any underground sewer ; or

(*ix*) employed in the service of any fire brigade.

SCHEDULE III.

(*See Section* 3.)

List of occupational diseases.

Occupational disease.	Employment.
Lead poisoning or its sequelæ	Any process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.
Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelæ ..	Any process involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.

*XI of 1886. † XII of 1911. ‡ IV of 1923.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See Section 5.)

Table of assumed wages.

Limits.			Assumed wages.
Where the sum arrived at by a calculation under Clause (a) or Clause (b) of Section 5 is—			
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
less than 9 0 0		....	8 0 0
not less than 9 0 0	but less than	11 0 0	10 0 0
,, 11 0 0	,,	13 0 0	12 0 0
,, 13 0 0	,,	17 8 0	15 4 0
,, 17 8 0	,,	22 8 0	20 0 0
,, 22 8 0	,,	27 8 0	25 0 0
,, 27 8 0	,,	32 8 0	30 0 0
,, 32 8 0	,,	37 8 0	35 0 0
,, 37 8 0	,,	42 8 0 ..	40 0 0
,, 42 8 0	,,	50 0 0	46 4 0
,, 50 0 0	,,	60 0 0	55 0 0
,, 60 0 0	,,	70 0 0 .. .	65 0 0
,, 70 0 0	,,	80 0 0	75 0 0
,, 80 0 0	..	....	83 5 4

APPENDIX I-1.

FIRE BUCKETS ON MILL PREMISES.

No. 470-A.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 25*th March* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We much regret to bring to your notice the fact that for some time past our Inspectors, upon visiting mills for inspection purposes, have noticed that fire buckets are not being set aside for the use intended. In many mills it has been found that not only are the buckets empty and not placed on the hooks provided for same, but that it is becoming quite a common practice to use the buckets as paint and oil containers and also for the purpose of carrying bobbins.

According to this Association's requirements, buckets should be kept filled with water at all times and placed on the hooks provided for same, and although our Committee have been using their best endeavours to see that this requirement is not infringed upon, their repeated requests to defaulting mills have in numerous instances been ignored.

We are, therefore, directed to request you to be good enough to impress upon your members the necessity of conforming to this very essential requirement and thus avoid our Committee having to withdraw allowances on account of irregularities of the above nature.—
Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,

Secretaries.

No. 353-58.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th April* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to forward herewith for your information a copy of a letter which the Committee have received from the Bombay Fire Insurance Association and to request you kindly to impress upon all the members of your staff the vital necessity of conforming to the Association's requirements in that connection with which the Commiteee are in whole-hearted agreement.—I am, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 364-58.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th April* 1922.

THE SECRETARIES,
THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 470-A, dated the 25th March 1922, and to state that the contents of the same have been communicated to all members of this Association with the request that they shall take the necessary steps to ensure that your requirements are conformed to more strictly in future.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I-2.

CLEANING OF SPRINKLER TANKS.

No. 166.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *27th October* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

Our Committee have directed us to bring to your notice the fact that it is a growing practice amongst the mills in Bombay to empty and clean tanks and effect repairs and alterations to sprinkler mains, etc., during Divali and Holi holidays. Whilst in the past our Committee have granted permission freely for this work to be carried out, it has only been when a few mills were involved at one time. The applications are now becoming so numerous that they view the situation as serious, particularly where it affects a number of mills situated close together, who decide to empty their tanks during the holidays in question when pyrotechnic and other similar displays are in vogue and the demand on the Municipal Fire Brigade may be very heavy.

Our Committee are anxious to have the work spread over the year instead of being concentrated on one or two holidays therein and to this end we are directed to seek your assistance.

We may say a number of mills asked permission to clean their tanks during Divali of this year. This permission was granted as all arrangements had been made and there was no time for alteration, but for the future it is hoped that such a situation will be avoided.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 967-134.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *28th November* 1922.

THE SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo and to say that it was placed before my Committee at their meeting held on Monday last and I have in reply to state that my Committee consider that your suggestion to cease granting permission to mills to clean their tanks during Divali and Holi holidays is going to inflict considerable hardship on them.

It must be well known to you that sprinkler tanks cannot be cleaned thoroughly in one day and consequently the mills have to avail themselves of the two or three consecutive holidays which occur at Divali and Holi to do this work.

My Committee cannot believe that your Association are desirous that mills should stop work specially for the purpose of cleaning sprinkler tanks.

I have also to point out that it is very questionable whether the pyrotechnic and other similar displays which you state are in vogue during the Divali holidays, increase the risks of fire at the mills as you state, for in most cases the workpeople reside some considerable distance from the mills themselves, all of which have watchmen and fire appliances ready in case of emergency.

My Committee also consider that there is far less risk of fire when the mills are stopped than when running.—Yours faithfully,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

No. 1874.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *8th December* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We are in receipt of your favour No. 967-134 of the 28th ultimo. It would appear therefrom that our letter of the 27th October last has not conveyed to your Committee what our Committee intended it should.

We would explain that there is no suggestion of ceasing to grant permission for mills to clean their tanks during the Divali and Holi holidays but it is desired that mills should choose other times than these two particular holiday periods for the cleaning of sprinkler tanks. There are other holidays and stop days in the year which could be used for the purpose conveniently, and it is hoped that the mills in future will, as far as possible, choose different days for the cleaning of their tanks and a number will not clean on the same day.

This we hope will make the matter clear to your Committee.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries,

APPENDIX I-3.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPLIANCES IN MILLS.

No. 1670.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *19th January* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Automatic Sprinkler Installations: Obsolete Sprinklers.

DEAR SIR,

We are directed by our Committee to forward you copy of a circular issued to our members in the above connection, and shall thank you kindly to advise your members of the contents.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.

G. No. 120.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th November* 1921.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES,
BOMBAY.

Automatic Sprinkler Installations: Obsolete Sprinklers.

GENTLEMEN,

The Committee's attention having been drawn to the number of defective Sprinkler heads which are at present in existence in mills under their jurisdiction, it was decided to approach the F.O.C. (Foreign) in the matter.

Advices have now been received from that body to the effect that the following Sprinklers which have appeared in the past on the approved list, are not now manufactured, and should therefore be treated as obsolete types :—

(1) Grinnell old pattern with Babbit's metal valve.
(2) Titan "old pattern modified".
(3) Witter thin lever Sprinkler, with eyelet.
(4) Witter thick lever Sprinkler, without eyelet.
(5) Witter thick lever Sprinkler, with eyelet.
(6) Witter modified pattern with tripping piece.
(7) Morris "A".
(8) Morris "B".
(9) Hoffmann "A".
(10) Newton "A".

In view of the above, our Committee have granted a period up to the end of December 1922, to have all obsolete types of Sprinklers, with the exception of Nos. 6 and 9, replaced by Sprinklers on the present approved list, failing which the allowance will be reduced to 25 per cent.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.

No. 151-23.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *8th February* 1922.

THE SECRETARIES,

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 1670, dated the 19th January 1922, and its accompaniment, advising my Committee that certain types of Sprinklers, specified in the accompaniment to your letter, should be treated as obsolete and replaced, on or before the 31st December 1922, by those which appear in the present approved list.

2. In reply I am to say that my Committee will be grateful if you will be good enough to state the number and names of the mills likely to be affected by the proposal.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

No. 1670.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *23rd March* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 151-23 of 8th instant, we are directed to quote below a list of the mills in Bombay which are affected by the circular :—

Apollo Mills.
China Mills.
Colaba Land & Mill Company's Mill.
Jubilee Mills.

Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,

Secretaries.

No. 316-23.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *10th April* 1922.

THE SECRETARIES,

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to the correspondence resting with your letter, No. 1670, dated the 23rd March 1922, I am directed to request you to be good enough to communicate direct with the four mills mentioned in your letter as being affected by the terms of the circular under reference.

2. I am further to add that my Committee have had under discussion the points raised during the course of the correspondence and that they are unable to agree that merely because a Sprinkler is obsolete it should of necessity be renewed, failing which the Mill Company concerned should receive a reduced allowance from the Insurance Companies. Provided the Sprinklers are efficient my Committee fail to see why any objection should be taken or can be justified, for, in any case, the question is one of efficiency and not of type as obviously once the Sprinklers became inefficient or damaged the mills will have to instal other kinds in the ordinary course of events if, as your Association maintains, the types mentioned in your circular are no longer manufactured.

3. I am also to invite your attention to the constant changes in the above and similar connections which are being suggested and effected by your Association's inspectors due, in the majority of instances, to the fact that immediately a new inspector is appointed all kinds of objections with regard to the existing plant are raised and alterations stipulated for; all of which procedure entails unnecessary expense and trouble upon the members of this Association. Accordingly I am again to request that, in the light of the foregoing remarks, a definite and consistent policy may be laid down by your Association in the foregoing regard and that the necessary steps may be taken to ensure that all members of your inspection staff conform to the procedure prescribed.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

No. 1670.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *27th April* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We have for acknowledgment your letter No. 361-23 of 10th April 1922 and are arranging for communications to be sent direct to the four Bombay Mills affected by the new regulations in regard to obsolete Sprinklers.

While your Committee's views have received careful consideration, we have to point out that Sprinkler discounts are allowed for an effective service which fully protects mills in case of fire and, as the installations referred to in our letter, are not considered efficient by the Insurance Companies, we regret that a reduction in discount must be made if the existing Sprinklers are not replaced by Sprinklers of an approved type, by 31st December 1922.

We are instructed to state that it is very far from the desire of this Association to cause unnecessary inconvenience to Millowners, and it is hoped that the Millowners' Association realizes that it is only by experience that the existing Rules, on which Inspectors work, were evolved ; and it is experience which necessitates changes in these Rules.

In these circumstances, it is impossible for our Association to lay down a " definite and consistent policy," if by that expression is meant a rigid policy, which will remain unchanged, even though experience proves a change to be necessary.

In conclusion, we are to remind you that installations have been erected by Contractors without first submitting plans, etc., to the Association and without a knowledge of our Rules, hence the necessity for various alterations.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,

Secretaries

No. 433-87.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *18th May* 1922.

THE SECRETARIES,
THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter*, dated the 3rd November 1921, in which you intimated your Association's willingness to arrange from time to time for representatives of your Association to meet my Committee in conference and to discuss with them any modifications of the existing rules regarding fire extinguishing appliances which might be under consideration by your Association.

2. In the above connection I am to say that my Committee consider it desirable that a conference of the nature in question should now be arranged at which various matters in dispute at the moment between the two bodies and any other questions of a similar nature might with advantage be discussed. Accordingly I am to enquire whether your Association could arrange for two representatives to meet my Committee at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 30th instant, in these rooms for the above purpose.

3. Among the items which my Committee propose for discussion at the meeting are :—

(1) The regulations prescribed by your Association with regard to the replacement of types of sprinklers declared to be obsolete, with particular reference to our recent correspondence in that connection.

(2) Your Tariff Notice, No. 8, dated the 18th February 1922, under the terms of which an extra 25 per cent. may be charged in the event of the floor space of all mill godowns not being maintained at least six inches above the ground level, or the level of the door sills, whichever may be the higher.

4. I am to request the favour of an intimation at an early date as to whether the date and time suggested for the proposed meeting are suitable.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 1662.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *25th May* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 433-87 of 18th instant, we are directed to inform you that Messrs. Davies Simon and Duff, together with the Inspector of this Association, have been deputed by our Committee to attend the meeting to be held in your Association's Rooms on Tuesday next, the 30th idem, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

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* See Report for 1921, p. 208.

No. 1662.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 12*th June* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We are directed to inform you that our Committee have now carefully considered the two specific points raised by your Committee at the informal meeting held on the 30th ultimo at which two of our Committee Representatives were present.

With regard to the question of obsolete types of Sprinklers, it has been agreed that the test should be one of efficiency and that the Inspectors, when next visiting the mills concerned, should carry out a test of the Sprinklers affected and that the result of the tests should be placed before a joint meeting of our Sub-Committees.

It was also agreed that the time limit, in which to carry out alterations in connection with godown floors, be extended to the 31st May 1923.

We trust the above modifications meet with the approval of your Committee.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 554-23.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 29*th June* 1922.

THE SECRETARIES,
THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 1662, dated the 12th June 1922, and to say that my Committee cordially approve the modifications of the existing procedure in connection with obsolete sprinklers and the raising of godown floors, agreed to at the recent meeting between the representatives of the two Associations held on the 30th ultimo, and confirmed in your letter under reply.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 1670.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 1*st February* 1923.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We are directed to pass on to you a copy of an interesting report made by our Inspector, who has recently returned from furlough, for your perusal.—Yours faithfully,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

24*th January*, 1923.

Obsolete Sprinklers.

I beg to report that during my furlough Home I took the opportunity of enquiring into the reasons as to why various types of sprinklers have been declared inefficient.

(1) In the first place, Grinnell old pattern sprinklers were manufactured up to May 1888 with a Tin valve, and between 1888 and 1890 with a Babbits metal valve, after which the modern type was introduced and has been produced with very little alteration in design ever since.

The objection to the old types of Grinnell sprinklers lies in the fact that the valve discs being soft became embedded on the seating and there being no spring and only a small area of valve for the water pressure to act on, they very often failed to open on fusing. In several sprinklers I tried from the Jubilee Mill, Bombay, this occurred.

It is also found that the distribution of water from the old Grinnell sprinkler is not so even as in the modern type, and the quantity of water discharged is not so great. It occasionally happens that the deflector after dropping does not lie evenly as it should do, thus causing the water to be thrown on one side of the sprinkler only.

(2) The Titan old pattern modified sprinkler failed, due to the deflector and valve (in this type combined) sticking. However, there are none of this type in mills under our jurisdiction.

(3, 4 and 5). The old types of Witter failed through faulty design. Only one mill (The China Mill, Bombay,) has this type installed and arangements are being made to test the same.

(6). Witter modified with tripping piece are the most common of the obsolete type met with here, and have, as a rule, behaved well during fires in which they have acted. In certain cases, however, usually in Sizing Rooms and in risks in which they become verdigrised, they should be replaced.

The tripping piece was added to this type to prevent parts lodging on the deflector, but it does not always have the desired effect, and several on test have fused but not opened owing to the strut becoming jambed.

(7 and 8). "*Morris A & B.*"—I was unable to obtain any information regarding this make.

(9). *Hoffmann "A".*—This type is still approved but occasionally parts lodge in the deflector, and in some instances the water orifice is smaller than the standard ½ inch diameter which lessens the quantity of water discharged.

(10). Newton "A" is fitted with a celulloid valve which deteriorates and allows slight leakage which produces verdigris and consequent gumming up of the working parts.

It was impressed on me at Home that all sprinklers of the obsolete type should be changed on account of their inefficiency.

Unfortunately we have no testing oven and apparatus here to put sprinklers to a fair test. The present method of a water test (*i.e.*, plunging the sprinkler in boiling water) is very crude and gives the Mill Authorities the benefit of the doubt. The water on the exposed working parts of the sprinkler tends to free them and soften any verdigris or foreign matter which would harden in the heat of an actual fire. It is also a common cause of failure in a sprinkler, that one or more members of the struts become jambed into the deflectors by the first rush of water from the pipe, and thus seriously affect the distribution. This occurs in some sprinklers at low pressure and in others at high pressure.

T. K. W. NORTH,
Inspector.

No. 76-23.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd February* 1923.

THE SECRETARIES,
THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter, No. 1670, dated the 1st February 1923, and the accompanying copy of a report on Sprinklers signed by T. K. W. North, Inspector.—Yours faithfully,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

APPENDIX I-4.

INSPECTION OF FIRE APPLIANCES IN MILLS BY FIRE BRIGADE STAFF.

No. 902-132.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th November* 1922.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that it has been suggested to my Committee that it is desirable that the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade should be afforded an opportunity of rendering himself conversant with the exact situation of the mains, hydrants, fire escapes, etc., at the various mills.

2. The suggestion has received the cordial approval of my Committee and I am accordingly to request that the officer in question may be allowed to visit each mill in Bombay belonging to the members of this Association and to collect such information therefrom in regard to the lay-out of the compound and the exact location of the various fire extinguishing appliances as he may be likely to require in the event of an outbreak of fire at any particular mill, subject always to the proviso that his duties in that connection shall not include the communication to the fire insurance companies of any observations or remarks in regard to the suitability of the sites and/or instruments in question.

3. My Committee will be grateful if you will be good enough to advise them at your early convenience whether you are prepared to accede to their request in order that the members of the Association may be advised accordingly and asked, in the event of the necessary permission being obtained, to afford the Chief Officer all facilities in connection with the visits.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. F.- 1047-B.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,
BOMBAY, *20th November* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to the suggestion made in your letter of the 7th instant that the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, should visit the various mills and acquaint himself with mains, hydrants and fire escapes, etc., I have the honour to say that most of the Fire Brigade Officers including the Chief Officer are already fairly well acquainted with the fire apparatus and water-supplies of the mills. It would be of no practical use for the Chief Officer who cannot possibly be the first to arrive at a fire or may not be able to be present at all, to make himself better acquainted with these details. On the other hand the Station Officers who, being the first to ive on the scene, are required to take action, cannot have too intimate a knowledge of them.

If, therefore, you will forward a list of the mills you would like visited, pointing out any special feature, I shall be glad to make arrangements for the Brigade Station Officers in whose charge they are to visit them.

These officers are at times moved from one station to another but if your Association agrees I propose to pass orders that the first duty of a Station Officer on transfer to a new charge shall be to visit the mills within his circle.

It would of course be a breach of discipline for any officer of the Brigade to communicate information which he may acquire in the course of his duties to any Insurance Company.—I have, etc.,

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

No. 970-132.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th November* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

Towards the end of last month a member of this Association informed the Committee that it had been suggested to him by prominent members of the Fire Insurance Association that it would be advisable and to the millowners' benefit to be assured that the Chief of the Fire Brigade is conversant with all the mains and hydrants and fire escapes, etc., at the various mills and he suggested that the Chief of the Fire Brigade be written to through the Municipal Commissioner with a request that he should visit each mill and collect the information he would require in case fire broke out at any particular mill.

The Committee approved of this suggestion and the Municipal Commissioner was addressed accordingly; in reply he pointed out that the Chief Officer was not the first to arrive at the scene of a fire but that it would be more useful for the Station Officers to visit the mills as they were the first to arrive in case of fire and could not have too intimate a knowledge of the fire appliances of a mill, and he added that if this Association would forward to him a list of the mills that would like to be visited, then he would make arrangements for the Brigade Station Officers to visit the mills situated in their respective districts.

The Municipal Commissioner also mentioned that it would, of course, be a breach of discipline for any officer of the Brigade to communicate to an Insurance Company any information that he might acquire in the course of his duties.

At the meeting of the Committee held on Monday, 27th instant, the suggestions of the Municipal Commissioner were approved of and accordingly I am to request you to inform me whether you wish your mill to be included in the lists of mills to be visited in accordance with the scheme outlined above.—I am, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

No. 974-132.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *30th November* 1922.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. F/1047-B, dated the 20th November 1922, in which you point out that it would be advisable for the Fire Brigade Station Officers rather than the Chief Officer to make themselves acquainted with the fire appliances of the mills belonging to members of this Assooiation.

In reply, I am to inform you that your suggestions were approved of by my Committee and accordingly all members of the Association have been notified of the scheme and requested to inform me whether they wish the Fire Brigade Station Officers to visit their mills and become acquainted with their fire appliances.

When I have received their replies, I shall, in accordance with the second paragraph of your letter under reply, forward to you a list of the mills, the managers of which desire them to be included in the scheme in question.—I have etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

No. 1035-152.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *27th December* 1922.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter, No. 974-132, dated the 30th November 1922, and in further reply to your letter, No. F/1047-B, dated the 20th November 1922, I have the honour to enclose herewith a list of mills the managers of which would be pleased if the Station Officers of the Fire Brigade would visit their mills in accordance with the scheme described in your letter under reply.—I have, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

List of Mills referred to in the foregoing letter.

The Swan Mill, Ltd., Sewri, Bombay.
,, Finlay Mills, Ltd., Government Gate Road, Parel.
,, Framji Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Darookhana, Mazagon.
,, Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.
,, Globe Mfg. Co., Ltd., De Lisle Road, Parel.
,, Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar.
,, Morarji Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Suparibagh Road, Parel.
,, Standard Mills Ltd., Parbhadevi Road, Lower Mahim.
,, David Mills Co., Ltd., Carrol Road, Parel.
,, Sassoon Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Mount Estate, Mazagon.
,, Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokli.
,, Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Reay Road, Mazagon.
,, Diamond Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., De Lisle Road, Parel.
,, Tata Mill, Ltd., Dadar Road, Parel.
,, Hindoostan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Ripon and Arthur Roads, Byculla.
,, Indian Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ripon Road, Jacob Circle.
,, Mathradas Mills Ltd., De Lisle Road, Parel.
,, Bradbury Mills, Ripon Road, Jacob Circle.
,, Madhorao Scindia Mills, Ltd., Ferguson Road, Parel.
,, Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Victoria Road, Mazagon.
,, Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd., Dadar.
,, Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Elphinstone Road, Parel.
,, Jamshed Mfg. Co., Ltd., Lalbag, Parel.
,, Rachel Sassoon Mill, Chinchpokli.
,, Alexandra Mill, Chinchpokli.
,, E. D. Sassoon Mill, Suparibagh Road, Parel.
,, Meyer Sassoon Mill, Ferguson Road, Parel.
,, Edward Sassoon Mill, Ferguson Road, Parel.
,, E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye Works, Mahim.
,, Apollo Mills, Jacob Circle.
,, Elphinstone Mills, Elphinstone Bridge, Parel.
,, Madhowji Dharamsey Mfg. Co., Ltd., Foras Road.
,, Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd., Tardeo.
,, Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ltd., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.
,, New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd., Albert Road, Chinchpokli.
,, New Great Eastern Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Parel Road, Chinchpokli.
,, Indian Woollen Mills, Harris Road.
,, Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., De Lisle Road, Parel.

APPENDIX J-1.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD.

No. 325-60.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 11*th April* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to the Memorandum, dated the 30th November 1921, issued to all members of the Association, explaining the attitude of the Committee of this Association towards the newly formed East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and the item on the subject which appears in the Association's Report for 1921 (pp. 91—101), I am directed now to advise you that, as a result of protracted negotiations, the Committee have at last arrived at a compromise with the other sections of the trade in regard to the constitution of the new East India Cotton Association, and the question of Hedge Contracts.

Regarding the constitution of the East India Cotton Association it has been arranged that there shall be six panels, *viz.*, (1) Millowners, (2) Exporters, (3) Importers, (4) Brokers, (5) Commission Agents and (6) Jaithawallas. The Directors will determine the panels in which each member shall be included. Each panel shall elect two Directors, making twelve Directors in all. The twelve Directors so elected shall nominate four other Directors bringing the total Directorate up to sixteen. Of the four nominated Directors one shall be nominated from the Millowners' panel and he shall be a member of either the Bombay or the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association. The remaining three Directors shall be nominated from the panels of Importers, Exporters and Brokers respectively, thus leaving the Commission Agents and Jethawallas with their two elected representatives only.

The idea of this arrangement is to ensure that the most useful men in the trade will have an opportunity of becoming Directors and exercising a judicious control. Out of the sixteen Directors at least five must be Europeans and five Indians.

In connection with the question of Hedge Contracts several sections of the trade do not think at this stage that a less number than five Hedge Contracts are workable but it is proposed to provide either in the Articles of Association or in the rules that the number of Hedge Contracts shall not, under any circumstances, be increased beyond five and that no change shall be made in any of these five contracts with a view to narrowing the contract and that the goal which the Board should aim at should be to widen the contracts and when practicable to reduce their number.

The five contracts in question are :—

(1) F. G. Bengals.
(2) F. G. Broach.
(3) Fine Oomra.
(4) F. G. Oomra.
(5) Southerns.

As, however, the F. G. Oomra contract has not been operated on to any extent it has been agreed that only four of these contracts, *i.e.*, excluding No. 4 shall be introduced in the first instance and that power shall be given to the Board of Directors to introduce the fifth contract in the event of a bad monsoon or other exceptional circumstances occurring which would make it desirable or necessary to introduce the fifth contract.

It has been further proposed that the revised scheme shall be operative under statutory powers from the Government of Bombay for a period of, say, three years and if after that time all sections of the trade are agreeable and satisfied with the working of the Association then the Government of India might be applied to for a final charter.

Members of this Association will be advised immediately the revised Articles are prepared, but in the meantime the Committee do not consider it desirable that any members should apply for membership of the new East India Cotton Association, Ltd.—I am, etc.,

H. Royal,

for Secretary

The East India Cotton Association, Limited,

Central Bank Building, Hornby Road,

Bombay, *9th May* 1922.

NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Representative Committee of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Central Bank Building, Bombay, at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th instant, to consider, and if approved, to confirm, with or without amendment, the following Resolution which was unanimously passed at the meeting of the Directors on the 8th instant, *viz.*—

"Resolved that in view of the following facts, *viz*:—

(1) That it is most important that the Millowners should join this Association before it applies to Government for statutory power.

(2) That as the result of negotiations with the Millowners, through Mr. G. Wiles, there remains only one point of difference, namely, the insistence by the Millowners that the three remaining Directors to be co-opted by the elected Directors must be co-opted, one from the Exporters, one from the Importers and one from the Brokers' panel, instead of leaving it to the discretion of the elected Directors to co-opt them from any of the six panels.

(3) That it is most important that this Association should obtain statutory power from Government at the earliest possible date.

(4) That it is agreed by the Millowners that the Bombay Government shall be asked for power for, say, three years only so as to see how the Association works and that at the end of that period revisions in the constitution may be made in the light of the experience gained.

Now this Association declares that although it does not consider the restriction insisted upon to be in the best interests of the Trade, it is its intention to make the concession demanded and alter its Articles of Association at the earliest possible moment, *viz.*, before applying to Government for statutory powers so as to make it compulsory for the elected Directors to co-opt one Director from the Exporters, one from the Importers and one from the Brokers' panels, and at the same time to amend the Articles so as to include in them as already agreed upon a clause to prevent the narrowing of Hedge Contracts and the increasing of this number.

It is further resolved that this Resolution be put before a General Meeting of the Association to be convened on the 13th instant for consideration and if approved, with or without amendment, for confirmation.

By Order of the Board,

D. K. Mehta,

Secretary.

Note :—In explanation of the above, members are informed that Mr. Wiles who has been negotiating with the Millowners received a letter from them dated the 5th April 1922 accepting the compromise suggested by him, and this letter with copies of previous correspondence between Mr. Wiles and the Chairman of the Millowners' Association was forwarded to Mr. du Breul in due course. Mr. du Breul finding that the Millowners' reply, although apparently an acceptance of the compromise, did not confirm in detail the proposals put forward, took the opportunity of placing the letter before the Bombay Cotton Contracts Board on 12th April 1922 and was informed that in the opinion of the Board the letter was an acceptance of the compromise.

Your Directors accordingly proceeded with the necessary alterations of the Articles of Association and submitted the same to Mr. Wiles on 20th April 1922.

Up till 25th April no reply was received and as time was very short, a meeting of this Association was held on the 25th April and the revised Articles were approved.

Subsequently on 26th April 1922 Mr. du Breul received a letter from Mr. Wiles covering a copy of a letter from the Chairman of the Millowners' Association pointing out that there had been misunderstanding and that the Millowners insisted on the four co-opted Directors being co-opted, one from each of the four following panels, *viz.*, Millowners, Exporters, Importers and Brokers and none from the Commission Agents and Jethawallas instead of as was understood that one should be a Millowner and the remaining three be co-opted from any of the other five panels.

It was then too late to get this demand approved by the Association and have the Articles re-amended in time to enable this Association to be ready to take over from the Bombay Cotton Contracts Board on 1st June 1922. As it was imperative that this Association should be in a position to take over on that date it was decided to get the Articles as already amended approved, irrespective of whether the Mills should join the Association or not, and Mr. Wiles was informed of this decision.

From subsequent conversations and correspondence it appears that the Millowners would not object to the three co-opted Directors (other than the co-opted Millowner) being co-opted out of any of the three following panels, *viz.*, Exporters, Importers and Brokers provided none is co-opted from the Commission Agents or the Jethawallas, but that they do not propose to join the Association until this condition and a clause preventing the narrowing of Hedge Contracts or any addition to their number have been finally embodied in the Articles of Association.

It is hoped that if the above-mentioned Resolution is confirmed, the Mills may still see their way to join the Association without waiting for the Articles to be again revised but even if they do not, it will make no difference to the Trade as this Association will be ready and will take over from the Bombay Cotton Contracts Board on 1st June 1922 and revised Articles can be approved as soon as the new Board has been elected.

The special Resolution amending the Articles as already passed and subsequently to be confirmed is to be filed on 12th instant and applications for membership on the new form, of which 335 have been received up to date, will be dealt with as from 12th instant.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th May* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

In continuation of this Office Circular letter, No. 325-60, dated the 11th April 1922, upon the subject of the Association's attitude towards the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., I am directed to inform you that the Committee are advised that the terms of the compromise referred to therein have been confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Representative Committee of the new Association held on Saturday, the 13th May 1922.

2. The present position, therefore, is that the Directors and Representative Committee of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, have agreed, by resolutions passed at meetings of those bodies held on the 8th and 13th instant respectively, that at the earliest possible moment and before application is made to Government for statutory powers, which in the first instance should be valid for three years only, the Articles of Association shall be amended to provide :—

(*a*) that, of the four nominated directors, one shall be nominated from the Millowners' panel and shall be a member of either the Bombay or the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the remaining three nominated from the panels of Importers, Exporters and Brokers, and from no other panels ;

(*b*) that the number of Hedge Contracts shall not, in any circumstances, be more than five of which four only shall be introduced in the first instance and that no change shall be made in any of the contracts in question with a view to narrow their scope.

3. In view of the definite nature of the assurance provided by the action of the Association in the above regard the Committee resolved, at their meeting held on the 15th instant, to recommend all members of the Association now to apply for membership of the East India Cotton Association, Limited. In order, however, to remove any possible grounds for misunderstandings, the Committee consider it desirable that in submitting their applications for membership members should state specifically the grounds upon which their application is based, namely, the terms of the compromise set forth in the second paragraph of this letter.—I am, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 4826-G.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *3rd July*, 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton in the Bombay Presidency, and to request that Government may be favoured with the opinion of your Association on the proposed legislation within 7 days, *i.e.*, by Monday next, 10th instant, at the latest.—I have, etc.,

A. E. SERVAI,
for Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

A Bill to provide for the Regulation and Control of Transactions in Cotton in the Presidency of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton in the Presidency of Bombay and WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by Sub-section (3) of Section 80A of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (*i*) This Act may be called the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 192 . Short title and duration.

(*ii*) It shall remain in force for three years and for such period thereafter as the Governor in Council may by notification direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, —

(*a*) "Contract" means a transaction in cotton to be carried out in whole or in part in Bombay;

(*b*) "Bombay" means the City of Bombay provided that the Governor in Council may by notification direct that Bombay shall include any part of the Presidency of Bombay whereupon from the date of such notification this Act shall be construed accordingly;

(*c*) The "Association" means the East India Cotton Association, Limited; and

(*d*) The "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Association acting through at least a quorum of their number at a meeting of that Board duly called and constituted.

Power of Board to make by-laws.

3. (1) The Board may, subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council, make by-laws for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton :—

(*a*) providing a clearing house for the periodical settlement of contracts or differences thereunder and for the passing on of delivery orders;

(*b*) regulating and maintaining such clearing house and providing for the admission of various classes of members and the exclusion, suspension, expulsion and readmission of members;

(*c*) prescribing the number and classes of contracts in respect of which settlements shall be made or differences paid through the clearing house;

(*d*) fixing, altering or postponing settling days;

(*e*) fixing and declaring market rates for cotton of any and every description, which rates shall be binding for all purposes upon every one dealing in such cotton;

(*f*) prescribing the terms, conditions and incidents of contracts and the forms of such contracts as are in writing;

(*g*) regulating the making, performance and cancellation of contracts including contracts between a commission agent and his constituent, or between a broker and his constituent, or between a jethawala or muccadum and his constituent, or between a member and a non-member of the Association, and providing for the consequences of insolvency on the part of a seller or buyer or intermediary, the consequences of a breach or omission by a seller or buyer, and the responsibility of commission agents, muccadums and brokers not parties to such contracts;

(*h*) prohibiting specified classes or types of dealing by any person, whether a member of the clearing house or not;

(*i*) providing for arbitration and appeals against awards;

(*j*) providing for the levy and recovery of subscriptions, fees, fines, and penalties;

(*k*) providing for the licensing of brokers and the suspension, cancellation and restoration of their licenses;

(*l*) providing disciplinary measures, including suspension, expulsion, fines and non-monetary penalties for breach of any by-law made by the Board; and

(*m*) regulating the course of business between parties to contracts in any capacity whether they be members of the Association or not.

(2) If any person committing a breach of any by-law of the Board is a company, every director and officer of such company shall also be deemed to have committed such breach unless he proves that the breach was committed without his knowledge and control.

(3) By-laws made by the Board under Sub-section (1) and sanctioned by the Governor in Council shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* ; by-laws so made and sanctioned may be enforced before publication in the said *Gazette*.

(4) The constitution and administrative machinery set out in the Articles of Association of the Association are declared to be lawful. The said Articles shall not, except with the sanction of the Governor in Council, be altered in respect of— Legality and alteration of Articles of Association.

the number or constitution of Panels, or the representation upon (*a*) Panels, (*b*) the Panels Representative Committees, (*c*) the Representative Committee of the Association, or (*d*) the Board or the number and classes of contracts.

(5) Any contract (whether either party thereto is a member of the Association or not) which contravenes any by-law of the Board shall be void. Contract contravening by-law void.

(6) No officer or servant of the Association shall be held personally responsible for any thing done or omitted by him within the scope of his authority as such officer or servant in relation to anything authorised by this Act or the by-laws made thereunder provided he was not thereby dishonest. Officer, etc., not personally responsible.

No. 584-60.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 10*th July* 1922.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 4826-G., dated the 3rd July 1922, forwarding a copy of a Bill to provide for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton in the Bombay Presidency and requesting an expression of my Committee's views on the provisions of the Bill in question.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee approve the provisions of the Bill provided that, in accordance with the terms of the agreement under which the members of this Association have agreed to join the East India Cotton Association, Limited, the question of the maximum number of Hedge Contracts shall not be a matter in respect of which the Board shall have power to make by-laws, as is apparently contemplated in Clause 3 (1) (*c*) of the Bill, but that the Articles of Association shall clearly provide that the number of such contracts shall not, in any circumstances, be more than five of which four only shall be introduced in the first instance and that no change shall be made in any of the contracts in question with a view to narrow its scope.

3. Further, my Committee consider that Clause 3 (4) of the Bill should be amended to include the above subject as one in respect of which the Articles shall not be altered except with the sanction of the Governor in Council.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

No. 783-60.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *23rd September* 1922.

THE HON'BLE SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, KT., C.I.E.,

COUNCIL HALL, POONA.

SIR,

I have the honour to confirm the despatch of the following telegram to your address on the 22nd instant :—

> "Committee Bombay Millowners' Association earnestly pray that Second Reading Bill No. XIII of 1922 may be postponed until the next Session owing to recent heavy speculation in Hedge contracts which Committee thought was impossible when they approved the Bill in first instance and agreed to co-operate with the East India Cotton Association. Committee hope in conjunction with the rest of the trade to provide in near future satisfactory solution of existing difficulties in regard to Hedge contracts with a view to ensure safety of *bona fide* traders but the success of their negotiations to that end will be jeopardised if the new Association is accorded statutory recognition at the present juncture."

2. The recent developments in the cotton trade of Bombay to which reference is made in the telegram are doubtless well known to you, but as they have a vital bearing on the attitude which my Committee now find themselves compelled to adopt towards the Bill in your charge, it is necessary that I should refer to them as briefly as possible. Before doing so, however, I am to explain that, as you are aware, the present Bill is the outcome of negotiations which have been proceeding for a very considerable period between the various sections of the trade with a view to arrive at a basis of unanimity in regard to the body which should eventually assume control of the cotton trade of Bombay. And finally after considerable negotiations the outstanding points of difference between this Association and the East India Cotton Association, which by that time had come into being, were amicably settled so far as the constitution of the new body was concerned.

3. The present issue concerns, however, another matter in which my Committee, in their endeavour to secure the interests of all *bona fide* traders and discourage all undue speculation inimical to those interests, felt obliged to adopt a very firm attitude, namely, the question of the limitation of the number of "Hedge" contracts in such a manner as to ensure that each contract was wide enough, or the number small enough, to prevent cornering by speculators. Subsequently, however, my Committee arrived at an agreement with the Board of the new Association to the effect that the maximum number of such contracts should not, in any circumstances, be more than five, of which four only should be in operation at any one time, and that no change should be made in any of the contracts in question with a view to narrow its scope. Moreover, it was clearly understood by both bodies that the principle underlying the agreement was the prevention and control of undue speculation and my Committee, in consenting to advise their members to join the new Association, did so in the hope that the recognition of this basic principle, in conjunction with the adoption of the practical measures involved in the agreement, would achieve the desired result. Sincere in that belief my Committee readily accorded their support to the Bill under reference when it was referred to them prior to its introduction and they loyally abided by the terms of the compromise until the developments of recent date falsified their expectations to such an extent that further co-operation in the movement to ensure statutory recognition of the East India Cotton Association has, for the moment, become undesirable.

4. I am now to refer briefly to the sequence of events which have necessitated the change in my Committee's attitude towards the Bill. The attempt to corner the September Oomras contract now in progress is the third of its kind during the past few months and of itself would, in my Committee's opinion, clearly denote the necessity for a still further limitation of the number of "Hedge" contracts than is provided in the existing articles before the latter are legalised by the passing of the Bill. The difficulty of the existing situation, and the extent to

which it differs from that obtaining on similar occasions in the past, lies, however, in the attitude adopted by the Board to whose proceedings and dictates it is proposed so summarily to accord legal sanction.

5. At an early stage of the negotiations it was clearly apparent that serious differences of opinion existed between the members of the Board on matters which my Committee can only regard as basic principles of just and fair control and, as is well known, important issues were decided by very small majorities; meanwhile the declared policy of the Board remained in the balance and was likely to be reversed by the smallest circumstance which might have occurred to either of the parties holding opposite opinions.

6. My Committee had intended, after the present contract matured, to ask the Board of the East India Cotton Association to introduce—in accordance with their verbal undertaking given to my Committee in that connection—rules and regulations by which undue and unnecessary speculations to the detriment of *bona fide* traders could be prevented, but in view of the pronounced diversity of opinion which has manifested itself during the course of recent events, my Committee consider that any proposal of that nature which the responsible section of the Board might be disposed to make in regard to this all-important question of "Hedge" contracts might be jettisoned by those self-interests which have always played, and always will play, an important part in the cotton trade of this City.

7. Experience, moreover, proves that improvements in the conditions under which trading is carried on, are only demanded and considered necessary when the trade is smarting from the effects of raids—either Bull or Bear—which take place from time to time and are as soon and speedily forgotten, and it is, in the opinion of my Committee, only at such times as these that the trade can be brought to realise that certain reforms are necessary. My Committee, therefore, submit that the opportune moment has now arrived in which to call upon the trade to devise such conditions of trading as to prevent cornering, in even the already fairly wide contracts, such as has taken place during the last few weeks. In such circumstances, therefore, my Committee have no hesitation in affirming that the trade ought to evolve some method of preventing any combination of speculators from controlling the price of any particular grade or type of cotton, but they feel, and feel strongly, that this will not be done unless the trade is forced to take such action by circumstances beyond its control.

8. Accordingly my Committee consider that, if the present Bill is held up, the trade will realise that it will not attain the desired legislation until such time as it has proved that all sections have combined to provide, as far as possible, against this undue and reckless speculation which is so detrimental to the interests of millowners and all other genuine traders.
—I have, etc.,

J. A. KAY,
Chairman.

No. 1014-60.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 19*th December* 1922.

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to invite a reference to Section 3, Sub-section (1) of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1922, prescribing the powers of the Board in regard to the regulation and control of transactions in cotton, and to enquire whether any by-laws made by the Board in virtue of its powers under the sub-section in question have yet been submitted to Government for the sanction of the Governor in Council.

In the foregoing connection I am to refer in particular to the provisions of Section 3, Sub-section (1) (*e*) under which the Board are empowered to prescribe the number and classes of contracts in respect of which settlements shall be made or differences paid through the Clearing House, and to say that my Committee are unanimously of opinion that the course of recent events in the cotton trade has clearly demonstrated the necessity for a still further limitation of the number of "Hedge" contracts than that provided by the terms of the agreement under which my Committee agreed to recommend the members of this Association to join your body.

It is unnecessary at this juncture to recapitulate the nature of the various events which gave rise to my Committee's determination to insist upon the insertion in the Articles of Association of your body of the classes of "Hedge" contracts now in operation. In so far as their number is concerned, the contracts are fully in accordance with the terms of agreement already mentioned, namely, that the maximum number of such contracts should not, in any circumstances, be more than five, of which four only should be in operation at any one time, nor do my Committee mean to infer that any attempt has been made to narrow the scope of any one contract.

The point which my Committee desire, however, to make in the strongest terms at their command, is that it was clearly understood by both bodies that the principle underlying the agreement was the prevention and control of undue gambling which is so detrimental to the interests of all genuine traders, and that viewed from that aspect it is obvious that neither the mere recognition of that basic principle nor the practical measures also involved in the agreement have in any way achieved the desired result.

The recent happenings in connection with the attempted corner in the September Oomra contract are well known and my Committee feel that they call for the most careful examination by your Board of the causes which occasioned the trouble and in that connection my Committee are constrained once more to point out that, in their opinion, the most effective guarantee for the perpetuation of the purpose for which the East India Cotton Association was formed, namely, the regulation of the market in the interests of all *bona fide* traders and the suppression of speculation inimical to their interests, is to be found in the limitation of the number of "Hedge" contracts allowed and the adoption, if possible, of the practice followed in the New York and Liverpool markets in that respect.

My Committee's views on the subject of "Hedge" contracts are already known to you, and the several attempted corners which have taken place during this year only further strengthen their considered opinion that a single or, at any rate, two "Hedge" contracts should at once be introduced in lieu of the present number, and my Committee will be glad to know whether it is the intention of your Board that the rules which they are required to submit to Government in terms of Section 3 (1) of the Act will contain provision for this further reduction in the number of "Hedge" contracts.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

Extract from the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part IV, pp. 48-49, dated 28th December 1922.

BOMBAY ACT NO. XIV OF 1922.

An Act to provide for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton in Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton in Bombay and WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by Sub-section (3) of Section 80-A of the Government of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1922. Short title and duration.

(2) It shall remain in force for three years and for such period thereafter as the Governor in Council may, by notification, direct.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(*a*) "contract" means a transaction in cotton to be carried out in whole or in part in Bombay ;

(*b*) "Bombay" means the City of Bombay ;

(*c*) the "Association" means the East India Cotton Association, Limited ; and

(*d*) the "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Association acting through at least a quorum of their number at a meeting of that Board duly called and constituted.

3. The Board may, subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council, make by-laws for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton :— Power of Board to make by-laws.

(*a*) providing a clearing house for the periodical settlement of contracts or differences thereunder and for the passing on of delivery orders ;

(*b*) regulating and maintaining such clearing house and providing for the admission of various classes of members and the exclusion, suspension, expulsion and re-admission of members;

(*c*) prescribing the number and classes of contracts in respect of which settlements shall be made or differences paid through the clearing house ;

(*d*) fixing, altering or postponing settling days ;

(*e*) fixing and declaring market rates for cotton of any and every description, which rates shall be binding upon every one dealing in such cotton ;

(*f*) prescribing the terms, conditions and incidents of contracts and the forms of such contracts as are in writing ;

(*g*) regulating the making, performance and cancellation of contracts including contracts between a commission agent and his constituents or between a jethawala or muccadum and his constituent, or between a member and a non-member of the Association and providing for the consequences of insolvency on the part of a seller or buyer or intermediary, the consequences of a breach or omission by a seller or buyer, and the responsibility of commission agents, muccadums and brokers not parties to such contracts ;

(*h*) prohibiting specified classes or types of dealing by a member of the Association ;

(*i*) providing for arbitration and appeals against awards ;

(*j*) providing for the levy and recovery of subscriptions, fees, fines and penalties ;

(*k*) providing for the licensing of brokers and the suspension, cancellation and restoration of their licenses ;

(*l*) providing disciplinary measures including suspension, expulsion, fines and non-monetary penalties, for breach of any by-law made by the Board ; and

(*m*) regulating the course of business between parties to contracts in any capacity whether they be members of the Association or not.

(2) If any person committing a breach of any by-law of the Board is a company, every director and officer of such company shall also be deemed to have committed such breach unless he proves that the breach was committed without his knowledge and control.

(3) By-laws made by the Board under Sub-section (1) and sanctioned by the Governor in Council shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*; by-laws so made and sanctioned may be enforced before publication in the said *Gazette*.

Legality and alteration of Articles of Association.

4. The constitution and administrative machinery set out in the Articles of Association are declared to be lawful. The said Articles shall not, except with the sanction of the Governor in Council, be altered in respect of the number or constitution of Panels, or the representation upon (*a*) Panels, (*b*) the Panels Representative Committees, (*c*) the Representative Committee of the Association, or (*d*) the Board.

Contract contravening by-law void.

5. Any contract (whether either party thereto is a member of the Association or not) which is entered into after the date on which by-laws under this Act are sanctioned by the Governor in Council and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and which contravenes any such by-law, shall be void.

Officer, etc., not personally responsible.

6. No officer or servant of the Association shall be held personally responsible for anything done or omitted in good faith, and not negligently done or omitted by him within the scope of his authority as such officer or servant in relation to anything authorised by this Act or the by-laws made thereunder.

7. Contracts for the purchase and sale of cotton entered into subsequent to 31st May 1922 and prior to the coming into operation of this Act under the rules or by-laws of the Association shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and of by-laws made thereunder.

APPENDIX J-2.

TARE RECEIPTS AND RE-PRESSING CHARGES.

No. 638/H.E.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY, 24*th November* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of letter dated the 14th November 1922 received from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Ltd., complaining of inconveniences and hardships experienced by their members from the local Mills for due disposal and to request the favour of an early reply thereto.—Yours faithfully,

K. S. KOTAK,
General Manager.

Copy of letter dated 14th November 1922 *received from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Ltd., addressed to the President and the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd.*

I am directed to bring to your kind notice the great inconvenience in various ways experienced by the members of this Association and other sellers from the local Mills and to request you to give the matter your favourable consideration.

(1) *Tare Receipts.*—There seems to be no tangible reason why the Mills should not give tare receipts immediately at the weighment. The leniency that has been allowed them is being so much misused to the great annoyance of the sellers that the system is getting quite unbearable. As the tare receipt is to be received from the Mill muccadum who hands it over at his own leisure and convenience and the balance account then to be received at the office of the Mills, quite a long time, sometimes two to three months, elapses before the accounts are finally made up and settled.

(2) *Burst and Re-pressed Bales.*—It is quite unfair that the Mills should be allowed pressing charges on burst and re-pressed bales when they also exact a fair allowance in pounds (Ratals) for the same at the scale. Stocks purchased by the Mills are to be taken direct to the Mills and there to be opened and there is no reason why they should be allowed a double allowance like that, one under the rules and the other customary.

(3) *Other Hardships.*—The members have to suggest many other amendments in the rules for ready business as the hardships and troubles experienced by them in point of delay in weighment, disputes regarding quality, etc., due to the fluctuations of the rates. These the representatives of this Association on the Board have been instructed to explain to you in person and it is hoped that you will be pleased to give these your earnest consideration. The members beg earnestly to request you that if consideration of these may have to be delayed at least the items mentioned in the first two paragraphs will receive your urgent consideration and disposal.

No. 1000-143.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 12*th December* 1922.

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 638/H. E., dated the 24th ultimo, with which you enclosed a copy of a letter that you had received from the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Ltd., on the subject of certain inconveniences suffered by members of the Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association in connection with Tare Receipts and Burst and Re-pressed Bales.

In reply I am to inform you that my Committee have carefully considered the attachment to your letter and they think that in general it is an exaggerated statement of the grievances of the members of the above Association and in particular I am to append below their views on the three points of complaint mentioned therein.

(1) *Tare Receipts.*—My Committee point out that according to the existing rules Tare receipts must be given within ten days of weighment, and they consider that the enforcement of this rule will be sufficient to redress the inconveniences complained of.

(2) *Burst and Re-pressed Bales.*—My Committee entirely disagrees with the opinions expressed in this paragraph of the letter under consideration. Pressing charges allowed on burst and re-pressed bales are compensation for the loss suffered by the Mills due to the difficulty in stacking such bales. Unless this allowance is insisted on, in addition to the scale allowance to cover the damage caused by burst bales, my Committee consider that merchants would be liable to become more careless and the Mills would be saddled with very considerable losses for which they would have no redress.

(3) *Other Hardships.*—My Committee are of the opinion that the inconveniences mentioned under this heading are matters that should be settled by the two Associations concerned, and accordingly they offer no comments.—Yours faithfully,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

APPENDIX K-1.

PROPOSED COTTON CESS.

No. 3671-A.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 12*th January* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to forward a copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 1566-262, dated 16th December 1921, on the question of the levy of a cess on cotton to meet certain expenditure in connection with the Central Cotton Committee, and to request that Government may be favoured with the opinion of your Association on the proposals contained in the letter.

2. Government would be glad to know what effect in the opinion of your Association the proposed cess would produce on the cultivator and whether your Association would consider advisable the making of a direct contribution by the trade and the consuming mills to the Central Cotton Committee.—I have, etc.,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. 1566-262.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DELHI, 16*th December* 1921.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In paragraph 202 of their report the Indian Cotton Committee recommended that a cess of eight annas per bale should be levied on all cotton consumed by the mills in India as well as on all cotton exported, in order to provide funds for the additional staff required to cope with the expansion of work on cotton recommended by the Committee. As explained in Mr. Mant's letter No. 1248, dated the 28th November 1919, and the Press *Communiqué* issued by the Government of India on the 7th April 1920, the Government of India were unable to accept the proposal at the time since the method of finance suggested by the Committee would not have been in consonance with the financial arrangements proposed under the Reforms Scheme, the main feature of which is the complete separation of Imperial and Provincial finances. It was explained that since agriculture was to be a provincial subject expenditure on the measures advocated by the Committee would be debitable to Provincial revenues, while if it should at any time become necessary to impose a cess for revenue purposes on cotton consumed in mills or exported the proceeds, being of an all-India nature, would be finally credited to Imperial revenues. For these reasons the Government of India decided not to take any action on the Committee's proposals.

2. The question has now been reopened by the Indian Central Cotton Committee constituted by this Department's Resolution No. 404-22, dated the 31st March 1921, who discussed the matter at their first meeting held at Bombay on the 21st July 1921, and I am to enclose a copy of a letter from the Secretary, No. 582, dated 1st August 1921, forwarding the proceedings and recommendations of the Committee on the subject. Briefly these recommendations are that a cess of four annas per bale of 400 lbs. should be imposed on all commercial cotton as

well as on exports and that the method of collection should be left to the Government of India to decide. The imposition of the cess is recommended for a period of 5 years in the first instance on the condition that provision is made for its reduction before the expiry of that period should the Central Cotton Committee recommend this course. The proposal as now put forward by the Committee is free from some of the objections previously urged against the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee, inasmuch as it is contemplated that the proceeds of the cess should be devoted exclusively towards the expenses of the Central Cotton Committee and in particular towards the provision of funds to meet the cost of the Committee's proposals in respect to technological and agricultural research on cotton, objects the expenditure on which may be legitimately met from Central revenues. Before considering the matter further, however, the Government of India would be glad to have the Local Government's views on the following points :—

(*a*) whether it is desirable that a cess should be imposed on cotton to meet expenditure connected with the activities of the Committee ;

(*b*) if so, whether the cess should be confined to exports or should be extended to all cotton consumed in the mills, as recommended by the Committee ;

(*c*) in the event of the Local Government favouring the application of the cess to all commercial cotton, whether the best method of collection would be at the mills and ports, as suggested by the Committee, or at the baling presses, and whether in either case any difficulty is anticipated in obtaining the consent of the Darbars of Indian States to the collection of the cess from mills located within their territories.

3. In order to enable the Local Government to consider the matter in all its bearings, I am to communicate to you the following additional observations.

The Central Cotton Committee urge that the first and most important measure to be undertaken is the appointment of a Technologist who must be equipped with a suitable laboratory and apparatus. The estimated initial expenditure involved in this scheme is Rs. 3½ lakhs together with a recurring grant of Rs. 1 lakh. In addition the annual budget of the Cotton Committee itself, apart from research work, is estimated at about a lakh of rupees.

The Government of India see no objection to the industry itself being taxed to provide the necessary funds, especially as the question of the proposed cotton cess has been reopened by a prominent representative of the trade and was unanimously supported by all the non-official members of the Committee. But although it is the unanimous opinion of the Central Cotton Committee that the cess should be levied on all commercial cotton the Government of India feel that there are advantages in confining it to exports only, not the least of which is the fact that its collection at the ports would be a practically simple matter involving no extra expense to Government. Another point to be borne in mind is that the average annual exports of cotton during the five years ending 1920-21 are slightly over two million bales of 400 lbs. each so that a cess at the rate of 4 annas per bale on exports alone would yield a revenue of about Rs. 5 lakhs which would be sufficient to meet the cost of the Technologist and his laboratory as well as the operations of the Central Cotton Committee. In favour of the Committee's proposal there is, however, the argument that if the cess is levied on all cotton including mill consumption it could be reduced to a rate sufficient to provide the funds required. The Government of India are also advised that if it should be decided to levy the cess on all cotton consumed in the mills, there should be no difficulty in arranging for its collection by means of the establishment employed for the collection of the cotton excise duty.

In favour of the proposal of the Central Cotton Committee that unspent balances should not lapse it may be said that in the event of a considerable balance accumulating, it would be feasible still further to reduce the rate of the cess if considered necessary. The Government of India propose, however, to retain full control over the expenditure of the cess but would avail themselves of the advice and co-operation of the Central Cotton Committee in this matter. The receipts accruing from the cess will be merged into general revenues and the expenditure incurred as from general revenues but a separate *pro forma* account will be maintained of the receipts, expenditure and balance on account of the proposed cess and carried forward from year to year.

4. I am to add that the Government of India would be glad if they could be furnished with the considered opinion of the Bombay Government on the whole subject at a very early date and in any case not later than 15th February next.—I have, etc.,

J. W. HEARN,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 582.

BOMBAY, 1*st August* 1921.

From—B. C. BURT, ESQ., B. Sc., M.B.E., F.C.S.,

SECRETARY, INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

To—THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

With reference to your telegram, 877, dated 16th July 1921, I am directed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee to forward a copy of their recommendations with regard to the proposal to levy a cotton cess to raise funds for the Central Cotton Committee and for Cotton Research.

2. My Committee were unanimous that a cotton cess should be levied on all commercial cotton and should not be levied on exports only. The three Spinners' representatives present supported the proposal to include cotton consumed in Indian mills and also the representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce were unrepresented at the meeting, but the matter was informally discussed by their Cotton Sub-Committee (consisting of three spinners) when I visited Cawnpore in June and the Chamber subsequently wrote supporting the proposal.

3. It was pointed out by the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that a proposal to tax exports alone would meet with determined opposition from the trade whilst a cess on all commercial cotton would be strongly supported.

4. As regards the method of collecting the cess my Committee were of the opinion that this is a matter to be decided by the Government of India, and I am directed to forward a record of the discussion. You will observe that as between the two alternatives of collection, *viz.*, at the mills and ports or at baling presses, there was no difference of opinion on points of principle and that the discussion was largely confined to a consideration of the method which would be most convenient and bring in the most money. On the whole, the Committee was inclined to favour collection at mills and ports, as being simple and more effective and not presenting any special difficulties as regards Indian States which might not agree to hand over the proceeds of a cess collected at their presses.

5. My Committee agreed that a cess of 4 annas per bale was sufficient and that it should be fixed in the first instance for five years. The clause providing that the cess might be reduced on the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was inserted to meet the views of a small minority who thought that we could not estimate our requirements for so long a period. I am to say that my Committee consider it essential that all the proceeds of a cotton cess should be ear-marked for the development of the cotton industry and that the Central Cotton Committee should largely control the expenditure. In respect to financial control, I may, however, explain that, subject to the conditions that balances should not lapse to general revenues, the resolution on the point was more particularly directed against control by any of the Local Governments.

6. The Central Cotton Committee consider that the first claim on cotton cess funds should be provision for the Cotton Technologist and for the expenditure of the Central Cotton Committee and that remaining funds should be used for the furtherance of agricultural research on cotton. The trade members of the Central Cotton Committee clearly appreciated the work already done by the Agricultural Departments and considered that if further facili-

ties were provided results of great value to the grower and manufacturer alike might be expected. Throughout the proceedings constant emphasis was laid on the fact that Indian mills require better cottons.

7. You will observe that the Central Cotton Committee consider that the disposal of cotton cess funds should largely be controlled by a standing Finance Sub-Committee. They have also appointed a standing Research Sub-Committee to examine in more detail the requirements for further investigation into problems of more than local importance. The standing Research Sub-Committee will meet again on August 13th.

8. A standing Sub-Committee, consisting of all members resident in or within easy reach of Bombay, has also been appointed to deal with any questions which cannot conveniently be postponed until the next meeting of the Central Cotton Committee.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

PROCEEDINGS JULY 21ST, 1921.

Cotton Cess.

Proposed by Mr. Dravid,

Seconded by Mr. Kay—

(1) That the Government of India be requested to reconsider the question of imposing a cotton cess to provide funds for the activities of the Central Cotton Committee and in particular to meet the cost of the Committee's proposals in respect to Technological and Agricultural Research.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Grantham,

Seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas—

(2) That the cotton cess should be levied on all the commercial cotton crop and not only on exports.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas,

Seconded by Mr. Grantham—

(3) That a cotton cess should be levied of 4 annas per 400-lb. bale for a period of 5 years, but that the Government of India should have power to reduce the cess by executive order within that period at the request of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Clouston and seconded by Seth Mangal Das Girdhar Das that the cess should be levied in the first place for 3 years was *lost*, only two members voting for it. The original resolution was then carried *nem. con.*

Proposed by Mr. Mehta,

Seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas—

(4) "That the cotton cess should be collected from Millowners and Exporters."

Mr. Mehta said that this was desirable as some mills used loose cotton.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas said that in any other method of collection Indian States would be exempted.

Proposed by Seth Mangal Das,

Seconded by Mr. Grantham—

"That the cotton cess should be collected at the baling presses."

Seth Mangal Das recommended this as the simpler method of collection.

Mr. Grantham considered that the quantity of loose cotton now used by mills was unimportant. He considered that collection from exporters might be difficult.

Mr. Mathura Das Vasanji explained the difficulty as regards Indian States in respect to the second proposal.

Mr. Grantham thought that if Indian States did not agree to co-operate they should not benefit by the cess.

Mr. Mathura Das Vasanji pointed out that the quantity of cotton involved (*i.e.*, cotton pressed in Indian States) was by no means negligible and that we could not afford to neglect it.

Mr. Travers enquired if it was not a fact that all baled cotton was moved by rail ; if so collections could be made through the railways. It was agreed that many up-country mills receive cotton direct from presses.

Mr. Travers pointed out the necessity of including half-pressed bales in the cess.

Mr. Kay suggested that to meet the case of Indian States collection through railway and steamship companies might be considered.

Mr. Mazhar Hasain (Hyderabad representative) supported the proposal to collect the cess at presses, but could not say if Indian States would be willing to hand over the proceeds of such a cess to the Central Fund.

Mr. Nanavati (Baroda representative) supported the proposal to collect the cess at the mills and ports. In view of the difficulties that might otherwise arise with Indian States, he thought this the only practicable method.

Mr. Steel considered that collection at the mills and ports was the only practicable way.

Mr. Grantham pointed out that the question must finally be decided by the Government of India. He suggested that the Central Cotton Committee should recommend to Government that if they could make suitable arrangements for Indian States the best method of collecting the cotton cess was at the presses, otherwise he proposed that in the case of up-country mills the cess should be collected through the mills, but that on all cotton arriving in ports (whether for mills or for export) the cess should be collected through the railway and steamer companies.

Mr. Mathura Das Vasanji pointed out that up-country mills buy cotton from Bombay, and under the last proposal they might be cessed double unless a drawback were provided for.

Collection at the mills and collection on exports through Customs House was simple and required no new machinery.

Resolution IV.—No question of principle being involved, *the Committee finally resolved* that the question of machinery for the collection of the cess was a matter for the Government of India to decide and that the record of the opinions expressed should be forwarded to the Government of India for consideration.

Resolution V.—It was resolved that cotton imported from outside India should be exempt from the cess.

Resolution VI.—Proposed by Mr. Kay,

Seconded by Mr. Seth Mangal Das—

> " The Central Cotton Committee consider that all funds raised by the proposed cotton cess should be strictly ear-marked for cotton development, and that annual balances, if any, should not lapse to general revenues. It is essential that the Central Cotton Committee should have control of the utilization of the funds."

Carried unanimously.

Resolution VII.—Proposed by Mr. Grantham,

Seconded by Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas—

That a standing Finance Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee should be appointed to deal with the expenditure of cotton cess funds.

Carried unanimously.

It was agreed that the Finance Sub-Committee should consist of 4 members all resident in Bombay. The following members were appointed :—

Mr. Grantham (Bombay Chamber of Commerce).
Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.
Mr. Du Breul (Cotton Contracts Board).
Mr. Mathura Das Vasanji (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau).

Subject VIII.—The consideration of the budget for 1922-23 was delegated to the standing Finance Sub-Committee.

No. 161-18.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th February* 1922.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 3671-A, dated the 12th January 1922, and its accompaniment, on the subject of the proposed levy of a cess on cotton to meet certain expenditure in connection with the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

2. In the second paragraph of their letter, No. 1566-262, dated the 16th December 1921, a copy of which accompanied your letter, the Government of India invite an expression of the views of the Bombay Government on certain points in connection with the proposal and as the points in question traverse the whole ground of the enquiry I am to communicate to you the opinion of my Committee on the proposal under the three main headings therein suggested.

3. In the first instance I am to state that my Committee consider that it is desirable that a cess should be imposed on cotton to meet expenditure connected with the activities of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and, in particular, to meet the cost of the Committee's proposals in respect to Technological and Agricultural Research, provided that unspent balances in the case of the money so obtained shall not lapse to general revenues. In the latter connection I am to say that my Committee are in the fullest possible accord with the Resolution No. VI in that regard adopted, upon the initiative of their own representative, by the Central Cotton Committee and they cannot agree to the alternative mode of procedure, with regard to the disposal of the funds, suggested by the Government of India in the penultimate paragraph of their letter.

4. Secondly, I am to say that my Committee consider that the cess should not be confined to exports but should be extended to all cotton consumed in the mills, as recommended by the Central Cotton Committee, and that collection should be made both at the ports and at the mills.

5. The question of the rate at which the cess should be levied, at any rate in the first instance, has received the careful consideration of my Committee and I am to say that they approve the rate of four annas per 400-lb. bale suggested by the Central Cotton Committee subject to the inclusion in the cess of all cotton of the nature prescribed in the foregoing paragraph. My Committee's opinion in this connection is based on the assumption that the revenue from the cess, if levied at the rate suggested, will amount to 10 lakhs while the expenditure on the various schemes under consideration by the Central Cotton Committee will amount roughly to between Rs. 9½ and Rs. 10 lakhs.

6. Finally I am to reiterate the fact that my Committee's approval of the cess in all its aspects is conditional upon the proceeds of the cess being devoted exclusively towards the

expenses of the Central Cotton Committee and, in particular, towards the provision of funds to meet the cost of the Committee's proposals in respect to Technological and Agricultural Research on Cotton. While, however, my Committee realize that a certain measure of Government supervision over the expenditure of the cess is unavoidable they consider that the extent of such control should be the minimum compatible with the interests of the Government of India as the body responsible for the collection of the cess.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 169-18.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th February* 1922.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE, DELHI.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of my Committee's reply to the Government of Bombay on the question of the proposal to levy a cess on cotton to meet certain expenditure in connection with the Central Cotton Committee.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

Extract from the "Gazette of India," Part IV, page 65, *dated the 24th March* 1923.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 16th March 1923 :—

An Act to provide for the creation of a fund for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the creation of a fund to be expended by a Committee specially constituted in this behalf for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas), except Aden.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Collector" means, in reference to cotton consumed in a mill in British India, the Collector of the district in which the mill is situated ;

(*b*) "the Committee" means the Indian Central Cotton Committee constituted under this Act ;

(*c*) "cotton" means raw cotton, whether baled or loose, which has been ginned ;

(*d*) "Customs-collector" *and* "customs-port" mean respectively a Customs-collector and a customs-port as defined in Section 3 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 *;

(*e*) "mill" means any place which is a factory as defined in Section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911†, and in which cotton is converted into yarn or thread either

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* VIII of 1878.

† XII of 1911.

for sale as such or for conversion into cotton goods as defined in Section 3 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896* ; and

(*f*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Imposition of cotton cess.

3. There shall be levied and collected on all cotton produced in India and either exported from any customs-port to any port outside British India or consumed in any mill in British India a cess at the rate of two annas per standard bale of four hundred pounds avoirdupois, or, in the case of unbaled cotton, of six pies per hundred pounds avoirdupois :

Provided that the cess shall be levied and collected at double the above rates until the expiry of three years from the commencement of this Act.

Constitution of Indian Central Cotton Committee.

4. As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Governor-General in Council shall cause to be constituted a Committee consisting of the following members, namely :—

(*i*) the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India ;

(*ii*) six persons representing, respectively, the Agricultural Departments of the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Burma and nominated respectively by those Local Governments ;

(*iii*) the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence ;

(*iv*) nine persons nominated, respectively, by the East India Cotton Association, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation ;

(*v*) four persons representing the cotton manufacturing or cotton ginning industry, of whom two shall be nominated by the Local Government of the Central Provinces and one by each of the Local Governments of Madras and the Punjab ;

(*vi*) one person nominated by the Local Government of Bengal ;

(*vii*) one person having knowledge of co-operative banking nominated by the Governor-General in Council ;

(*viii*) ten persons representing the cotton growing industry in Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces and Berar, of whom two shall be nominated by each of the Local Governments of those Provinces ;

(*ix*) three persons nominated, respectively, by the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of the Hyderabad State, by the Durbar of the Baroda State and by the Durbar of the Gwalior State ;

(*x*) one person nominated jointly by the Durbars of the Indian States in Rajputana and Central India ; and

(*xi*) such additional persons as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint :

Provided that, if within the period prescribed in this behalf, any authority or other person fails to make any nomination which it or he is entitled to make under this section, the Governor-General in Council may himself appoint a member or members, as the case may be, to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

Incorporation of the Committee.

5. (1) The Committee so constituted shall be a body corporate by the name of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold property both movable and immovable and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

(2) The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India shall be *ex-officio* President of the Committee.

* II of 1896.

(3) The Secretary of the Committee shall be a person, not being a member of the Committee, appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

Delivery of monthly returns.

6. (1) The owner of every mill shall furnish to the Collector, on or before the seventh day of each month, a return stating the total amount of cotton consumed or brought under process in the mill during the preceding month, together with such further information in regard thereto as may be prescribed :

Provided that no return shall be required in regard to cotton consumed or brought under process before the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every such return shall be made in such form and shall be verified in such manner as may be prescribed.

Collection of cess by Collector.

7. (1) On receiving any return made under Section 6, the Collector shall assess the cotton cess payable in respect of the period to which the return relates, and if the amount has not already been paid shall cause a notice to be served upon the owner of the mill requiring him to make payment of the amount assessed within ten days of the service of the notice.

(2) If the owner of any mill fails to furnish in due time the return referred to in Section 6 or furnishes a return which the Collector has reason to believe is incorrect or defective, the Collector shall assess the amount payable by him in such manner, if any, as may be prescribed, and the provisions of Sub-section (1) shall thereupon apply as if such assessment had been made on the basis of a return furnished by the owner :

Provided that, in the case of a return which he has reason to believe is incorrect or defective, the Collector shall not assess the cess at an amount higher than that at which it is assessable on the basis of the return without giving to the owner a reasonable opportunity of proving the correctness and completeness of the return.

(3) A notice under Sub-section (1) may be served on the owner of a mill either by post or by delivering it or tendering it to the owner or his agent at the mill.

Collection of cess on exported cotton.

8. In respect of cotton exported by sea, the cess shall be assessed and levied by the Customs-collector at the customs-port of export and, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder, shall, for all or any of the purposes of the Sea Customs Act, 1878*, be deemed to be a duty of customs.

Finality of assessment and recovery of unpaid cess.

9. (1) An assessment made in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 or Section 8 shall not be questioned in any Court.

(2) Any owner of a mill who is aggrieved by an assessment made under Section 7 may, within three months of service of the notice referred to in Sub-section (1) of that section, apply to the Local Government for the cancellation or modification of the assessment and, on such application, the Local Government may cancel or modify the assessment and order the refund to such owner of the whole or part, as the case may be, of any amount paid thereunder.

(3) Any sum recoverable under Section 7 may be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

Power to inspect mills and take copies of records and accounts.

10. (1) The Collector or any officer empowered by general or special order of the Local Government in this behalf shall have free access at all reasonable times during working hours to any mill or to any part of any mill.

(2) The Collector or any such officer may at any time, with or without notice to the owner, examine the working records, sale records and accounts of any mill and take copies of or extracts from all or any of the said records or accounts for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return or of informing himself as to the particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of this Act or any rules made thereunder.

* VIII of 1878.

(3) Where any officer other than the Collector proposes to examine under Sub-section (2) any record or account containing the description or formulæ of any trade process, the owner of the mill may give to the said officer, for transmission to the Collector, a written notice of objection and the officer shall thereupon seal up the record or account pending the orders of the Collector.

Information acquired to be confidential.

11. (1) All such copies and extracts and all information acquired by a Collector or any other officer from an inspection of any mill or warehouse or from any return submitted under this Act shall be treated as confidential.

(2) If the Collector or any such officer discloses to any person other than a superior officer any such information as aforesaid without the previous sanction of the Local Government, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months and shall also be liable to fine :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the disclosure of any such information for the purposes of a prosecution in respect of the making of a false return under this Act.

Application of proceeds of cess.

12. (1) On the last day of each month, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the proceeds of the cess recovered during that month shall, after deduction of the expenses, if any, of collection and recovery, be paid to the Committee.

(2) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the said proceeds and any other monies received by the Committee shall be applied to meeting the expenses of the Committee and the cost of such measures as it may, with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, decide to undertake for promoting agricultural and technological research in the interests of the cotton industry in India.

Validation.

13. No act done or proceeding taken under this Act shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in or any defect in the constitution of the Committee or the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, if any.

Dissolution of Committee.

14. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, the Committee shall be dissolved, and on the making of such declaration all funds and other property vested in the Committee shall vest in His Majesty and this Act shall be deemed to have been repealed.

Power of the Governor - General in Council to make rules.

15. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) for prescribing the time within which nominations shall be made under Section 4 whether in the first instance or on the occurrence of vacancies ;

(*b*) for prescribing the term of office of the members of the Committee ;

(*c*) for prescribing the circumstances in which and the authority by which any member may be removed ;

(*d*) for the holding of a minimum number of meetings of the Committte during any year ;

(*e*) for the maintenance by the Committee of a record of all business transacted and the submission of copies of such records to the Governor-General in Council ;

(*f*) for the definition of the powers of the Committee and of the Secretary to enter into contracts which shall be binding on the Committee, and the manner in which such contracts shall be executed ;

(*g*) for the regulation of the travelling allowances of members of the Committee and of their remuneration, if any ;

(*h*) for the definition of the powers of the Committee and the Secretary in respect of the appointment, promotion and dismissal of officers and servants of the Committee, and in respect of the creation and abolition of appointments of such officers or servants ;

(*i*) for the regulation of the grant of pay and leave to officers and servants of the Committee, and the payment of leave allowances to such officers and servants, and the remuneration to be paid to any person appointed to act for any officer or servant to whom leave is granted ;

(*j*) for the regulation of the payment of pensions, gratuities, compassionate allowances and travelling allowances to officers and servants of the Committee ;

(*k*) for prescribing the establishment and maintenance of a provident fund for the officers and servants of the Committee, and for the deduction of subscriptions to such provident fund from the pay and allowances of such officers and servants, other than Government servants whose services have been lent or transferred to the Committee ;

(*l*) for prescribing the preparation of budget estimates of the annual receipts and expenditure of the Committee and of supplementary estimates of expenditure not included in the budget estimates, and the manner in which such estimates shall be sanctioned and published ;

(*m*) for defining the powers of the Committee, the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, if any, the President and the Secretary, respectively, in regard to the expenditure of the funds of the Committee, whether provision has or has not been made in the budget estimates or by reappropriation for such expenditure, and in regard to the reappropriation of estimated savings in the budget estimates of expenditure ;

(*n*) for prescribing the maintenance of accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Committee and providing for the audit of such accounts ;

(*o*) for prescribing the manner in which payments are to be made by or on behalf of the Committee, and the officers by whom orders for making deposits or investments or for withdrawals or disposal of the funds of the Committee shall be signed ;

(*p*) for determining the custody in which the current account of the Committee shall be kept, and the bank or banks at which surplus monies at the credit of the Committee may be deposited at interest, and the conditions on which such monies may be otherwise invested ;

(*q*) for prescribing the preparation of a statement showing the sums allotted to Provincial Departments of Agriculture or institutions not under the direct control of the Committee for expenditure on research, the actual expenditure incurred, the outstanding liabilities, if any, and the disposal of unexpended balances at the end of the year ;

(*r*) the assessment, levy, and payment of the cotton cess in respect of cotton exported by sea ; and

(*s*) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

Power of the Committee to make rules.

16. The Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules, consistent with this Act and with any rules made under Section 15 to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) for the appointment of a Standing Finance Sub-Committee and the delegation thereto of any powers exercisable under this Act by the Committee ;

(*b*) for prescribing the method of appointment, removal and replacement and the term of office of members of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, and for the filling of vacancies therein ;

(*c*) for the appointment of the dates, times and places for meetings of the Committee and the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, and for regulating the procedure to be observed at such meetings ;

(*d*) for determining the circumstances in which security may be demanded from officers and servants of the Committee, and the amount and nature of such security in each case ;

(*e*) for determining the times at which, and the circumstances in which, payments may be made out of the provident fund and the conditions on which such payments shall relieve the fund from further liability ;

(*f*) for determining the contribution, if any, payable from the funds of the Committee to the provident fund ;

(*g*) for regulating generally all matters incidental to the provident fund and the investment thereof ;

(*h*) for defining the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Committee.

17. All rules made under Section 15 or Section 16 shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act. Publication of rules.

APPENDIX K-2.

COTTON TRANSPORT BILL.

No. 535-A.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *28th April* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to forward a copy of Government Resolution No. 535-A., dated 22nd April 1922, together with that of the Bill referred to therein, and to request that Government may be favoured with the remarks of your Association on the Bill as well as on paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Resolution.

2. I am to add that a reply to this reference may be sent so as to reach Government by the end of May 1922 at the latest.—I have, etc.,

A. E. SERVAI,
For Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 535-A.

BOMBAY, *22nd April* 1922.

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2691-A.C., dated 30th March 1922 :—

" With reference to the debates of the Legislative Assembly of the 25th March 1922, I am directed to forward herewith 60 copies of the papers noted below*, and to request that the Governor in Council will favour the Government of India in this Department with an expression of his opinion on the provisions of the Bill, and with the opinions of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court and of such selected officers and other persons as the Governor in Council may think fit to consult on the subject.

*A Bill to provide for the restriction and control of the transport of cotton in certain circumstances with Statement of Objects and Reasons.

"2. I am also to request that the Bill and Statement may be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Governor in Council may deem proper, and that the dates of such publication may be communicated in your reply.

"3. I am to add that the Department of Commerce will address you separately on the administrative aspects of the Bill and to request that the reply to this letter may be sent in by the 1st August 1922."

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 1800, *dated* 30*th March* 1922 :—

"In the letter of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 2691-A.C., dated the 30th March 1922, forwarding for consideration the Cotton Transport Bill, it was stated that this Department would address Local Governments separately on administrative points in relation to the Bill.

"2. The suggestions for legislation to prevent the transport of short staple cotton and cotton waste for admixture with long staple cotton will be found in paragraphs 221-222 of the Report of the Indian Cotton Committee. Local Governments were consulted on these suggestions in the letter in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 531, dated the 14th June 1918. Subsequently the question of legislation was referred to the Central Cotton Committee and it was on their recommendation that the present Bill was formulated. It will be seen that the Bill is an enabling measure only and empowers Local Governments interested to take steps to protect those areas within their respective jurisdictions in which superior varieties of cotton are cultivated. The following observations are offered on administrative points of detail :—

(*a*) The Bill primarily attempts to control transport by rail alone, but Section 7 gives wide powers to Local Governments to control other forms of traffic. The reasons for this are two-fold. In the first place 'railways' are a Central subject, and the principal provisions of the Bill are those relating to transport by rail. Secondly, it was felt that local conditions vary so greatly that it would be impossible to control by all-India legislation traffic by road, river or sea, and that the necessary supervision could more suitably be left to be imposed by means of local rules ;

(*b*) Section 3 of the Bill allows Local Governments to notify for protection areas in which superior varieties of cotton are cultivated ; and to specify railway stations within such areas to which extraneous cotton, soft waste and seed shall not be booked save under license. Local Governments will not be required to notify only such stations as are recognised stations of origin of superior cotton. It will be open to them at their discretion to notify adjoining stations also if they have reason to apprehend that illicit cotton might be sent there to be transported by road or otherwise into the actual area to be protected ;

(*c*) Sections 4 and 7 (1) (*b*) and (*c*) provide for the issue of licenses and for certain safeguards connected therewith. The intention of these sections is to obviate the risk of fraud and in particular the issue of unauthorised duplicate licenses or the use of expired licenses. The Government of India consider it important that special attention should be paid to the organisation of an efficient licensing system if the full benefits of legislation are to be secured. They welcome any suggestions calculated to serve this object ;

(*d*) I am also to invite your attention to the words 'Station Master or any other railway servant.....' occurring in Sections 4 and 5 of the Act. It has been pointed out that hardship would be caused if Station Masters alone are held responsible for infringements, for in large stations the actual responsibility normally rests not with the Station Master, but with a goods clerk or other subordinate. On this ground the words 'other railway servants responsible for the booking of goods or parcels' were included. It is, however, doubtful how far it will be possible to fix such responsibility, and the ambiguity in the wording may afford opportunities for evasion. The Government of India would be glad if the Local Government would consider this point and would advise whether, in their opinion, the present wording is suitable ;

(*e*) I am further to point out that one method of adulteration by transport is not touched upon in the present Bill, namely, the transport of cotton waste for admixture with cotton which it is not thought necessary specially to protect under Clause 3 of the Bill. The Government of India are of the opinion that no suitable remedy for this abuse can be devised within the scope of the Bill under consideration. They would be glad, however, of any observations which the Local Government may have to offer on this subject.

3. The Government of India trust that this letter will be treated as urgent as they consider it highly important that the Bill shall be passed in time to allow Local Governments to control the movement of cotton during the next season. For this, it is essential that the necessary legislation should be passed in the September session of the Legislature. As it will be necessary for the Local Government to consult commercial bodies, the Government of India have deferred to 1st August the date by which replies should be received, and have thus reduced to a minimum the period usually required for comparing and co-ordinating the comments and criticisms received. They, therefore, desire to impress upon Local Governments the desirability of replying by 1st August at latest to the present reference. The Central Cotton Committee and Indian States interested are being addressed separately."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letters from the Government of India and of the Bill should be forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries, the Collectors of Surat, Broach, the Panch Mahals and Dharwar for favour of remarks on the Bill in general.

2. The Commissioner, N. D., the Director of Agriculture and the Collectors of Surat, Broach and the Panch Mahals should be requested to specify the stations to be notified under the Bill for the protection of the Surat-Broach cotton area. The Bill prohibits import from outside into the protected area, but not transport between stations in that area *inter se*. Some difficulties are anticipated in framing the schedule. For instance in the Surat district cotton grown in Kim is inferior to that in Surat and adjoining areas south of the Tapti and both again are inferior to Navsari and Bilimora. To permit transport freely between all these areas would defeat the object of the Bill. Suggestions are invited for framing the schedule in such a way as to secure adequate protection to the superior cotton. It should be reported whether it would be possible to exclude the Ghoghari and other short staple cotton areas from the notification except such stations only as are mentioned in paragraph 2 (*b*) of the Commerce Department letter and if so the measures to be adopted to prevent transport of inferior cotton from such stations to other stations in the scheduled area should be indicated. It should also be reported whether the objections raised by the Rajpipla and Sachin States can be met by the measures mentioned above and by the grant of permission to import cotton under license for their ginning factories at Jagadia and Vedchha or to the nearest railway station with a press. Specific instances in which such licenses would be required should be mentioned.

3. The Commissioner, S. D., the Director of Agriculture and the Collector of Dharwar should be requested to report whether they consider it desirable to extend the measure to the Kumpta cotton area and if so to submit proposals for the stations to be notified under the Bill. It should also be reported whether it would be necessary to restrict import by road or river in the area in question.

4. The officers mentioned above should be requested to favour Government with their suggestions as regards the terms of the license with reference to paragraph 2 (*c*) of the Commerce Department letter.

5. The attention of the Agents, B. B. & C. I., G. I. P., & M. and S. M. Railways, should be invited to paragraphs 2 (*b*) and 2 (*d*) of the letter and they should be requested to favour Government with their remarks thereon.

6. Copies of the Bill as well as of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Millowners' Associations, Bombay and Ahmedabad, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board, the Mukadams' Association, the Marwari Cotton Merchants' Association, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Mathuradas Gokuldas, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala for favour of remarks on the Bill as well as on paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Resolution.

7. Copies of the Bill should be forwarded to the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Judges of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, for favour of opinion.

8. The replies to this reference should reach Government by 31st May 1922 at the latest.

9. The Bill, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English, Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese and the Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery should be requested to report to Government the dates of publication.—By order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments),

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,
Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 470-80.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 31*st May* 1922

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 535-A., dated the 28th April 1922, and its accompaniments, forwarding a copy of a Bill to provide for the restriction and control of the transport of cotton in certain circumstances and inviting an expression of my Committee's views both on the provisions of the Bill and also on certain observations offered by the Bombay Government in the same connection.

2. At the outset I am to state that, whilst my Committee would prefer that the proposed measure went even further than it does, they approve the Bill as a whole as they realize the difficulties inherent in any system of Government control of the nature in question. At the same time I am to emphasize the fact that the present measure does not in their opinion provide a satisfactory solution of these difficulties and that it is only because the danger which it is intended to avert is of so serious and imminent a nature and the whole question of such vital importance to the industry which they represent that my Committee are prepared to agree to the proposals in their present form.

My Committee further hope that it will be possible for the Local Government, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them under the Bill, to bring the traffic by road and sea also within the purview of the Act in cases where such a course is practicable and can be adopted without hardship to the cultivator.

3. My Committee have no remarks to offer in connection with Clause 3 of the Bill which provides for the notification by Local Governments for protection of areas in which superior varieties of cotton are cultivated and the specification of railway stations within such areas to which extraneous cotton, soft waste and seed shall not be booked save under license. They consider, however, that provision should be made either in the Bill or in the rules to be framed under it to cover cases in which extraneous cotton imported under license is subsequently rejected by the consumer after sampling and they would recommend that such cotton should be required to be sent away immediately out of the area.

4. Clauses 4 and 7 of the Bill provide for the issue of licenses in the above regard and in that connection I am to state that my Committee consider that such licenses should only be issued to *bona fide* consumers who, in the majority of instances, will be mills situated within a scheduled area which require a different variety of cotton to that grown in that area. Mills' requirements of different kinds of cotton, however, vary considerably from time to time and my Committee consider that licenses should be issued accordingly and that all applicants should be required to state specifically the purpose for which the cotton is required.

5. The question of the railway official who shall be held responsible for infringements of the Act is a matter of some considerable difficulty as the success of the measure will very largely depend upon the work and conduct of such officers and my Committee consider that the wording of the Bill in that connection should be so amended as to ensure that, in stations where the two offices are not held by the same official, either the station master or the responsible officer in charge of the goods department, and not merely a goods clerk or other subordinate should assume the responsibility.

6. In conclusion I am to state that my Committee are of opinion that, in addition to the penalties for contravention of the Act prescribed in the Bill, provision should be made for the forfeiture of the cotton in all circumstances as they do not consider that any other penalties will act as a sufficient deterrent.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 502-80.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *13th June* 1922.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE, SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith for your information the enclosed copy of a letter which my Committee have addressed to the Local Government upon the subject of a proposal to levy a cess on cotton to provide funds for the work of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

2. I am also to enclose a copy of a letter which my Committee have addressed to the Local Government in reply to a representation received from that body in connection with the provisions of a Bill to provide for the prohibition of the transport of cotton in certain circumstances.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

Extract from the "Gazette of India," Part IV, pp. 5-6, dated 3rd March 1923.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 23rd February 1923 :—

An Act to provide for the restriction and control of the transport of cotton in certain circumstances.

WHEREAS it is expedient for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in certain areas in British India to enable the restriction and control of the transport by rail and the import of cotton into those areas ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cotton Transport Act, 1923. Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(*a*) "certified copy," in relation to a licence, means a copy of the licence certified in the manner described in Section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872*, by the authority by which the licence was granted ;

(*b*) "cotton" means every kind of unmanufactured cotton, that is to say, ginned and unginned cotton, cotton waste and cotton seed ;

(*c*) "cotton waste" means droppings, strippings, fly and other waste products of a cotton mill other than yarn waste ;

(*d*) "licence" means a licence granted under this Act ;

(*e*) "notified station" means a railway station specified in a notification under Section 3 ;

(*f*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act ; and

(*g*) "protected area" means an area into which the import of cotton or of any kind of cotton has been prohibited by a notification under Section 3.

Power to issue notification prohibiting import of cotton into protected area.

3. (1) The Local Government may, for the purpose of maintaining the quality or reputation of the cotton grown in any area in the Province, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, prohibit the import of cotton or of any specified kind of cotton into that area save under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a licence :

Provided that no such notification shall be deemed to prohibit the import into any protected area of packages containing any kind of cotton and not exceeding ten pounds avoirdupois weight.

(2) Any such notification may prohibit the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person, at any specified railway station situated in the protected area, of any cotton, the import of which into that area is prohibited when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in that area, unless such person holds a licence for the import of the cotton into that area.

Refusal to carry unlicensed cotton.

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Railways Act, 1890†, or any other law for the time being in force, the station master of any railway station or any other railway servant responsible for the booking of goods or parcels at that station may refuse to receive for carriage at, or to forward or allow to be carried on the railway from, that station any cotton consigned to a notified station, being cotton of a kind of which the delivery at such notified station has been prohibited unless both stations are in the same protected area, or unless the consignor produces a certified copy of a licence for the import of the cotton into the protected area in which such notified station is situated.

(2) Every certified copy of a licence when so produced shall be attached to the invoice or way-bill, as the case may be, and shall accompany the consignment to its destination, and shall there be dealt with in the prescribed manner.

(3) Where by or under any law in force in the territories of any State in India the import into any area, or the delivery at any railway station, of cotton or of any kind of cotton has been prohibited, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that the provisions of Sub-section (1) shall apply in respect of cotton consigned to any such station as if such area and such station were respectively a protected area and a notified station, and as if any licence granted under such law were a licence granted under this Act.

Procedure where cotton arrives at notified station.

5. (1) Where any cotton, the import of which into any protected area has been prohibited, has been consigned to and arrives at a notified station in any such protected area, the station master or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery to the consignee of goods or parcels, as the case may be, at that station shall, unless both the notified station and the railway station from which the cotton has been consigned are situated in the same protected

* I of 1872. † IX of 1890.

area, refuse to deliver the cotton until he is satisfied that the consignee holds a licence for the import of the cotton into the protected area in which such notified station is situated ; and, if he is not so satisfied, or if within fourteen days the consignee or some person acting on his behalf does not appear in order to take delivery, shall return the cotton to the railway station from which it was consigned, together with an intimation that delivery of the cotton has been refused or has not been taken, as the case may be.

(2) Any station master or other railway servant receiving any cotton returned under Sub-section (1), or returned with a like intimation from a railway station specified in a notification under Sub-section (3) of Section 4 , shall cause to be served on the consignor in any manner authorised by Section 141 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890* a notice stating that the cotton has been so returned and requiring the consignor to pay any rate, terminal or other charges due in respect of the carriage of the cotton to and from the railway station to which it was consigned, and such charges shall be deemed to be due from the consignor for all the purposes of Section 55 of that Act.

Penalties.

6. Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of this Act or of any notification or rule made hereunder, knowingly takes delivery of any cotton from a notified station or imports, or attempts to import, any cotton into a protected area, and any station master or other railway servant who, in contravention of the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 5, without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, delivers any cotton to a consignee or other person, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and upon any subsequent conviction to imprisonment which may extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or to both.

Power to make rules.

7. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, make rules to provide for any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the prevention of the import into a protected area by road, river or sea, save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence, of cotton the import of which into that area has been prohibited by a notification under Section 3 ;

(*b*) the terms and conditions to be contained in licences and the authorities by which they may be granted ; and

(*c*) the manner in which licences and certified copies thereof shall be dealt with on and after the delivery of the cotton to which they relate.

(2) Any such rules may provide that any contravention thereof or of the conditions of any licence, not otherwise made punishable by this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Previous approval of Local Legislature to issue of notifications and rules.

8. No notification under Section 3 or rule under Section 7 shall be issued by the Local Government of any Governor's Province, unless it has been laid in draft before the Legislative Council of the Province, and has been approved by a resolution of the Legislative Council, either with or without modification or addition, but upon such approval being given the notification or rule, as the case may be, may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved.

Protection for acts done under Act.

9. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

* IX of 1890.

APPENDIX L-1.

CULTIVATION AND SALE OF IMPROVED COTTON IN THE SURAT TRACT.

No. 418-83.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 11*th May* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to inform you that the attention of the Committee has been drawn to the weekly cotton auction sales held by the Bombay Agricultural Department at Surat for the sale of the cotton belonging to cultivators who have grown seed issued from the Government farm and the seed from whose crop is bought in by the Department for the next year's seed supply to general growers. There are at present 6,000 acres under special cultivation of this nature, the arrangement being that the cultivators are organised in groups and their fields are inspected by the Agricultural Department. The kapas is taken to special ginning factories under arrangements made by the Department ; after it has been ginned the Department pays the cultivators for the seed while the cotton is sold at auctions arranged by the Department on behalf of the cultivators. There are five different ginning factories in Surat and Navsari where the above arrangements are in force but all auctions are conducted at Surat City Press on sample, notice having previously been given as to where the cotton is stored so that prospective buyers can see it in bulk if they so desire.

In advising the Committee of the above arrangements the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, who personally attended a sale held on the 12th April 1922, states that the sale in question was very disappointing and the cultivators were compelled to refuse the prices offered and he suggests that the reason is probably that the general crop in Surat and Navsari has improved considerably, as a result of the Agricultural Department's efforts, and there is accordingly no longer any great margin between the special farm seed and the ordinary seed.

Mr. Burt, however, considers that it is essential the special seed-growers should obtain a premium which will encourage them to further efforts—otherwise the organisation is likely to break down—and he suggests that members of the Association might be disposed, in view of the undoubtedly superior quality of the cotton, either to send representatives to attend the sales or else to give their Surat buyers instructions to bid on their behalf. At the next auction it is expected that the balance of the crop, about 500 bales, will be offered, and the Committee trust that in the interests of the industry as a whole, all members of the Association will do their best, either by their attendance at future sales or in other ways, to encourage and assist the marketing of this cotton.

Samples of the cotton offered at the auction held on the 12th April 1922, together with full information regarding the conditions of sale, etc., may be seen in the rooms of the Association by members interested or on application to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, at any time during office hours.—I am, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 845 of 1922.

SURAT, *22nd November* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to bring to your notice that for the last three seasons efforts have been made by the Agricultural Department to grow improved cotton in the Surat Tract and I am glad to inform you that so far our operations have been successful and at present more or less of the whole tract below Narbada is now under improved farm seed. To secure pure seed an area of about 10,000 acres has been kept under departmental control and the whole of this area is sown with 1027 A.L.F. cotton and I expect about 2,000 bales from this area in the ensuing season. This cotton is reported to be exceptionally good for spinning up to 30^{s} as will be seen from the copies of the various test reports sent herewith. I therefore have the honour to request you to be so good as to inform the Agents of the various firms and mills, whom you represent, and who use the cotton of above quality, to make arrangements to bid for it at the time of sales in the ensuing season.

2. The upkeep of the quality of cotton of the Surat Tract will depend upon the supply of pure seed, and if the cultivators who grow farm seed under departmental control are not paid remunerative rates, they will not care to grow pure seed and the quality will ultimately deteriorate.

3. Under the circumstances, I have the honour to request you to give the utmost encouragement to the cultivators in these operations by paying some premium as has been given during the past season.

The statement showing the premium paid over the current market rate during the past season is attached herewith for your information.

4. Meanwhile I shall be obliged if the firms and mills let me know the names of their representatives at Surat so that I may inform them whenever cotton is offered for sale. If any firm or mill wishes to make a contract for the whole lot I shall be glad to negotiate with them with the consent of the growers.—I have, etc.,

C. S. PATEL,
Cotton Superintendent.

Report of the Indore Malwa Mills on Cotton purchased by them.

Kind of cotton.	Loss.	Test.
1027 A.L.F.	5%	80 lbs.

(Sd.) GANGJIBHAI P.,
Agent, Indore Malwa Mills,
Navsari.

Test Report of the Cotton purchased by Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co. (Bombay), Surat.

NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO.,

BALAJI ROAD,

SURAT, *3rd November* 1922.

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,

SURAT.

DEAR SIR,

A copy of the test report received from the mill for the cotton which we have bought from you on 28-3-22 in last season is as under :—

Blow Room Loss 5½ %

Card Room Loss 1⅜ %

In 41^{s} counts this cotton showed a test of 28 lbs. with 26 turns per inch and in 30^{s} counts we obtained 53 lbs. with 23 turns per inch.

From the foregoing it is obvious that the cotton is exceptionally good for 30^{s}, but it is not good enough for spinning up to finer counts.

We usually require a test of about 42 lbs. in 40^{s}.—Yours faithfully,

For NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,

(Sd.) MANILAL TRIBHOVANDAS.

Report of Spinning Test by W. H. Brady & Co., Bombay.

" We are duly in receipt of your letter, No. 254, of 12th October 1922, and in reply to the queries put by you, beg to state as follows :—

(1) The tests were made on our machines along with our ordinary yarns. They should have been made on separate machines throughout and set according to the staple of cotton samples submitted, but we have no spare machines to make these tests separately, so they were run along with ours, which is not a fair test. Surat Local is fit up to 20^{s} weft. It is irregular in staple.

(2) *I A Selection.*—The invisible high loss in this cotton is due to the fact that when this cotton was taken to work, it was raining heavily and the cotton was exposed to damp atmosphere. It is fit up to 26^{s} weft. It is a bit longer in staple than Surat Local and more uniform.

(3) *No.* 1027.—It has some staples longer than our average warp mixing staples. In fact, this cotton before being put to work should be opened in draft rollers and gain of twist is also required, which we cannot afford to do. After further inquiry we have found that about 8 lbs. of yarn were mixed up with our own yarn, and used up by us, so the actual loss comes to 28%. For the reasons stated above the cotton gave us trouble in working with our process causing more waste on speed frames and more crow laps on ring frames. No doubt it will give very good results if worked out in the proper manner. It is fit for 24^{s} warp and 32^{s} weft.

(4) Detailed report of the spinning test is appended herewith.—Yours faithfully,

W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,

(Sd.) J. A. KAY,

Managing Director,

Secretaries and Agents.

Detailed Report of Spinning Tests of Three Samples of Surat Cotton by W. H. Brady & Co., Bombay.

	Surat Local.	I·A Selection Long Boll Type.	A.L.F. No. 1027.
100 lbs. of cotton each sort	100 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
	Lbs. Oz.	Lbs. Oz.	Lbs. Oz.
Cotton Willow and Hopper Feeder Loss	2 12	2 6	2 7
Crighton Opener First Beater Loss	2 8	2 6	2 0
,, ,, Second Beater loss	1 14	1 8	1 8
Spreader and Hopper Feeder Loss	1 4	0 12	1 3
Inter Scutcher Loss	0 12	0 10	0 10
Finisher Scutcher Loss	0 8	0 8	0 8
Invisible Loss	1 10	3 6	1 4
Total	11 4	11 8	9 8
Finishers Laps	88 12	88 8	90 8
Cylinder Stripping	0 7	0 11	0 8
Flat Stripping	0 9	1 2	0 14
Lickerin Fly and Doffer and Cylinder Fly	1 9	1 12	1 4
Card Sliver and other Waste	0 8	0 11	1 0
Total Waste in Cards	3 1	4 4	3 10
Card Slivers	85 11	84 4	86 14
Drawing Waste	1 2	0 14	2 0
Drawing Slivers	84 9	83 6	84 14
Waste on Slubbing Machine	1 8	0 12	3 2
,, ,, Inter ,,	1 12	0 12	3 4
,, ,, Roving ,,	2 0	1 14	4 8
Total Loss from Slubbing to Roving	5 4	3 6	10 14
Weight of Roving Bobbins	79 5	80 0	74 0
Wastage in Ring Spinning	6 5	2 0	10 0
Yarn Produced	73 0	78 0	64 0
Count of Yarn	20 20	20 10	20 10
Test	60 Lbs.	66 Lbs.	71 Lbs. Wrapping.

Warping of Card Frames.

		Dwt. Gr.	Dwt. Gr.	Dwt. Gr.
Slubbing	Weight	7 23	8 0	8 1
		Hank.	Hank.	Hank.
	Hank	0·65	0·65	0·64
		Dwt. Gr.	Dwt. Gr.	Dwt. Gr.
Inter	Weight	3 18	3 20	3 20
		Hank.	Hank.	Hank.
	Hank	1·33	1·36	1·36
		Dwt. Gr.	Dwt. Gr.	Dwt. Gr.
Roving	Weight	3 3	3 1	3 4
		Hank.	Hank.	Hank.
	Hank	3·33	3·42	3·28

29th September, 1922.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PREMIUM OBTAINED OVER LOCAL RATE.

Date.	Name of group.	Quantity Auctioned in Khandis.	Name of Purchaser.	Per Khandi.		Premium obtained.	REMARKS.
				Rate obtained.	Local rate.		
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
19–3–1922	..Vijalpur group	20	Mr. Ghelabhai Pragji	573 0	505 0	68 0	1027 A.L.F. Special Strain.
28–3–1922	..Athwa group	64	Mr. M. J. N. Kapadia	545 0	515 0	30 0	Selection I A.
,,	..Vijalpur	41	Messrs. N. R. & Co.	573 0	540 0	33 0	1027 A.L.F. Special Strain.
,,	..Mohni group	49	Messrs. N. R. & Co.	560 0	530 0	30 0	1027 A.L.F. General.
,,	..Supa—Sisodra	76	Sheth Gangji Pitambar	568 0	540 0	28 0	1027 A.L.F.
,,	..Nizar group	41	Mr. Gandhi of Thakarsi Mulji ..	557 0	530 0	27 0	1027 A.L.F.
8–4–1922	..Supa—Sisodra	34	Sheth Ganji Pitambar	613 0	590 0	23 0	1027 A.L.F.
12–4–1922	..Vijalpur group	15	Mr. Ghelanhai Pragji	601 0	576 0	25 0	1027 A.L.F.
10–5–1922	..Moni—Khambhasala	48	Mesrs. N. R. & Co.	587 4	560 0	27 4	1027 A.L.F.
,,	..Supa—Sisodra	56	Mr. Gangji Pitambar	590 0	565 0	25 0	1027 A.L.F.
17–5–1922	..Athwa group	108	Mr. J. N. Kapadia	565 0	540 0	25 0	Selection IA.

SURAT, 24*th November* 1922.

C. S. PATEL,

Cotton Superintendent.

No. 442 of 1922.

BOMBAY, *5th December* 1922

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

You have doubtless received from the Cotton Superintendent, Surat, a circular letter, dated 22nd November, with reference to the distribution of improved cottons in Southern Gujarat, a copy of which was sent to me. I would like to emphasise the importance of what is said in paragraph 3 of Mr. Patel's letter as to the importance of securing for the cultivators growing farm seed the highest possible premium for their cotton.

At the second meeting of the Central Cotton Committee, the Director of Agriculture explained some of the difficulties with which they are faced in their attempt entirely to replace inferior by superior cottons in the Surat District. The large-scale distribution of seed has now had its effect on the general standard of Surat cotton. Growers of pure farm seed in consequence have not been obtaining such high premiums for their kapas as they did in earlier years when the general standard of cotton in Surat was lower. On the other hand, the Department is dependent on these selected growers for the bulk supply of seed for general distribution. Anything which members of your Association can do to assist growers of pure farm seeds to obtain the highest possible price for their kapas would materially assist the Agricultural Department in its seed growing schemes.

I understand that a special auction will be held as in previous years for this special kapas and I hope to arrange for the earliest possible notice of the auction to be given to your Association.—I have, etc.,

B. C. BURT,
Secretary,
Indian Central Cotton Committee.

No. 1027-83.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *21st December* 1922.

THE COTTON SUPERINTENDENT, SURAT.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 845, dated the 22nd/25th November 1922, on the subject of auction sales of cotton grown from pure seed.

In reply I am to state that a précis of your letter has been circulated to all members of this Association and I am to thank you for offering to give notice to agents of the auction sales in question.—I have, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

No. 1034-83.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *21st December* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter, No. 442, dated the 5th December, on the subject of cotton grown for farm seed in the Surat District.

In reply I am to enclose a copy of a circular that has been sent to all members of this Association which explains the action taken by my Committee in this connection, and I am to thank you for having so kindly consented to supply information of the auction sales in question.—I have, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

No. 1002-83.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *14th December* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to subjoin hereunder certain particulars with regard to the cultivation and sale of improved cotton in the Surat Tract, which were embodied in a letter addressed to this Association by the Cotton Superintendent, Surat.

For the past three years the Agricultural Department has promoted and encouraged the cultivation of improved cotton in the Surat Tract. So far these operations have been successful and at present more or less the whole of the tract below Narbada is under improved farm seed.

For the purpose of securing a sufficient supply of pure seed an area of about 10,000 acres has been kept under departmental control. The whole of this area, which is expected to yield about 2,000 bales, is sown with 1027 A.L.F. cotton. Samples of this have been tested and it is reported to be exceptionally good for spinning up to 30^{s}.

In order to improve the quality of the cotton grown in the Surat Tract, or even to keep it up to its present standard, it is essential to possess a supply of pure seed and unless the cultivators who grow the farm seed under departmental control are paid remunerative rates they will not care to grow pure seed, with the consequence that the quality of Surat cotton would ultimately deteriorate.

For these reasons I am directed to draw your attention to the Superintendent's opinion that the cultivators of farm seed should be encouraged in their work—so essential for the supply of good quality cotton from that district—by some premium being paid for their kapas, as was done during the past season.

The Cotton Superintendent concludes his letter by stating that if the members of this Association inform him of the names and addresses of their representatives in Surat, he will be pleased to give them notice of the auction sales of the cotton in question.

Arrangements have also been made with the Indian Central Cotton Committee for this Association to be informed as early as possible of the sales of this cotton, and such information will immediately be distributed to members whenever it is received at this office.—I am, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary

No. 559.

BOMBAY, *8th January* 1923.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter, No. 1034-83, dated the 21st December 1922, and to thank you for the very clear way in which the needs of the Agricultural Department in Surat have been brought before your members. I have pointed out to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, the extreme importance of timely notice of the auctions during the coming season.—I have, etc.,

B. C. BURT,
Secretary,
Indian Central Cotton Committee.

APPENDIX L-2.

CAMBODIA COTTON.

No. 2122.

BOMBAY, 12*th May* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to ask if the Committee of the Millowners' Association would kindly favour me with their views as to the present quality of Cambodia cotton received in the Bombay cotton market. Considerable evidence has been received that the Cambodia cotton received in Bombay is inferior to the best class of Madras Cambodia and that this is due to the importation of cotton into the Cambodia cotton areas for mixing. The Madras Agricultural Department are taking all possible measures to ensure the maintenance of the standard of this cotton which is one of the most valuable spinning cottons in India. The supply of irrigated Cambodia cotton must always be limited and its value to the Indian spinner will largely be reduced if it is mixed with unknown proportions of other cottons, but there is reason to believe that this practice is growing. It would greatly strengthen the hands of the Madras Agricultural Department, in their effort to deal with these abuses, if they could receive reliable information of the character of the cotton now received in Bombay and how it compares with the Madras Cambodia of previous years. I shall be glad to place at the disposal of your Committee, if desired, a sample of genuine Madras Cambodia from Tiruppur drawn from a commercial consignment prior to baling, which we had every reason to believe to be genuine and typical of good first grade Tiruppur Cambodia as the kapas was inspected before ginning.—I have, etc.,

B. C. BURT,
Secretary,
Indian Central Cotton Committee.

No. 469-84.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 31*st May* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 2122, dated the 12th May 1922, requesting an expression of the views of my Committee as to the present quality of the Cambodia cotton now received in the Bombay cotton market.

2. In reply I am to say that it is the experience of several members of my Committee that for the past three or four seasons the best types of Cambodia cotton have been mixed with Karangani cotton, a class of cotton which, though good in class and tending, on account of its excellent white colour, to improve the colour of the cotton with which it is mixed, nevertheless lowers the spinning value of Cambodia cotton very considerably. My Committee accordingly consider that measures should be taken by the Madras Government to protect the better types of Cambodia cotton, such as Tirrupur, from the evil effects of such adulteration.

3. It is unnecessary to add that, as you are aware, it is essential that the mixing should be prevented in its early stages as the practice extends rapidly with the result that good staple cottons, the cultivation of which is a matter of such vital importance to the growth of the cotton industry of this country, become more and more scarce.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX L-3.

CROP FORECASTS OF PUNJAB-AMERICAN COTTON.

No. 2262.

BOMBAY, 31*st May* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith copies of correspondence with the Director of Statistics in which I have suggested that the area and yield for Punjab-American cotton should be separately shown in the All-India Final Cotton Memorandum. The information is available from the Provincial cotton forecast issued by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, and there seems no reason why an incorrect figure should continue to be stated in the All-India forecast.

Would you kindly favour me with the opinion of your Association on this point ?—I have, etc.,

B. C. BURT,
Secretary,
Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Copy of letter No. 2149, *dated the* 15*th May* 1922, *from the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, to the Director of Statistics, Calcutta.*

I have the honour to point out that neither the Final Cotton Memorandum issued in February nor the Supplementary Memorandum issued in April make any reference to the Punjab-American crop. I presume that the Punjab-American crop is included in Sind-Punjab, but even this is not stated. The areas and yields for Punjab-American cotton as given to me by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, are as follows :—

Years.	*Area.*	*Yield.*
1919-20	552,959	140,789
1920-21	365,000	144,000
1921-22	550,100	100,995

You will observe that the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, in his fourth Cotton Forecast for 1921 issued on 8th February 1922, gives separate figures for American and Desi cottons. In view of the fact that Punjab-American cotton is a long stapled cotton of very considerable importance for Indian spinners and exporters, that it is usually sold at a premium above Broach cotton and that the production is now of considerable importance, I would enquire whether it is not now desirable to show this separately in your trade descriptions in the cotton forecasts.

Copy of letter No. 2953, *dated the* 24*th May* 1922, *from the Director of Statistics, Calcutta, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.*

Subject :—SEPARATE SPECIFICATION OF THE PUNJAB-AMERICAN VARIETY OF COTTON IN THE TRADE DESCRIPTION OF THE COTTON FORECASTS ISSUED BY THIS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to your letter No. 2149, dated the 15th May 1922, on the above subject, I have the honour to state that the present classification of cotton by trade descriptions as shown in the cotton forecasts issued by this Department was arrived at in 1915 in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Since then the whole of the Punjab crop has been included under the variety " Sind Punjab " as is surmised by you. In this connexion a copy of correspondence with the Director of Land Records, Punjab, is enclosed for your information. If, however, you think that the Punjab-

American variety has lately assumed such importance as to justify its separate specification from the Cotton trade viewpoint, I have no objection to the proposal. But before this is done, it seems desirable that the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Trade Association, Bombay, should be consulted on the subject. I shall be obliged if you will be so good as to ascertain and let me know their views on the point.

Copy of letter No. 2524, *dated Lahore, the* 29*th October* 1915, *from the Director of Land Records, Punjab, to the Director of Statistics, Calcutta.*

With reference to your letter No. 2077, dated the 30th June 1915, on the subject of the classification of cotton, I have the honour to remark that the bulk of the Punjab cotton is exported *via* Karachi and not *via* Bombay, and it might be as well to consult the Karachi and Punjab Chambers of Commerce as to the proposed classification.

2. The present classification appears to be quite arbitrary, *e.g.*, cotton despatched from Mandi Dubwali (between Hissar and Ferozepore) is classed as " Bengal-Rajputana "; that exported from Bhatinda, 20 miles away, is denominated " Sind-Punjab." Cotton going from Rohtak is classed as " Bengal North-West Punjab "; that from Hansi (Hissar), 40 miles away, as "Sind-Punjab " and so on.

3. Cotton surveys carried out in this Province disclose little difference between the varieties grown in Hissar and Rohtak.

4. The Director of Agriculture, whom I have consulted, and with whom I agree, expresses the opinion that the classification adopted for the Punjab might well be (1) " Sind-Punjab " which would cover all except (2) " American." This classification could easily be made in the forecasts. On the other hand, if the trade insists on adhering to its present arbitrary and (I venture to think) obsolete divisions, then estimates made in forecasts will be pure guesses and in my opinion of little or no value. For instance, taking last year's forecast figures, I can exclude all Rohtak and Gurgaon cotton, plus some of Karnal, Hissar and Ferozepore Districts, and conjecture now that this exclusive covers some 50,000 bales, or 12½ per cent. Such a percentage I can apply at next year's final forecast ; but I can attribute no accuracy to such a guess.

Copy of D.O. letter No. 3481, *dated the* 20*th November* 1915, *from the Director of Statistics, Calcutta, to the Director of Land Records, Punjab.*

With reference to your letter No. 2524, dated the 29th October 1915, the enclosed classification was adopted at the meeting of the Cotton Trade Association on the 15th instant. The cotton of the Punjab will be shown under " Bengal-Sind," " American " cotton referred to in your letter refers only to the cotton imported from abroad and not that grown in India for experimental purposes.

No. 512-92.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 15*th June* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 2262, dated the 31st May 1922, upon the subject of a proposal to show the area and yield for Punjab-American cotton separately in the All-India Final Cotton Memorandum.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee approve of the suggestion provided that only the area and yield of the pure variety, and not a mixture of Punjab-American and Desi cotton, is so specified.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX L-4.

AMERICAN COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

No. 1348.

BOMBAY, 16*th January* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I enclose copy of a letter from the Imperial Entomologist and also copies of papers with regard to the American cotton boll weevil which were considered by the Central Cotton Committee at its last meeting. The Imperial Entomologist considers that the direct importation of American cotton from America increases the risk of the American boll weevil being introduced into India. I need not point out what a very serious pest this insect is.

If any mills in Bombay are using *imported* American cotton at present, could you kindly arrange for them to allow the First Assistant to the Imperial Entomologist to see the cotton and in particular to see the waste and *debris* from the cotton so that he may be able to obtain some information as to the extent of the risk.

You are doubtless aware that the pink boll worm was introduced into Egypt in bales containing *kapas* in badly-ginned cotton. The importation of cotton seed into India is now restricted by the Plants Pest Act and such seed has to be fumigated at the port of entry, so that we have only to consider the risk of importation in baled cotton. Fumigation of baled cotton is apparently quite impracticable and we have, therefore, to watch carefully for any signs of the introduction of the living insect.—I have, etc.,

B. C. BURT,
Secretary,
Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Copy of the letter, No. 580, *dated the* 9*th January* 1922, *from the Imperial Entomologist, Pusa, to the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.*

In continuation of my letter No. 548, dated 21st ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that my First Assistant, Mr. C. S. Misra, will reach Bombay on the 19th instant to examine the imported American cotton for boll weevil. I hope you will give him such facilities as he would require for the work.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

January 10*th* 1922.

AMERICAN COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

Copies of letters from the Directors of Agriculture, Bombay and Bengal, and of correspondence with the Imperial Entomologist are circulated for information. From figures kindly supplied by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce importation of American cotton into Bombay during the year ending September 30th 1921 were as follows :—

	Bales.
Direct	1,910
Via Liverpool	60,548
Via Japan	3,520
Total..	65,978

Direct steamers from New York take about one month, steamers *via* Japan about 51 days and *via* Liverpool about 35 days but cotton shipped from Liverpool has probably been in stock there for an appreciable period. Provision against the importation of the boll weevil in seed has already been made under the Destructive Insects and Pest Acts by rules introduced in November 1917. The only risk, therefore, is that the insect may be introduced in badly ginned cotton. The fumigation of baled cotton is impracticable on any large scale. I suggest that all provinces should be advised of the danger that the boll weevil may be imported and asked to arrange for their Entomologists to be on the look out for this insect. Possibly the most likely place for an early invasion of the boll worm is Ahmedabad on account of the comparative proximity of fine spinning mills and cotton cultivation. Cawnpore also occasionally imports American cotton, also Nagpur.

Directors of Agriculture might be asked to consider whether it is feasible to arrange for local mills to let the Entomologist know when they are working imported American cotton so that he might have an opportunity of examining the blow-room waste for indications of the presence of the insect in stray seeds and *debris*.

The Imperial Entomologist might also be asked to advise as to whether any other precautionary measures are possible.

It is equally important to watch for any signs of the development of boll weevil in Uganda which grows an American type of cotton originally imported from America.

Letter No. 13687, *dated the* 24*th November* 1921, *from the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, Poona.*

I have the honour to request that, if it is thought wise by the Chairman, Central Cotton Committee, you will obtain information with regard to the danger of serious injury to Indian cotton by the Mexican cotton boll weevil, especially in view of the direct import of American cotton into the Indian ports, and submit a note on the subject to the next meeting of the Central Cotton Committee.

Letter dated the 1*st December*, 1921, *from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Calcutta, to the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

COTTON CULTIVATION AND MEXICAN WEEVIL.

Our Liverpool firm received recently the visit of one of the officials of the Federal Horticultural Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture, who spoke to them about the disastrous effects of the Mexican weevil on the yield of the American cotton crop, especially of late.

As you are aware a certain quantity of American cotton is imported into India every year; we would, therefore, bring to your notice the risks cotton cultivation in India runs through such importation.

Letter No. 1025, *dated the* 5*th December* 1921, *from the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, to the Imperial Entomologist, Pusa.*

I have the honour to forward copy of a letter from the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, with reference to the risk of introduction of the Mexican cotton boll weevil.

The quantity of American cotton imported into India during the fiscal year 1920-21 was approximately 100,000 bales and most of this was imported at the end of the year. I am enquiring locally as to the proportion of cotton imported direct from America and will obtain such details as are available as to ports of shipment. From time to time, before the war, India imported considerable quantities of American cotton but chiefly *via* Liverpool.

I do not myself see that direct importation of baled cotton materially increases the risk of introducing the boll weevil but should be greatly obliged if you would kindly favour the Central Cotton Committee with a note on the subject.

American cotton is usually well cleaned so that, if I am right in supposing that the boll weevil does not hibernate in cotton seed, the risk of introduction through a bale of badly-ginned cotton containing some kapas is slight.

Letter No. 548, *dated the* 21*st December* 1921, *from T. Bainbrigge Fletcher, Esq., Imperial Entomologist, Pusa.*

Your letter No. 1025 of 5th instant was received in my absence on tour and I enclose a note on cotton boll weevil, prepared from American literature by my First Assistant.

I should say that there is very considerable danger of bringing in the cotton boll weevil if cotton is imported into India direct from America. Many cases of importation of the living insect might well take place without the insect establishing itself in a locality such as Bombay if the whole of the cotton imported is normally used in the mills but, as the insect is able to exist on malvaceous plants other than cotton and there is no effective guarantee that the American cotton will all be milled in Bombay and not sent elsewhere, I consider that it will probably be only a matter of time before the weevil gets a footing in India, if it has not already done so.

I would call the attention of your Committee to the fact that the importation of cotton seed into India is prohibited unless brought in at certain scheduled ports and there subjected to fumigation. In this connection I enclose a copy of Bulletin No. 115 for your reference.

ANTHONOMUS GRANDIS, BOH.

The American Cotton Boll Weevil.

Undoubtedly the dark grey snout beetle (*Anthonomus grandis*) is one of the most destructive insects in America. About 1890, some small beetles came across Mexico, and gradually spread over nearly the entire cotton tract in the Southern States, causing annually a loss of several million dollars. In Texas the weevil was introduced in 1890, and during the following year it increased so rapidly that in certain sections, the crop was entirely ruined. In Mexico the weevil was noticed as early as 1860 and in 1862 the cotton growers of Monolava, Mexico, had to abandon cotton cultivation and when they again planted it in 1893, the beetles promptly appeared and destroyed the entire crop.

In 1894, on a special inquiry being made by the United States Department of Agriculture, it was found that between one-fifth to one-sixth of the cotton growing section of Texas was infested, there being a loss of from 25 to 90 per cent. of the crop. This meant 15 per cent. of the whole crop of the State or 3 per cent. of that of the United States and in round numbers 2 per cent. of the world's product with a cash value of over 8,000,000 dollars.

The ravages of the weevil are at present confined to the United States of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. It is also found in Mexico and Cuba. *Anthonomus grandis* has hitherto been exclusively found in North America, whilst *Anthonomus vestitus* is entirely confined to South American States. The food of the former is cotton, okro, and to a limited extent *Thurberia thespiciodes*. In 1914 Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, stated in the Annual Report of the Department of the year, that proof has been obtained that the weevil had changed somewhat structurally since entering the United States, that it had become adapted to greater severities of climate and was now able to obtain subsistence and possibly to develop on certain plants related to cotton among which were *Hibiscus syriacus* and *Callirrhae Involucrata*. In 1913, 17,700 square miles of new territory were infested by the weevil, and the primary loss in the cotton area was approximately 30,000,000 dollars. The average rate of extension of the pest is 65 miles a year.

In Texas in 1901, the loss from the weevil was 100,920 bales ; in 1904 it had increased to 550,000 bales. The weevil is restricted to the cotton plant and passes the winter in the adult stage in old cotton stalks, dead leaves, timber, etc. A temperature below 12°F. is fatal to the hibernating individuals. The date of emergence of the adults varies from February to July. The first weevils to emerge feed upon young seedlings, puncturing the stem at, or just below, the attachment of the Cotyledons. One of the first effects of oviposition is the opening of the bracts and the exposure of the bud. The larva hatches in about four days, and feeds

first upon immature pollen in the centre of the flower, then on the pistil and other tissues of the bud. Many eggs are laid in bolls and the larvæ from these feed on the seeds and occasionally on the immature fibres. During summer the average length of the larval stage is eight days. The pupal period varies from two to fourteen days. Ten generations may occur in one season. Adults of any generation may hibernate on the approach of cold weather. During spring and summer, there is a continual flight of weevils from plant to plant. In autumn large numbers make flights of considerable length to secure new feeding grounds, the yearly increase in distribution taking place at this time. The weevil may be prematurely carried into uninfected territory in cotton seed, cotton seed products, in wagons, railways or clothing. In California the weevil has hitherto been kept out by adherence to strict quarantine regulations. One of the quarantine regulations, Quarantine Order No. 26, runs thus :—

> " The importation into California of cotton seed, grown in any of the infested States, is prohibited, and should any seed contain weevil, it must either be immediately sent out of the State or destroyed at the option and expense of the owner, consignee or agent. Cotton seed from any locality can only be imported for actual cotton growing experiments in amounts, not exceeding 100 lbs., and intending importers must first send full details to the State Commissioner of Horticulture for a permit. Railway trucks that have been used for transportation of cotton, cotton lint, or cotton seed must, upon arrival in California, be thoroughly cleaned and such material removed and burned ; all such trucks shall be amenable to all such regulations of this order."

In spite of the fact that the weevil has been present for such a long time and over a large area nothing specific has yet been found to deal effectively with the pest. Hitherto the parasites found either on the grubs or the adults are very few and negligible. It has been found that the Braconid parasite, (*Microbracon mellitor,*) though present, is not effective to keep down the pest to any appreciable extent.

The number of predators also is not very large. *Solenopsis geminata, Pheidole* and *Monomorium* spp., are to be found here and there, but not in sufficiently large numbers to reduce the pest. By far the most important factors in natural control are climatic conditions. In 1914 a comparison was made of the yield of cotton per acre in the infested and uninfested States and it was found that subsequently to the weevil infestation the price of cotton rose from 2½*d.* to 3*d.* per pound to 5*d.* or 7*d.* or more between the years 1902 and 1910.

The measures generally adopted against the pest are more or less mechanical. They consist of :—

1. The abandoning of the top crop and destruction of the plants by October or earlier.
2. Ploughing of the infested land to a depth of 6 to 8 inches before winter.
3. The selecting and breeding of early maturing varieties. Growers in the heart of the badly infested regions of Texas have found that by merely growing early varieties they can secure a yield as good as the average throughout the country.
4. An intelligent system of crop rotation.
5. Constant and thorough cultivation of the growing crop.
6. Liberal application of commercial fertilizers to ensure early growth of crop.
7. Proper spacing of the plants so as to admit sufficient light and air. It has been demonstrated that in spite of much smaller number of plants, one-fourth more cotton can be secured from rows five feet apart than those three feet apart.
8. Prompt harvesting of cotton with the preservation of the best seed for weevil resistance.
9. Collection and destruction of fallen bolls.
10. Spraying the volunteer plants in small areas as they appear in the spring, and two or three times during the following two weeks. A strong solution, 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water, should be used and the tips of plants should be sprayed carefully. It does not matter much if, in doing so, the plants are destroyed.

No. 91-21

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *24th January* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 1348 of the 16th instant, regarding the risk of the introduction into India of the American boll weevil and in reply to state that, if it is considered that the American cotton imported by the local mills should be inspected, the Agents of the mills will be pleased to give the Assistant to the Imperial Entomologist such facilities and assistance as he may need for the purpose.—I have, etc.,

H. ROYAL,
For Secretary.

No. 1791.

BOMBAY, *25th March* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I enclose copies of papers which were circulated to the Central Cotton Committee at their second meeting in connection with the American boll weevil. The First Assistant to the Imperial Entomologist has since visited a number of mills in the Bombay Presidency which are using imported American cotton. He reports that the custom is to burn the blow-room refuse in the furnaces, but it is known that this is by no means uniformly done, as in Bombay this refuse is used to a considerable extent as manure.

In the event of the American cotton boll weevil being introduced into India in baled cotton it is most likely that it would be found in the blow-room refuse, and there are obvious advantages in destroying this by burning in view of the very serious nature of this pest in America and the very grave damage which might be expected to occur should it be introduced into India. It is, therefore, suggested that all mills working imported American cotton should be asked to burn the blow-room waste when such cotton is in work. I should be glad to hear whether the members of your Association see any objection to doing this.—I have, etc.,

B. C. BURT,
Secretary,
Indian Central Cotton Committee.

No. 365-21.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th April* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 1791, dated the 25th March 1922, and its accompaniments, and in reply to forward herewith for your information the enclosed copy of a circular letter which has to-day been sent to all members of this Association in connection with the matter under reference.

2. As, however, all mills in the Bombay Presidency are not members of this Association I am to request that you shall be good enough also to advise non-members of the Association upon the lines of the circular.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 354-21.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th April* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to inform you that the attention of the Committee has been drawn to the danger of the introduction into India of the American cotton boll weevil through cotton imported directly from America. The Committee do not consider it necessary to emphasize the very serious nature of the pest in America or the very grave damage to cotton cultivation which would occur should it be introduced into India and they are confident that all members of the Association will co-operate with them in any precautionary measures which may be considered necessary in the interests of cotton cultivation throughout the country.

The Committee are advised that in the event of the American cotton boll weevil being introduced into India in baled cotton, its presence is most likely to be detected in the blow-room refuse and, while they understand that it is the practice of a number of mills using American cotton to burn the blow-room refuse in the furnaces, such a practice is by no means universal, particularly in Bombay where the refuse is used to a considerable extent as manure.

In the circumstances, the Committee consider that the matter is one of such urgency and importance that they have no alternative but to recommend strongly to all members of the Association who are using imported American cotton that they should burn the blow-room waste when using such cotton even if they have not been in the habit of doing so hitherto. The Committee hope that in their own interests all members concerned will give immediate effect to this recommendation as failure upon the part of any one member to do so will seriously imperil the success of the determined efforts which are being made to prevent the introduction of a pest which, in the four years after its introduction in Texas, United States of America, in 1890, had infested one-fifth of the cotton-growing area of the State with a resultant loss of 3 per cent. of the total crop of the United States of America, or, roughly, 2 per cent. of the world's production representing a cash value of over 8 million dollars.—I am, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 2715.

BOMBAY, *28th July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I forward herewith a copy of the minutes of the third meeting of the Central Cotton Committee on Subject VIII-A (The Cotton Boll Weevil). My Committee desire to express their appreciation of the action taken by the Millowners' Association in this respect.—I have, etc.,

B. C. BURT,
Secretary,
Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Subject VIII-A.—Cotton Boll Weevil.

The Committee recorded their appreciation of the action taken by the Millowners' Associations to secure the burning of all blow-room waste from imported American cotton. It was agreed that no further steps could be taken in respect to this pest pending the receipt of further information. The Secretary explained that the Imperial Entomologist has written to America to obtain the latest information as to the chances of the boll weevil surviving the voyage to India. This information would be put before the Committee for consideration as soon as received.

APPENDIX M-1.

LANCASHIRE TRADE WITH INDIA.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF A DEPUTATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REPRESENTING THE COTTON TEXTILE CONSTITUENCIES TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA AND THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, RECEIVED IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE INDIA OFFICE ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH MARCH, 1922.

Present:

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PEEL, G.B.E., *Secretary of State for India.*
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL WINTERTON, *Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India.*
SIR WILLIAM DUKE, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., *Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India.*
MR. S. K. BROWN, MR. J. G. LAITHWAITE, } *Private Secretaries.*

SIR JOHN RANDLES, (*Chairman*).
SIR HENRY NORMAN.
MR. DAN IRVING.
MR. ROBINSON GRAHAM.
MR. ALFRED DAVIES.
MR. R. J. DAVIES.
MR. WM. GREENWOOD.
GEN. ARCHIBALD HUNTER.
COL. JOSEPH HALL.
MR. J. E. SUTTON.
CAPT. D. H. HACKING.
MR. DE F. PENNYFATHER.
COMR. F. N. ASTBURY.
MR. BEN TILLETT.
COL. G. DALYRIMPLE WHITE.
MR. HAROLD BRIGGS.
MR. F. W. MALLALIEU.
CAPT. C. AINSWORTH.
SIR JOHN RUTHERFORD.
SIR WM. EDGE.
SIR RYLAND D. ATKINS.
SIR WILLIAM BARTON.
CAPT. J. THORPE.
MR. T. SHAW.
MR. H. FILDES.

MR. WADDINGTON, MR. W. H. SUGDEN, } *Secretaries, Lancashire Committee, Members of Parliament.*

SIR JOHN RANDLES.—Lord Peel, as we know that you have to go away to the Cabinet, I think we will reserve the remarks we desire to make on the cotton question until you have gone. But speaking on behalf of the Lancashire Members I should like to say that we congratulate ourselves and we congratulate you on the appointment which has made you, an old Lancashire Member, the head of this great Department of State. We thank you also for receiving us to-day. We know that you have to go away for very important reasons, and we will therefore reserve what we have to say until you have gone and then say it for the benefit of Lord Winterton.

LORD PEEL.—Sir John Randles and Gentlemen,—It is a matter of very great regret to me that you should have to reserve anything from me at this stage. I should like in the first place to explain to you that, although I knew the Cabinet was going to sit at 12 o'clock, I did not know at the time the arrangements were made for this Deputation that another very important meeting in connection with the Irish question was to be held half an hour before it. I am told that I must attend because I am on that particular Committee. I can only ask you, gentlemen, therefore, to be kind enough to excuse me. I assure you it is a matter of great regret to me that I have got to go.

But let me say this to you. I was obliged, against my own will, to leave the House of Commons and my old colleagues, but everything that goes on in that House is now naturally reported to me most carefully and most admirably by Lord Winterton. But of course the best intermediary is not the same thing as close contact. And let me say here that I value immensely any opportunity of meeting your representatives face to face for the purpose of discussing this question as informally and as familiarly as it is possible to do. I think you realise that on the cotton question I am not altogether a tyro, because when I sat for

Manchester in 1900 and 1906 I think there were very few aspects of the cotton question that I did not understand. At the same time, gentlemen, I know that the difficulties which we are dealing with to-day have arisen since that time. I desire to express my deep regret that I cannot listen to your views on the subject to-day, and that I have to ask you to be good enough to allow me to attend the Cabinet Committee, but I am sure Lord Winterton will listen very carefully to what you have to say and report very fully to me on the subject.

Apart from the question of the duties themselves there is one point I think on which some difference of opinion or misunderstanding has arisen, and that is in connection with the giving of evidence before the Fiscal Commission in India. Lord Winterton's observations on that point were wholly unintelligible as reported in Hansard. He has explained to me what he said. I have been going into the matter this morning and I find that there is some doubt both as to what promises or undertakings were given by this Office and as to the way in which those promises or undertakings were understood by those to whom they were given. I think it is very unfortunate that there should have been a misunderstanding on the subject.

I can only now ask you to be good enough to lay the whole of your case quite frankly before us, because I think we can at any rate brush that difficulty away, if no other.

I again express my very great regret that I must leave you now.

(Lord Peel then withdrew, and his place in the Chair was taken by Lord Winterton.)

EARL WINTERTON.—Sir John, perhaps you will indicate the procedure you would like followed ?

SIR JOHN RANDLES.—First of all, Sir, I think it is my duty to introduce to you the Deputation of Lancashire Members reinforced by certain other Members who are particularly interested in the cotton area adjoining Lancashire, but substantially we refer to ourselves as a Deputation of Lancashire Members. We, of course, regret the necessity for Lord Peel having to leave, but we recognise that circumstances of such a serious and important character as he has indicated must be attended to.

We are glad, Lord Winterton, to have the pleasure of meeting you, and to put our views before you, in the hope that we may make the relations between that great Empire of India and Lancashire more understood in the interests of the whole of the Empire both at home and abroad. It will be my duty to introduce to you gentlemen connected with the trade, representing a variety of views from Lancashire, and they will speak, perhaps, with more exact knowledge of the cotton trade than I myself possess. But, generally speaking, I think you will find that our attitude is one of a desire to help your Department and not to put difficulties in your way. We realise the importance of the new arrangements in India. We do not expect you to go back on what has been done ; we cannot expect that you will declare that the policy of your predecessor is to be reversed. We are not looking for that kind of thing, but we do think that it is within the province of your Department, in view of all the circumstances of the case and the great importance to the industrial community which is represented here to-day, to hold somewhat of a balance between conflicting interests. If, for instance, the Bombay cotton manufacturer puts undue pressure on the Government of India, we look to you to rectify that undue pressure, and to see that there shall be a balance held as between Lancashire, if you like to call it so, or between the United Kingdom and this great Empire which may be affected or deflected in its policies by the particular interests in India as distinguished from the interests of the whole Empire. As far as Lancashire is concerned we want to do what is best for the interests of the whole and not of a section. If we seem sometimes to be pushing Lancashire unduly we think that it is within your province to check our undue pressure ; but on the other hand if it is thought that, say, Bombay is exerting undue pressure, again there should be an influence which will check the Bombay manufacturers in relation to this question of duties.

With regard to the policy itself, I do not think we want to arraign the policy of the Government. With regard to the fiscal question we want to have a fair show. When these fiscal enquiries are being held in India we want to be assured that the case for the whole Empire will be put as well as the case for the cotton manufacturers of India. We want,

in fact, nothing more or less than fair play as between the respective parts of the Empire. I believe it is quite true to say that there is a very strong feeling in Lancashire for whatever my friends may urge upon you from their different points of view, but there is at the same time in Lancashire a very solid, steady, sober judgment which, when they get fair play, recognises that they are having it, and when they entrust their interests to you and to the Department which you represent they hope and believe that they will get, at any rate, fair play in relation to those interests with which they are concerned.

I will not waste time by saying any more, but I will now leave the matter to those who are more instructed and more closely connected with the cotton trade to address you. First of all I will ask Mr. Waddington, who is the Secretary of our Lancashire group, and Member for Rossendale, to address you.

MR. WADDINGTON.—Lord Winterton, I share with the Chairman of our group the desire to extend our congratulations to you on the fact that you have been appointed to this office. We hope that the same friendly relationship which has existed in the past between Mr. Montagu and this group will also exist between us. I should like to bear the testimony of the group to the courtesy and consideration which Mr. Montagu always showed whenever he was approached by the Lancashire Members. He was at all times willing to give us as much information as was possible, and he was always ready to meet us even on what might seem to him somewhat trivial things.

So far as the general policy of the Lancashire Members is concerned, we have no policy in connection either with protection, or preference, or tariffs, so far as they come within the political region. We represent all sections of opinion in Lancashire. The membership of this Committee is extended to the whole of the Lancashire Members, whatever views they may hold on particular questions, and while we have never expressed, as a Committee, any views on the subject of Imperial Preference, nor have we expressed any views on the subject of Free Trade ; what we are united upon is the necessity, as far as practicable, of absolute free trade between this country and India. Upon that we are all united, whatever our fiscal theories may otherwise be.

Sometimes it is put up against us by other members of the House of Commons that Lancashire acts rather selfishly in connection with cotton questions, but there is a double reason for that. One reason is because of the immense importance of the Lancashire trade, and the second reason is that probably within 20 miles of Manchester there are more people who have personal experience and knowledge of India and Indian affairs than all the rest of the United Kingdom put together ; and having that close personal contact with India from commerce, from the erection of machinery and from the selling of goods there, it makes a closer relationship between that part of the United Kingdom and India than with any other part. So that we are naturally more interested than other people in whatever affects India.

Now, Mr. Montagu's policy under the Government of India Act we consider has exceeded really the terms of the Act, and has thereby created a false position among certain people in the House of Commons and in the country, and an equally false position in India. I refer more particularly to the question of fiscal policy. Under the Act there is no suggestion of granting fiscal autonomy. The basis of fiscal autonomy seems to have been settled upon the Report of the Joint Committee which considered the Government of India Bill, and we suggest that the opinion of that Joint Committee is really contrary to the preamble of the Act and to the general intention of the Act itself.

LORD WINTERTON.—You mean the rules made ?

MR. WADDINGTON.—No, not to the rules made ; I am coming to the rules later on. Lord Winterton, you spoke in the House of Commons on Monday night, and I was interested to notice that in giving a quotation from the Report of the Joint Committee you gave the whole of the paragraph with the exception of one sentence. You quoted the Report of the Joint Committee down to the word " convention," and then you went on to say : " These are the concluding words to which I wish to draw the special attention of hon. mem-

bers." It was instructive to me to see what the words were that you had omitted, and they were these: "Whatever be the right fiscal policy for India, for the needs of her consumers "as well as for her manufacturers, it is quite clear that she should have the same liberty "to consider her interests as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South "Africa." I am not sure whether those words were omitted by accident or intentionally.

LORD WINTERTON.—I should just like to deal with that point, if I may, now. The only reason I omitted them was because the quotation was such a lengthy one, and the Members of the House of Commons do not like lengthy quotations. As a matter of fact, it really strengthened my case rather than weakened it.

MR. WADDINGTON.—I thought it was an intentional omission.

LORD WINTERTON.—Oh, no.

MR. WADDINGTON.—I was hoping it was, because we have always held that to be one of the weak spots in that Committee's Report. The very fact that a Committee should suggest that the Government of India Act was conferring upon India the same powers as had been granted to the other self-governing Dominions was to suggest something which was totally contrary to fact, and made the Report of the Committee, so far as that particular paragraph is concerned, quite useless, and quite hopeless from an administrative point of view.

What is actually the position in India and in the other self-governing Dominions? Under the Government of India Act the budget has to be introduced by the Governor-General. The Legislative Assembly, or the Legislative Council, have no voice in introducing the budget. They have simply to vote certain proposals, and the Governor-General can veto those proposals, which they either carry or do not carry. Now what is the position in the other self-governing Dominions which this Select Committee say are equivalent to India? In all the other self-governing Dominions we have the party system. The candidates go to the country; they put forward their policy and one or other of the parties is elected. They form the Government, they administer, and they legislate. But in India there is no provision whatever beyond the office of the Governor-General and the electorate, and those who are elected have no powers either of administration or legislation otherwise than on the sufferance they receive from the Governor-General. We say that to suggest that the principle of self-government guaranteed to India is equal to the self-government guaranteed to the other self-governing Dominions is really playing with terms.

With regard to the question of whether we have granted fiscal autonomy and self-government to India, I should like to quote from Mr. Montagu's abridged version of the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals which was issued by the India Office in 1918. This is what he says on page 10: "The development of legislative bodies in India has led to occasional attempts "to impugn the supremacy of Parliament; but on various occasions when the question was "raised by individual members of the Government of India or Local Governments, or by "the Government of India as a whole, the Home Government asserted their rights, both "of legislative and administrative control, in uncompromising terms." That is what the position was before the reforms. These are the proposals after the reforms; Mr. Montagu says: "It is not part of the writers' plan "—that is Lord Chelmsford and himself—" to make the official Governments in India less amenable to Parliament than hitherto." Then he goes on to say: "On large matters of policy there can, of course, be no such delegation."

We suggest that fiscal policy is a very large matter of policy, and that it involves so many interests, both for the welfare of India and of the rest of the Empire, that there can not, and ought not to be, with the limited self-government which has been extended to India, any real autonomy in India.

LORD WINTERTON.—Any real fiscal autonomy?

MR. WADDINGTON.—Any real fiscal autonomy. The preamble of the Act has been referred to; we know that it is to take India by measured steps on the road to self-government.

With regard to the rules which were made under Section 33, as you know, there are two sets of rules. The first set, if they are made, deal with the central subjects, and the next set deal with the transferred subjects. Now, under the transferred subjects certain rules have been made, and whilst those subjects have been deliberately transferred to the Governments in India, yet we have by those rules established the right of Parliament to interfere when matters involving any dispute between this country or any other part of the Empire and India are at stake. If we have made those rules in connection with the transferred subjects, giving the positive right of this Government to interfere, how much more power have we to interfere in the central subjects about which we have not made the rules? In order to show the importance that Parliament attached to these two sets of rules and how it intended to keep its grip over central subjects whilst it parted with some of its responsibilities over the transferred subjects, I should like to say that the first set of rules over central subjects have to be presented in draft to the House of Commons. They have not to be issued as Orders and laid on the table in the usual way, but they have to be presented in draft. The other set of rules for the transferred subjects can be made, and they are only presented as a matter of form in the House of Commons, so that the House of Commons when it passed this measure did really intend to maintain a strict hold upon those central subjects which concern the Central Government and this country. The question also of what was intended, of whether we did give self-government to India, can be dealt with by a short extract from the King-Emperor's Proclamation after the Act had been passed. In the Proclamation the King declared: "The control of her domestic concerns is a burden which India may "legitimately aspire to take upon her own shoulders. The burden is too heavy to be borne "in full until time and experience have brought the necessary strength; but opportunity "will now be given for experience to grow and for responsibility to increase with the "capacity for its fulfilment."

Now I suggest, Lord Winterton, that that declaration of the King-Emperor means that we did not give self-government to India, fiscal autonomy, and the severance of the right of this country to take any part in her affairs. We did not and never intended to give that. And we have gone wrong as a Parliament by yielding too much of our judgment to the judgment of the Select Committee. Now with a change in office we hope there may be a reconsideration of these problems, and we hope that we may get back to the actual terms of the Act, to the actual intentions of Parliament, relying upon the Act of Parliament and disabusing our minds of the opinion of the Joint Select Committee.

Now Indians themselves do not consider that they have fiscal autonomy. I have here a quotation by a very prominent Indian, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, an important and active member of the Legislative Assembly. The *Times of India* for the 25th February last states that Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, in the course of his examination by the members of the Fiscal Commission, "declared that at present India enjoyed fiscal autonomy only on sufferance, "and asked that they should have complete self-government in this direction, meaning "thereby that the Indian Legislatures should have the final word on all fiscal questions, "including Imperial preference." Another member, Rao Saheb Sahscrabudhe, whose evidence is reported in the *Times of India* of 4th March, and who is a member of the Advisory Board of Industries, said: "He was humbly of opinion, with due respect to the higher authorities, "that fiscal freedom should be granted to India to commemorate His Royal Highness the "Prince of Wales' visit."

We have been told that the whole of India considered that she had got this right to fiscal autonomy and fiscal freedom. It has been impressed upon us that we had no right to interfere, that we were jeopardising the position of the freedom of India and this country and the good relationship between them if we interfered. But here we have evidence within the last six weeks of two important Indians holding public positions who declare that they have not got fiscal autonomy in India, and who are asking that fiscal freedom should be granted.

The electorate of India has been referred to so frequently—the small electorate and the small proportion who vote—that I will not labour that point at the moment, but I would like to refer for a moment to a point in the East India (Progress and Condition) 1920 Report. On page 66 a description is given of the electorate of India and the manner in which that

electorate had to record their votes at the last election. This is what is said in that report, which is an official report issued by the Government of India : " Ingenious machinery was " devised for enabling illiterate voters to record their votes. In the case of Bombay, for " example, it was decided to adopt the coloured box or symbol system. There was a separ- " ate box at each polling station to which was allotted the colour or the symbol given to a " particular candidate. Where the number of candidates was five or fewer, the boxes were " coloured white, black, yellow, red and green. Where the number of candidates was " greater than five, to each was assigned a symbol, such as a horse, cart or sword, or some " other universally recognisable article, for it was found that country voters could not be " trusted to recognise with certainty more than the five colours above mentioned."

Now, my Lord, the point I would make there is that where you have an electorate limited to only 900,000, and where you have electors of a class who have to vote according to a symbol such as a horse, a cart or a sword, it is quite out of the question to suggest that self-government exists in such a part of the Empire as you have in the rest of the self-governing Dominions.

While we disagree with the theory that we have granted absolute self-government to India, we have no desire to assert that the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms should be scrapped. All we desire is that they should be carried out in a way which would be best for this country and for India. They should be carried out in a spirit of co-operation. We believe that it is necessary for India to co-operate with this country. We believe that the best advantages will be obtained by using this country's wide experience, its capital, its skilled labour and its facilities for the development and the improvement of India. It is rather on those lines that we would like to go, by India recognising that she is not so independent and by our recognising that we have ceased to hold the dictatorial and autocratic policy of previous years, when the Government was entirely in the hands of the Secretary of State. We do now want to go with them and to follow them on the road to self-government, to act with them and to build them up, because by building them up we shall be building ourselves up. It may be selfish or otherwise, but if we can give a benefit there is no reason why we should not also obtain some part of the benefit for ourselves.

So far as the policy of the development of India by those protective duties being necessary is concerned, I suggest that India is so developed now that, even assuming that she had the power to protect herself, she does not need protection, and those assumptions are borne out by fact. If you take out the figures from the Statistical Abstract of British India for 1920, you will find that there were, in 1909, 74,757 looms in India. In 1918, without any protection in India, with the countervailing duty which was equal to the import duty, the looms in India had increased from 74,000 to 108,000, an increase of nearly 50 per cent.—48 per cent. India was able to extend her domestic industry so far as her capital and her labour was available, and no country could protect itself to any possible extent beyond those two things. It is suggested by witnesses before the Fiscal Commission that protection is not necessary. Mr. Mehta, Director of Industries, Cawnpore, in giving evidence before the Fiscal Commission some time in December, said that he considered that cotton mills in India had arrived at a stage of full development and did not require protection.

Then as one of the dangers of this system of protection being given to India, we should recognise the possibility that the Provincial Legislatures will, from their diversity of interest with Bombay, in course of time come to demand protection against Bombay and the splitting up of India into fiscal autonomous areas within India herself. We have that suggested by Mr. Calvert, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Punjab, who, in giving evidence before the Fiscal Commission, as reported in the *Times of India* on 10th December 1921, said : " It seemed to him what might be advantageous to Bengal and Bombay might be " detrimental to the Punjab. If the Punjab was ever to have cloth mills it would be more "important for it to secure protection against Bombay than against Lancashire."

Surely it cannot be to the interests of India that it should be possible that an agitation should arise in India to secure that extra walls are to be set up within India. If you are going to have protection for the province of Bombay you may equally have the Punjab and the other provinces asking that they shall be protected against Bombay in order that they

may cultivate their own areas. We must not lose sight of the fact that when we speak of these Legislative Councils in India we are dealing not with small bodies of one million or two million men, but we are dealing with bodies that have the rule and the control over twenty million and thirty million of people, and as they get educated and more alive to the responsibilities of their position they will begin to ask for these powers which are now being controlled largely by the influence of the Bombay people.

Now I want to say a word about the methods of the Indian people so far as cotton goods are concerned. It was declared by Mr. Wadia, who is a well-known Indian cotton manufacturer, and who is also well known for his views on currency, when he spoke here in this very room, I imagine, at a deputation when Lord Morley was Secretary of State for India in July 1910: "The Indian consumer, as a rule, lays aside a certain amount of money for "clothing during the year, and whatever the price, he can only buy the amount of cotton "cloth to the extent of the sum laid aside for the purpose." We are suggesting that to make cotton cloth dearer by the imposition of this duty is to make it extremely difficult for the masses of Indian people to purchase the necessary amount of cotton cloth which they require. The conditions of life which operated then are, I understand, still operative, and a certain amount of money is still allotted to the purchase of clothing.

Now, what happens under present conditions? This same gentleman, in giving evidence before the Fiscal Commission, as reported in the *Pioneer Mail* of 24th February, made this statement: "The witness contended that millions in India were to-day in a state of semi-"starvation and semi-nudity, due to the economic and currency policy of the Government. "He did not think that the raising of the import and excise duties on cloth would make "the position of poor people much worse." I am sure that we cannot sympathise with an attitude of that sort; we cannot agree with a policy which is going to affect millions of people in a state of semi-nudity and semi-starvation through the imposition of these duties.

Now, what practical suggestions can we make to you? It has been suggested that if the duty of 11 per cent. on Customs was reduced to 6 per cent., and the Excise Duty was increased from 3½ to 6 per cent., you would then get as much revenue as you are getting from the 11 per cent. and from the 3½ per cent. You would by that means reduce the price of cotton goods in India by 5 per cent., enabling more goods to be produced both in this country and in India, producing greater employment in both countries, and the masses of the people being able to have more clothing.

Also, is it a fair criticism that the Government of India are administering India in the best interests of the people, judged solely by its budgets? I look at the particulars as given by Mr. Montagu on last year's budget, and I notice the revenue from intoxicants. I desire to say in this connection that I am not using these figures as any teetotal argument, because the Lancashire Members are not all teetotallers. I assure you that I am not a teetotaller myself. I just mention it because, whatever may be our views on temperance or otherwise, we do like to have some relationship between the articles on which taxes are imposed. Now, in India the imposition of taxation on intoxicants amounted to Rs. 27,000,000. On cotton manufactures, that is imported cotton goods only, not including excise, the taxation was Rs. 59,500,000. I think there is reasonable room for suggesting to the Government of India that they have a means, by looking at the duties upon wines, spirits and beer, of obtaining revenue which would at least be as easily paid as in the other case, and if they reduce it in the case of cotton goods they would certainly make it easier for those cotton goods to be bought by the masses of the people.

I have now, my Lord, got to the end of my notes. I only desire to say in conclusion that what we Lancashire people wish is that there should be close co-operation between this Government and India, that this country should by all means in its power assist India by helping in its irrigation works and by the extension of railways, that we should assist her to increase her material wealth, and by the increase which we can bring about in that way we shall certainly do more to contribute to the welfare of India and the welfare of Lancashire than by means of these tariffs which cause so much trouble to both countries.

SIR JOHN RANDLES.—We have every variety of political flavour in the room. We have Mr. Shaw, who represents Preston, Sir William Barton, who represents Oldham, and Sir Ryland Atkins. They are the speakers who, we thought, would be able to put the various phases of the case before you, but I will ask them to be a little shorter than Mr. Waddington has been. Mr. Shaw will now address you.

MR. T. SHAW.—Sir, it is not my intention to make a long speech. The organised cotton workers in Lancashire at any rate have no doubt at all about their standpoint on this question. Conference after conference and congress after congress has occupied itself with the question, and some of us have an experience of it dating back 30 or 35 years. I do not think the Government will try to shelter itself behind the Act of the ex-Secretary of State for India, because the imposition of these duties took place prior to that Act being passed. Over and over again Lancashire, both so far as the employers and employed were concerned, approached various Indian Secretaries when proposals for these taxes were being made, and on every occasion, after hearing the statement of the case, the Indian Secretary admitted that the tax without a countervailing excise was wrong in principle. We were faced by Mr. Chamberlain when he was Secretary of State with an *au fait accompli*, although there was a distinct understanding that on this question at any rate Lancashire should be heard before final decisions were taken. We were then faced with an *au fait accompli*, and it is useless for the Government to try to shelter itself behind the passing of the Act by Mr. Montagu. I draw attention to these facts because when I said that there was no doubt about the position of the organised workers in Lancashire we formed that opinion not on the Act of Montagu at all, but on what had gone before. The action of to-day is what would have been the action of yesterday if we had not been powerful enough in argument to convince Indian Secretaries that the thing was wrong.

We are told that this tax is necessitated by Indian public opinion. Our reply is that we do not believe a word of it. We believe that the vast mass of the people in India under normal circumstances require their cotton goods as cheaply as they can get them. They are probably the poorest civilised people in the world, needing the cheapest of goods, and we do not believe that the vast majority of Indian people demand these taxes in the way they are imposed. That is a plain statement of fact as we see it. We do not believe the argument that the vast majority of the Indian people have any interest at all in a protective duty against Lancashire cotton goods, because we believe in normal times they want their goods as cheaply as possible.

We say, what reason was there for imposing a protective duty ? Was it because India needed a protective duty to build up her industry ? Why, at the very time we were placed before the *au fait accompli*, I am speaking from memory, but I think the average profits of Indian cotton firms were 90 per cent., and yet we were placed before the *au fait accompli* of a protective duty. So that it cannot be argued that India needs this protection because without it she cannot make her industry pay. That, I think, has been proved to be wrong over and over again. The India Office is in possession of sufficient figures on that point without it being necessary for me to attempt to use any at all.

Now, what the Lancashire workers say is this, plainly and simply : " We do not want " any preference over India ; all we want is equality. If 10 per cent. is put on our goods " then we claim that 10 per cent. should be put on the goods produced in India." We claim that Indian industry in cotton is profitable enough without having an added protective duty. We also claim—and the figures are in possession of the India Office—that the method of imposing the tax is such as to impose a very considerable burden on a finished piece of Lancashire cloth that enters India, and it is very much open to doubt as to whether the protective duty in actual fact does not amount to much more than the difference in the percentage. I want again to emphasise the fact that so far as the Lancashire workers are concerned they ask for no preference for anybody. All they ask for is fair play and to be placed on the same basis as everybody else, Indian manufacturers included.

We ask ourselves, what has Lancashire done to have become the Cinderella of the trades ? All through the war without a complaint, without a murmur we suffered ; we were the only big trade in the country which did suffer. We did make representations, but we never

murmured and we never complained, although our industry was stopped to a very considerable extent all through the war. We did not ask for protection for the workers in our trades. The large standard trades sent every man of military age who was fit into the army without a murmur or a complaint. We bore the burden of our unemployment during the war and arranged in the trade itself to carry that burden without asking the Government to intervene to any material extent at all. As a matter of fact we not only suffered during the war without complaint; we not only gave all the men in our principal industry to the army and navy without complaint, but we managed the unemployment without asking the State to put a big staff at our disposal. We were and are now the Cinderella of the trades, and when we come along to the India Office when these taxes are placed upon us and you say that the Act prevents you from interfering, we reply that at any rate you can make friendly representations that these things are unjust. We have never had yet the slightest announcement that any representation of a friendly character has ever been made to India at all. Now that is the position of affairs we find ourselves in. Let me repeat again the position that we hold, and hold most strongly. It is that India, in its cotton industry, has no need for protection; that if cotton is the one thing that will balance the budget by taxation, that a countervailing excise should meet the duty placed on cotton goods. We ask for no preference over anybody. All we ask is that we should be put on an equal basis with everybody else, and we think we have a claim from the record of our trade during the war and from the sacrifices that it has made since the war. We have a right to ask the Government, in response for services rendered to the country, that at any rate Government should use all its efforts, either by friendly representation or by any better method, to see that this burden is taken from the Lancashire cotton trade, and to give the trade a chance of working which not only suffered through the war but has done more suffering since then than any other trade in the country. At the present time it has hundreds of thousands of workers, many of whom must be in a state of semi-starvation owing to the sufferings they have gone through during the prolonged state of bad trade. The workers in the trade are so self-respecting that the majority of them, before they declare their poverty, will starve. That is the position the industry is in, and you will pardon me if I get just a little indignant about what I consider to have been a manifest lack of duty on the part of the Government and a manifest lack of sympathy. At any rate they might have made friendly representations to the Indian Government, and conveyed what those representations were to the Lancashire Members who represent constituencies where the people are unemployed.

SIR WILLIAM BARTON.—My Lord, I should like first of all, in a sentence or two, to congratulate you on your appointment to this office. You have had a very long, very vigorous, and I think a very fruitful public and parliamentary experience, and however much we may differ from you on certain things I assure you that we are all delighted to see you in this position.

LORD WINTERTON.—Thank you very much.

SIR WILLIAM BARTON.—I would like to recall the fact, my Lord, that this is a very old agitation. Many of us have been in this room time and time again, year after year. Up to 1916 our efforts did succeed in repelling taxation in India which was not countervailed by an excise.

Now, Sir, I want to represent, if I may for a moment, what I believe to be the true Indian view. I quite recognise that there is scarcely a politician in India who is not a Protectionist. I have not met one—and I have met a great many—who does not strongly desire protective duties for India. But I have some personal experience of India and of the intense poverty of the people of the country. They live in a state of poverty unknown in this country at any time or under any conditions, and I have no reason to believe, and I have never heard any observations that would lead me to think, that the ryot in India knows anything about this taxation. If he did know about it, and if he knew what has been admitted so fully to-day by Mr. Waddington that it must of necessity increase the price of his clothing, I feel sure that, so far from it being a popular tax, it would be an intensely unpopular tax. Up to 1916 we did manage to oppose this taxation. I agree with what Mr. Tom Shaw has said that I think Mr. Chamberlain did treat us badly at that time. It was an old agitation. Government after Government had yielded to Lancashire representations. Surely when

there was to be a change of policy the interests concerned should have been consulted. I admit that it was done during a time of war, and that there was an offer of a hundred millions from the Government of India to assist in the war, and that being so we reluctantly in the end agreed that we would say nothing more about it. Then, Lord Winterton, I want you very specially to bear in mind that we had a perfectly definite promise at that time that before anything further was done all interests concerned would be taken into consultation. The next thing we were confronted with was a further increase of taxation without any consultation whatever. I understand the justification for that to have been the new Government of India Act. The last time we were in this room, Sir, the experts brought forward by Mr. Montagu did not plead that Act ; what they did say was that it was purely a fiscal measure, that the money had to be found, and that it was considered that this was the best way to find the money ; so that they were in clear conflict with the promise which had been made to us.

Reverting for a moment to the Government of India Act, it does appear to me that there is nothing on the face of that Act which reduces the power of the Secretary of State in Council to intervene in these matters. I am aware that the report of the Committee does, indeed, imply such a power, but are we to be guided by the report of a Committee or by the legislation on the Statute-Book ? There is a clear conflict of opinion on that matter. I have read the Act many times and it seems to me quite clear that we have practically the same power, although perhaps in a different spirit, more a power of co-operation, but still a power, and that we are still joint trustees with the Government of India for the condition of India. With that power in your hand I think we can fairly ask you to take into consideration the whole problem both from the Lancashire side—or rather I should like to say from the British side—and the Indian side. We do not contemplate anything in the way of antagonism between London and Delhi, nothing of the kind. Indeed, Sir, I think I may tell you this, that a Sub-Committee of the Lancashire Members met in Manchester some little time ago, and we were confronted with the fact that there was an intention amongst the manufacturers to raise an extensive public agitation. They had established a Publicity Committee, and we as a body came unanimously to the conclusion that we would do all we could to stop it, or at any rate to postpone it, and the deputation to you to-day largely arises from that. We are most anxious that there should be no public ill-feeling, because we feel sure that it would do nothing but harm. But we also feel sure that you can do something to help us in this matter, and that the past record of your predecessors in itself justifies you in doing so. What I do want to ask you is this : Do you think that under the Government of India Act you are able to some extent to help us in this matter ; are you willing to do so ? Are you seized with our case, and do you realise that Lancashire still has the same right of intervention which she had in the past ? We come here with that friendly appeal asking for your friendly help.

SIR RYLAND ATKINS.—I should ike in the first place, my Lord, to congratulate you on your appointment to the office that you now hold. The speeches you have just heard have been made by informed Members of Parliament, who are familiar with the various aspects of the cotton trade. I speak for the moment as one who has been a Member of Parliament for a Lancashire constituency for 15 years, who has no personal connection with the cotton trade, but whose duty and whose inclination it has been to watch what is the effect of this controversy upon the Lancashire public of all kinds. I feel it my duty to assure you that what my friend Sir William Barton has said is perfectly true, that we have used every influence to prevent public agitation, and to make our constituents and our friends realise the difficult position of Government as between India and England. At the same time we are anxious to impress upon you that the feeling of Lancashire in this matter is far graver, is far more widespread, is far more intertwined with the life of the county than would appear to be the case when there has been so little conspicuous public agitation. It goes beyond political differences. It transcends them. It affects dozens of businesses whose actual and personal connection with the cotton trade is not as close and intimate as is the case with many others. I do not want to lay stress on what has happened in the past, but impressions have been given by a Government in difficulties that they would do things that they were unable to do. There is a widespread impression that under the guise and the appearance of self-government our Government is being compelled to do what an oligarchy of Bombay cotton merchants and cotton manufacturers require, and is not doing that which is necessary or really required

by the mass of the people. I can put the case quite comprehensively by referring to the well-known passage in one of Sir Walter Scott's novels, with which Lord Winterton will be familiar, when King Richard Cœur de Lion was asked which was the more dangerous, Prince Kenelm of Scotland, who was then under his influence, or the Sultan Saladin, and the famous phrase was then used: "A wild cat in the chamber is more dangerous than a lion in the desert." Lancashire is close to, if not actually at, the heart of the Empire, and we desire from you, my Lord, from Lord Peel, and from the Cabinet an expression of what we know to be your sense of statesmanship, that real content at home is as vital, even more vital, than anything else for the preservation not only of Great Britain but of the Empire.

EARL WINTERTON.—Sir John Randles and Gentlemen,—I should like in the first place to thank the members of the deputation most heartily for the friendly references they have made to me, and I am sure that my noble friend, the Secretary of State, would also like me, on his behalf, to thank you for the equally friendly references you have made to him.

May I go on from that to say that no Government in power in this country could possibly under any circumstances afford to ignore the representations made to it by such an important interest as that of the Lancashire cotton interest, even though it may not feel able to act upon those representations. My task in dealing with the points that have been raised to-day is made easier by the fairness and moderation with which the arguments have been put forward, although I am not in agreement with all of them, and although neither the India Office nor the Government of India could accept all the conclusions which have been arrived at by the speakers. But I should like to testify to the fact that they have been put forward with fairness and with moderation.

I should like first of all to deal very briefly with the constitutional point that has been raised, because I think my noble friend, the Secretary of State, would have dealt with it had he been present. He would, therefore, I am sure, like me to deal with it, indeed I think it would be lacking in courtesy and respect to the deputation if I did not do so. The point was raised in the first place, I think, by Mr. Waddington. I do not wish to involve myself in what might be a long discussion on the details of that constitutional point; I will deal mainly with the principle. I will at once say that of course the ultimate financial responsibility under the Government of India Act rests with the Secretary of State, but I think it will be generally admitted that the Government of India must have wide latitude in deciding the steps to be taken in particular instances. I think no one would quarrel with that.

I turn from that to deal, if I may do so, with the point of view of the deputation itself on this matter. If I were inclined to do so—but I want to avoid it if possible—I think I could put some of you in rather a dilemma. It is quite obvious that the universal teaching of history is that self-government in the long run is based upon fiscal autonomy. That is obvious. I regard this deputation as a friendly deputation, but if I wanted to put you in a dilemma I would say this to you: All your arguments are really arguments against ever granting fiscal autonomy to India; therefore they are arguments against advance along the path to self-government which has been referred to by the late Secretary of State and others. If you accept my argument, real, complete self-government must always be based on fiscal autonomy. However, do not let us raise that point at this moment. I would only venture to say, with all respect, that, sooner or later, when this question comes to be the subject of public controversy and public debate, not perhaps in this Parliament, but in a future Parliament, when the advance is again made, which I suppose we all hope will be made as anticipated by Parliament, then Parliament will have to make up its mind when the question is most emphatically brought up of the cotton interests of Lancashire, with all its magnificent record of service and devotion to the Empire, on which leg it stands—whether it is prepared to say that it will grant complete fiscal autonomy to India or not. I admit the question does not arise at the moment, but I think it is legitimate to refer to it at this point.

Sir William Barton, in the course of his very interesting speech, said that it is known to everyone who knows India that there is not a politician in India who is not a protectionist, from which follows that if a future Government—it may be a Labour Government or any other Government—gave complete fiscal autonomy it would be assumed that it would be the wish of the people that they should have a protective system. So that while some of you

may think it is dangerous ground for the India Office it is also dangerous ground for the Lancashire cotton interest, because sooner or later in the long run it will put you in a dilemma.

I come now to a much easier part of the case from your point of view and my point of view, in which you ask—and if you will allow me to say so, I think it is a perfectly fair request—that there should be the closest co-operation between the Government of this country and India in these matters. I am sure you will agree that it would be wrong for me to make any statement on that subject in the absence of the Secretary of State, but I may say that I feel convinced in my own mind that the Secretary of State would agree most fully and freely to the suggestion that the closest co-operation should exist.

The other matter that you dealt with was of somewhat the same kind. You asked that the views of your great industry might be represented very clearly to the Government of India, and that they might at all times be kept in close touch with your views, and particularly with your views on particular instances that may arise. I think I can, without committing any breach of rules of etiquette in the absence of the Secretary of State, give a complete assurance on that subject. So far as my humble duties in the House of Commons are concerned, I consider it is one of the most important of them to keep in touch with the honourable gentlemen who form this deputation, and constantly to hear their views, and, although I may not agree with them, to represent them to my chief, and to ask him, as I know he will do, to represent them to the Government of India.

Having dealt with the question in principle, I now turn to one or two matters that have been raised with regard to the duties themselves. I should like to point out in the first place that as a result of the action taken in the Legislative Assembly, both the Customs duty and the Excise duty are *in statu quo*, that they are in the same position as they were last year. Relatively you are no worse off than you were last year.

MR. BEN TILLETT.—We were better off then. There is not much comfort in that statement of yours, is there ?

EARL WINTERTON.—Except this, that if your arguments are correct you would have been worse off had they passed the increased duties. That is my only reason for referring to it. As a matter of fact you are slightly better off, because the rest of the tariff has been raised. I think it is fair that everyone should realise that the cotton duties will now be 4 per cent. below the general tariff ; so that taking the case of a gentleman not coming from the Lancashire district, but from some other part of England, who is an importer into India of other goods, he might say : " I am worse off relatively than the Lancashire cotton interest." That is the effect of what has happened in connection with the budget, so that Mr. Shaw's point that the cotton trade has become the Cinderella of the trades does not apply so far as India is concerned, because cotton is 4 per cent. better off than other trades. It is no part of my duty to speak as regards the attitude of the Government here towards the matter generally.

MR. TOM SHAW.—There is no comparison between the cotton and any other trade in India.

EARL WINTERTON.—I was well aware of the predominance of the cotton trade ; I was not so ignorant as not to be aware of that, but still there are other imports into India from this country, and no doubt the persons who run that trade here are anxious to increase those imports ; they wish to do trade.

With regard to the question which was raised by my honourable friend the Member for Royton the other night in the House with regard to evidence before the Fiscal Commission, I think perhaps it would be better if I could discuss that matter with him privately, and perhaps with some of you other gentlemen afterwards, because the Secretary of State is very anxious, as anxious as I am, to get that matter cleared up and to get that evidence given if it is possible to arrange it ; so that with your permission, Sir John, I will discuss that matter with you afterwards. The matter is very obscure. I carefully used the words in the House of Commons the other night that my information was to a certain effect, but the matter

is a little obscure. A misunderstanding seems to have arisen somewhere, and I think it is most desirable it should be cleared up, because one does not want to see misunderstanding occur between the various interests.

I think that is all I have to say. I will sum it all up in this way.

MR. GREENWOOD.—May I ask the noble lord if he will deal for a moment with the point raised about splitting the difference ?

EARL WINTERTON.—The difference between Customs and Excise ?

MR. GREENWOOD.—Yes.

EARL WINTERTON.—I am afraid you will not regard this as satisfactory, because I can make no sort of promise or statement as to alterations of the duty in the budget next year; I can only make representations. I will put your representations before the Secretary of State. He will be supplied with a copy of the shorthand notes. But I am afraid I could not possibly make any statement on the subject. I am sure, however, he will give every consideration to that suggestion or any suggestion of the kind.

SIR WILLIAM BARTON.—Would it be possible to get to know from the Secretary of State whether he would be willing to support such an idea ?

MR. GREENWOOD.—There is a very strong feeling in Lancashire about it.

EARL WINTERTON.—In reply to the point raised by my two honourable friends, I am afraid there would be little hope of getting the Secretary of State to make an announcement on that subject at the present time. After all, he would obviously have to consult the Government of India. No one suggests that he should lay down the policy here ; that would be putting the boot on the other foot. But I will ask him to give, and I am sure he will give, every attention to those representations.

I should like, before I sit down, to make a suggestion. It is sometimes said that the Members of the Government (I am afraid it is true of some Ministers, I do not mean in this Government, but in Governments I have seen) are not always willing to have a discussion in the House of Commons, but I venture to say in this case that I think it would be very useful if these questions were raised in the House of Commons and we had a discussion. I would welcome, and I believe my honourable friend would welcome, an opportunity of having a further debate on the subject, when it can be explained more in detail. It is difficult to do so at a deputation such as this, when we are rather curtailed by time ; it is easier in the House of Commons, and I think on the adjournment, or on one of the Appropriations from Consolidated Fund Bills, or something of that kind, assuming this Parliament is still in existence, it would be very useful if we had the case put from every point of view and if I were given the opportunity of answering. I think it is giving nothing away to say that naturally an incoming Secretary of State and Under-Secretary would be in a better position to deal with a question like this in all its aspects if they had been in office for a month than if they had been there for a week. I have endeavoured, in the short time at my disposal, by studying the subject both by day and by night, to make myself familiar with its outlines, and I shall certainly be assisted in making myself familiar with the subject by the very clear statement that has been made by the deputation to-day. Gentlemen, I thank you.

SIR JOHN RANDLES.—I am sure, my Lord, the deputation desires to express our thanks to you for what you have said to-day, those thanks including an expectation of favours to come. We rejoice in having a Secretary and an Under-Secretary who at any rate will give a sympathetic hearing to what we have to say. We thank you very much, Lord Winterton, and we also thank Lord Peel for coming to tell us that he could not stop here to-day. We feel obliged to both of you, and we hope that by having access to one or other of you we may have many profitable and useful opportunities of doing good work together. On behalf of the deputation, I thank you, Lord Winterton, for receiving us to-day.

EARL WINTERTON.—Thank you, Sir John.

The Deputation then withdrew.

APPENDIX M-2.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

TELEGRAM No. 208-44 dated 3rd March 1922.

From—SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

To—SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY, METCALFE HOUSE, DELHI.

Bombay Millowners' Association strongly objects to Excise Duties on the grounds that they have been universally condemned by the whole country since their inception. Viceroy Lord Hardinge was so convinced of their inequity that he publicly pledged necessity of their abolition earliest possible moment. Association further considers that no case has been made out to increase cotton excise duties by one hundred and sixteen per cent. whereas cotton import duties are only increased by thirty-six per cent. Also opposed to enhanced duty on machinery as it effectually retards industrial development of country and subsidizes Japan against Indian manufacturers. Its effect on mills together with increase in income tax and import duty on stores will largely increase costs of production as incidence of present duties works out at eleven per cent. and fresh duties will raise that figure much higher. In latter connection refer to Hailey's speech last year wherein stated that House would agree that taxation preventing industrial development undesirable. Recommend proposed import duty on yarn be raised to general level of fifteen per cent. For previous correspondence see reports 1894 pages four to eight, 1895 pages five to twelve, 1898 pages three to four, 1900 page three, also reports 1901-1903 and 1905 pages seventeen to eighteen, 1911 page thirty-six, and 1915 and 1916. Letter follows in latter connection but copies of reports may be obtained from Commerce Department.

No. 209-44.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *3rd March* 1922.

SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT., M.L.A.,

METCALFE HOUSE, DELHI.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to confirm my telegram of to-day's date as per copy enclosed.

The Committee do not consider it necessary to enlarge in any way upon their views on the subject of the excise duty as expressed in my telegram but in connection with the question of the enhancement of the duty on machinery they desire me to quote for facility of reference the following extract from the Financial Statement for 1921-22, to which they refer in the telegram, under the heading of "Proposals for additional taxation":—

> "I do not propose to obtain any increased revenue from the articles now dutiable at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*. The principal of these are machinery, metals and railway plant and the House will probably agree that in the interests of India's industrial development increased taxation on these articles is undesirable."

Similarly the Committee consider that Sir Malcolm Hailey has also forgotten that he then said, with reference to the withdrawal of the concession allowed under the old tariff in the case of mill stores and machinery:—

> "I think that honourable members will agree that the removal of this concession is reasonable. The concession was granted when an excise duty was imposed on piece-goods made in this country equal to the duty on imported piece-goods. It was obviously unfair that the Indian millowners should be handicapped against the English manufacturer by having to pay not only this excise duty but also duty on the machinery and the stores which are required from the United Kingdom. But there is so material a difference between the rate of the cotton excise

duty and the rate which I propose on imported piece-goods that it is no longer necessary to continue this concession."

With regard to the reference to Japan in the same connection the Committee have in mind particularly the fact that the average rate of import duty on mill machinery in that country is only 3½% so that if the enhanced rate of duty is imposed the Indian mills will be at a disadvantage in their competition with Japan to the extent of the difference between the two rates apart from other considerations.

With reference to your request for copies of all previous correspondence and papers regarding the excise duty you will observe from my telegram that if I complied with it I should have to send you no less than twelve copies of the Association's reports for various years since 1894, and it is extremely unlikely that they would arrive in time to be of use to you.

In the circumstances I have thought it best merely to send you, as per attached statement " B "* an index to the various reports in which reference to the subject occur and also a short note as to the nature of the correspondence and papers in each instance. I hope that will meet your requirements. By this time you will no doubt have borrowed from Government copies of the reports referred to in my telegram as we always supply the Government of India with copies of the reports.

The Committee further desires me to send you the following additional papers :—

(*a*) Cutting from the " *Times of India*" dated the 3rd March 1922.

(*b*) A statement prepared by Mr. Kay compiled from actual figures in the books of the New Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.,

and also to invite your attention to the leading article in the issue of the *Times of India* dated the 2nd March 1922.

In conclusion I may add that the instructions contained in my telegram and this letter were drawn up at a special meeting of the Committee held this morning at which the following members, besides the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, were present :

Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Tricumdas Gordhandas, Mathradas Goculdas, A. Geddis, Narottam Morarjee, H. M. Mehta, N. B. Saklatvala, H. H. Sawyer, S. Taylor and C. N. Wadia.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 231-44 of 1922.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th March* 1922.

TO ALL MILLS IN INDIA

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to invite you to send a representative to attend a Special Meeting to be held in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Graham Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of making a representation to the Government of India on the subject of the proposed increase of the Cotton Excise Duty from 3½ to 7½ per cent., and the proposed increase of the Import Duty on Machinery from 2½ to 10%.

It is proposed, subject to the opinion expressed at the meeting, to draft a joint telegram of protest from all sections of the Cotton Textile Industry throughout the country against the increase in the Excise Duty, and to bring to the notice of Government the injustice of such duty, especially in view of the undertakings given from time to time by responsible officers of Government, including the late Viceroy Lord Hardinge, to the effect that the duty should be abolished as soon as financial considerations would permit.

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*Not printed.

If you are unable to send a member of your firm to be present at the meeting my Committee will be glad if you will kindly authorise the undersigned, or some other person resident in Bombay, to act on your behalf, as, if the proposed memorial is to be effective, the list of signatories should be as representative as possible of all cotton mills in India.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

LIST OF MILLS REPRESENTED EITHER IN PERSON OR BY PROXY AT THE GENERAL MEETING OF ALL MILLS IN INDIA, HELD IN THE ROOMS OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION ON THURSDAY, 16TH MARCH 1922.

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Apollo Mills, Ltd.
Birla Mills, Ltd.
Bombay Industria Mills Co., Ltd.
Bradbury Mills, Ltd.
Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ltd.
Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.
Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
David Mills Co., Ltd.
E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd.
Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd.
Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.
Finlay Mills, Ltd.
Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Globe Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Hindoostan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.
Hongkong Mill.
Indian Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Jam Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Jubilee Mills, Ltd.
Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd.
Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.
Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd.
Madhorao Scindia Mills, Ltd.
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Manockjce Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Mathradas Mills, Ltd.
Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd.
Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.
Moon Mills, Ltd.
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd.
New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg Co., Ltd.
New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.
Presidency Mills, Ltd.
Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills.
Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.
Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills, Ltd.
Standard Mills Co., Ltd.
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.
Swan Mills, Ltd.
Tata Mills, Ltd..
Victoria Mills, Ltd.
Weelji Dharamsi Mill.
Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
(Other than Bombay Island).

Ahmedabad Cotton & Waste Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Ahmedabad Fine Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.
Ahmedabad Ginning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co., Ltd.
Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.
Ahmedabad New Edward Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd.
Barsi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.
Bechardas Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.
Bharat Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.
Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.
Bharatkhand Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd.
Gokak Mills, Ltd.
Gujarat Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.
Gujarat Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.
Harivallabhdas Mulchand Mills Co., Ltd.
Hatim Mills, Ltd.
Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.
Javeri Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd.
Khandesh Spg. & Mfg. Mills Co., Ltd.
Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd.
Maneckchok and Ahmedabad Mfg Co., Ltd.
Maneklal Harilal Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Motilal Hirabhai Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Nawab of Cambay Mills Co., Ltd.
Purshotum Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Raipur Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills.
Rajpur Mills Co., Ltd.
Sarangpur Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Sarasplr Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Saraswati Ginning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.
Shri Gajanan Wvg. Mills.
Shrinagar Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Shree Sayaji Jubilee Cotton & Jute Mills Co., Ltd.
Shree Sayaji Mills Co., Ltd.
Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Surat Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd.
Universal Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.
Vaso Mumbai Mill Co., Ltd.
Viramgaum Alfred Mills Co., Ltd.

RAJPUTANA.

Edward Mills Co., Ltd. | Krishna Mills, Ltd.

BERAR.

Berar Mfg. Co., Ltd.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Ltd. | Model Mills.
Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand Spg. & Wvg. Mill. | Raja Goculdas Mills, Ltd.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Binod Mills Co., Ltd. | Hukamchand Mills, Ltd.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd. | Mohini Mills, Ltd.
Bharat Abhyuday Cotton Mills.

PUNJAB.

Bankteshwar Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills. | Bhiwani Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mill Co., Ltd.
Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd. | Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH.

Elgin Mills Co., Ltd. | New Ramchand Cotton Mill Co.
Muir Mills Co., Ltd. | Shri Gangajee Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.
Ramchand Gursahaimal Cotton Mills Co.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Madras United Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.

MYSORE.

Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

PONDICHERRY.

Savana Societe Anonyme de Filature Tissage Mecanique.

CEYLON.

Ceylon Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.

Telegram No. 249-44 dated 16th March 1922.

From—SECRETARY, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
To—
SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT., M.L.A.,
THE HON. MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI,
THE HON. SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA, KT.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously at a General Meeting of Millowners in India held in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay, to-day: (1) That this meeting of representatives of the majority of textile mills throughout India desires to place on record its most emphatic protest against the proposed increase in the Cotton Excise Duty from three and half to seven and half per cent. on the grounds that the duty is economically and fundamentally unsound based as it is upon production; that it was imposed for political and not revenue purposes in the first instance; that it has rightly been condemned by all sections of the community since its institution, and that His Excellency Lord Hardinge gave a most explicit and definite assurance that the duty should be abolised as soon as financial considerations would permit. That this meeting is further of opinion that the proposal to enhance the import duty on machinery is not only undesirable in the interests of India's industrial development, as was admitted by the Finance Member in his Budget speech last year, but will place the Indian Mill Industry in particular at a still further disadvantage in the already formidable competition which it is experiencing

from Japan inasmuch as the average rate of duty on imported machinery in the latter country is only three and half per cent. (2) That the terms of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Honourable the Finance Member, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Departments of Finance, Industries and Commerce, and to all Members of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State.

No. 250-44

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *16th March* 1922.

SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT., M.L.A.,
DELHI.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith, as per Appendix A attached, a confirmatory copy of my telegram of to-day's date to your address with regard to the resolutions adopted at a general meeting of millowners in India held in these rooms this afternoon.

I am also to enclose a list of the mills which were represented at the meeting together with a copy of my circular letter, No. 231-44, dated the 9th March 1922, convening the meeting.

In submitting the above papers I am to invite your attention to the fact that the Finance Member, during the course of the debate in the Assembly upon the Budget proposals, stated that Government thought it wise to increase the import duty on machinery owing to the fact that the price of machinery has recently fallen. This statement the Committee desire strongly to refute as the largest importers of machinery can prove conclusively that the price of machinery is at the present time 150% more than it was in 1914, *i.e.*, £100 worth of machinery today costs £250.

The Committee desire also to bring to your notice the fact that a machine which costs the Lancashire mills, say, £100, costs the Indian mills, in view of the fact that India buys all new cotton spinning and weaving machinery from Lancashire, £135 made up as under :—

£100 + 15% on account of packing + 10% on account of freight + 10% import duty = £135.

These figures go to show that it costs Indian millowners 35% more to build a mill, in respect of machinery charges only, than it costs their Lancashire competitors.

With regard to the relative costs of production in annas per lb. in Lancashire and India I am to submit the following figures for your consideration. Under the new proposals whereas the Lancashire millowners have merely to contend with an import duty on their cloth of 15% the Indian millowner has to pay an excise duty of 7½% plus an additional 7% (for details see Schedule " A " below) plus a further 4% (for details see Schedule " B " below), making in all 18½% or, in other words, the Indian manufacturer is worse off by 3½% than his Lancashire competitor.

SCHEDULE A.

INDIAN MILLS.

For weaving stores, chemicals, and sizing materials alone it costs the Indian mills annas 4 per lb. for every lb. of cloth they produce.

LANCASHIRE MILLS.

It costs Lancashire mills annas two and a half per lb. only for every lb. of cloth they produce because they save the following charges, which Indian mills have to pay, by reason of the fact that all the above materials are manufactured in their own country :—

15%	on account	of	packing.
10%	,,	,,	,, freight.
15%	,,	,,	,, import duty.
40%			

Example.—As. 4 per lb. less 40% = annas 2½ and taking the minimum cost of cloth at Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. the extra cost of production in the case of Indian mills is annas one and a half, or 7%.

SCHEDULE B.

Assuming the cost to Lancashire mills of a given machine is £100 then the cost to Indian mills is £100+15%+10+10%, or £135.

Similarly, if steel, building materials, etc., in Lancashire cost £100, the Indian cost is £100+10% (freight) + 15% (duty), or £125, no packing charges being incurred in that connection.

From the above it will be seen that the capital cost of building a mill in India is 30% more than it is in Lancashire,

(*Excise.*)

e. g. £100. £14½% £30 extra cost = 4%.

The information contained in the latter portion of this letter has been furnished by Mr. H. M. Mehta and is sent to you without an exhaustive check as you are well aware of the rates referred to.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 250-44.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 17*th March* 1922.

THE HON'BLE SIR MALCOLM HAILEY, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
DELHI.

SIR,

I am directed to confirm the following telegram despatched to your address on the 16th instant :—

"The following resolutions were adopted unanimously at a General Meeting of Millowners in India held in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay, to-day ; (1) That this meeting of representatives of the majority of textile mills throughout India desires to place on record its most emphatic protest against the proposed increase in the Cotton Excise Duty from three and half to seven and half per cent. on the grounds that the duty is economically and fundamentally unsound based as it is upon production ; that it was imposed for political and not revenue purposes in the first instance; that it has rightly been condemned by all sections of the community since its institution, and that His Excellency Lord Hardinge gave a most explicit and definite assurance that the duty should be abolished as soon as financial considerations would permit. That this meeting is further of opinion that the proposal to enhance the import duty on machinery is not only undesirable in the interests of India's industrial development, as was admitted by the Finance Member in his Budget speech last year, but will place the Indian Mill Industry, in particular, at a still further disadvantage in the already formidable competition which it is experiencing from Japan inasmuch as the average rate of duty on imported machinery in the latter country is only three and half per cent. (2) That the terms of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the Hon'ble the Finance Member, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Departments of Finance, Industries and Commerce, and to all Members of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State."

2. I am also to enclose herewith, for your information, a list of the various Mills and Associations throughout India which were represented, either by proxy or in person, at the meeting in question.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

Similar letters to :—

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Finance Department.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Department of Commerce.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Department of Industries.

APPENDIX M-3.

EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON BANDING.

Circular No. 379 Ex. of 1922.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

COTTON EXCISE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY, 15*th March* 1922.

It has come to the notice of the undersigned that a number of Mills producing banding (a cotton manufacture generally used in driving the spindles of the ring frames) do not show the article in their monthly A returns. The attention of the Agents of such mills is therefore drawn to Section 3 (5) of the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896 and they are informed that Banding comes within the definition of "cotton goods" or "goods" given therein and is therefore liable to the Cotton Excise Duty under Section 6 of the Act when it is "produced" within the meaning of that section. The production of the article in question should therefore be shown for assessment in the A return.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,

Collector of Bombay.

No. 386-65.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 3*rd May* 1922.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your circular, No. 379 Ex., dated the 15th March 1922, in which the attention of the Agents of mills producing cotton banding is drawn to Section 3 (5) of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, and they are advised that banding comes within the definition of "cotton goods" or "goods" given therein and is therefore liable to Cotton Excise Duty under Section 6 of the Act, when it is produced within the meaning of that Section.

2. In the above connection I am to state that my Committee understand from the notice in question that the mills concerned are required to include in their A return all banding produced within the meaning of Section 6, and the explanation thereto, that is to say, all banding manufactured by them and sold. It is not clear, however, from the notice in question whether such mills are also required to show in the return in question banding manufactured entirely for their own use and not for sale and my Committee will be glad if you will be good enough to advise them at your earliest convenience as to whether they are correct in their assumption that, so long as the banding is not sold or issued out of the mill premises, that is to say, produced within the meaning of Section 6, it is not required to be shown in the return.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

No. 754 Ex. of 1922.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
COTTON EXCISE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *10th May* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 386-65, dated 3rd May 1922, on the subject of the assessment of cotton banding, I have the honour to point out that in this office circular No. 379 Ex. of 15th March 1922 it was mentioned that banding is liable to duty under Section 6 of the Act when it is produced within the meaning of this section. The circumstances under which goods are said to be produced are related in the explanation below that section.—I have, etc.,

B. W. KISSAN,
Collector of Bombay.

No. 431-65.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *18th May* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to inform you that the Committee have recently been in correspondence with the Collector of Bombay on the subject of the liability of cotton banding to the payment of the cotton excise duty.

The question arose as follows :—The Collector of Bombay issued a circular, No. 379-Ex. dated the 15th March 1922, in which the attention of the Agents of mills producing cotton banding was drawn to Section 3 (5) of the Cotton Duties Act (II of 1896) and they were advised that banding came within the definition of " cotton goods " or " goods " given therein and was therefore liable to cotton excise duty under Section 6 of the Act when it was produced within the meaning of that section.

The Committee subsequently received several representations from members protesting against this action of the Collector and requesting the Association to take up the question with the Collector.

In the view of the Committee the goods in question are manufactured and then used for purposes of the mill in the mill premises. In the majority of instances they never leave such premises. The Committee are of opinion that banding is not liable to duty under Section 6 of the Act which imposes a duty on cotton goods *produced* at a mill but the explanation to that section defines production. It means the issue out of the mill premises and, in certain circumstances which do not apply in this case, the issue from the Weaving Section or sections of the mill. In this case the goods do not issue out of the mill premises. Hence the Committee hold that such goods are not produced within the meaning of Section 6.

Accordingly the Committee, on the 3rd May 1922, addressed the Collector with regard to the matter. They explained that they understood from his notice of the 15th March 1922 that the mills concerned were required to include in the " A " return all banding produced within the meaning of Section 6, and the explanation thereto, that is to say, all banding manufactured by mills and sold. From the notice in question it was, however, not

clear, the Committee stated, whether such mills were also required to show in the return already specified banding manufactured entirely for their own use and not for sale. The Committee therefore requested the Collector to be good enough to advise them as to whether they were correct in their assumption that, so long as the banding was not sold or issued out of the mill premises, that is to say, produced within the meaning of Section 6, it was not required to be shown in the " A " return.

The Collector pointed out, in his reply to the Committee, that in his Office Circular, No. 379-Ex. of the 15th March 1922, it was mentioned that banding is liable to duty under Section 6 of the Act when it is produced within the meaning of that section. He added that the circumstances under which goods are said to be produced are related in the explanation below that section.

In the circumstances, members are advised to interpret the Collector of Bombay's circular letter, No. 379-Ex., dated the 15th March 1922, as meaning that cotton banding should be included in the " A " return only in the case of those mills in which it is manufactured for sale, *i.e.*, issued out of the mill premises and that it should not be so included so long as it is manufactured and used only within the mill premises.—I am, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX M-4.

TARIFF VALUATIONS UNDER THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD, *25th September* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

The tariff values of cotton goods produced in Indian mills were not revised in March last but millowners were promised an *ad interim* revision in case the market rates of piece-goods showed a decline. In the opinion of this Association there has been a decline of about four to six annas a pound in the market values of cotton goods on the average and I am to enquire whether you consider it advisable to represent to Government for an *ad interim* revision in the tariff valuations of cotton goods in view of the declining tendency of the market.

I am to observe that if millowners do not move at present Government may perhaps decline to take up the question of a revision later on at the end of the year on the ground that the annual revision will take place shortly in February.—Yours faithfully,

I. H. DESAI,
Secretary.

No. 892-25.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *4th November* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 25th September 1922, consideration of which has been deferred pending the receipt of information in regard to the Dewali sales.

2. The suggestion that this Association should move Government for an *ad interim* revision of the tariff valuations under the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, was, however, again considered by my Committee at their last meeting when they decided that in view of the strength of the cotton market they did not think it advisable to approach Government in the matter at the present moment. They are prepared, however, to reconsider their decision at a later date if circumstances and the condition of the trade justify such a course; in which event a further communication shall be addressed to you.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

AHMEDABAD, 19*th December* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am desired to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 892-25 of the 4th November 1922, on the subject of an *ad interim* revision of the tariff valuations of cotton goods liable to excise duty.

Your Committee did not think it advisable to approach Government for an *ad interim* revision early in November but you were pleased to state that they would reconsider their decision at a later date, if circumstances and the conditions of the trade justified such a course. The quotations published by your Association from time to time show that since November last there has been a further decline in the market rates of Indian piece-goods and I am to request you kindly to move your Committee in the matter of a joint representation for an *ad interim* revision, which has long become imperative so far as the manufactures of Ahmedabad mills are concerned. Soliciting an early reply,—Yours faithfully,

I. H. DESAI,

Secretary.

No. 3-25.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 2*nd January* 1923.

THE SECRETARY,

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 19th December 1922, with further reference to the proposed joint representation to Government on the subject of an *ad interim* revision of the tariff valuations of cotton goods liable to excise duty.

In reply I am to state that the matter under reference has again received the careful consideration of my Committee, who, however, are of opinion that having regard to the nearness of the date fixed for the annual revision of the valuations in question, it is inadvisable to approach Government in the manner suggested at the present moment.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

APPENDIX N.

INDICATION OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN ON GOODS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

No. T.-1085.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU,
BOMBAY, 9*th October* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am sending to you herewith copy of a representation my Committee have addressed to the Government of India regarding the import of some piece-goods bearing marks tending to suggest that they have been manufactured in India. In this connection it has been suggested to my Committee that a similar representation should also be addressed to the Government of India with regard to piece-goods which are manufactured in this country and which bears marks tending to suggest that they have been manufactured outside India. I am directed to send to you herewith two samples of dhoties manufactured in India bearing marks and stamps, likely to lead, in the opinion of my Committee, the public to believe that these Dhoties are manufactured in the United Kingdom. My Committee will be much obliged if you will kindly let them know the opinion of your Committee with regard to this suggestion which they have received, *viz.*, whether the Government of India should be approached with a request that piece-goods manufactured in India should be required to bear a clear indication of their manufacture in this country.—Yours faithfully,

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

T.-1048.

SHALE BUILDINGS, 20, BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 5*th October* 1922.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, SIMLA.

SIR,

My Committee had occasion recently to draw the attention of the Collector of Customs, Bombay, to a consignment of Dhoties recently imported from the United Kingdom. A sample of this consignment is sent under a separate registered cover for the inspection of Government. It will be seen that it has all marks stamped in Gujarathi and there is nothing to distinguish it from Dhoties made in local mills. My Committee beg to draw the attention of the Government to Note No. 3 to Section 33 of the Merchandise Marks Act wherein it is provided that " in particular cases, however, where there is good ground for considering that the use of such plain ticket or design is specially designed to convey the impression of Indian origin they should be considered to be false trade descriptions." My Committee requested the Collector of Customs to inform them if this consignment infringed the Merchandise Marks Act. A reply was received from the Collector of Customs to the effect that the goods marked, as per sample dhotie forwarded by my Committee, did infringe the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act and that the consignment of the Dhoties complained of by my Committee was duly noticed by the Department in March last, but that the goods were allowed to be cleared with a warning as they were represented to be imported for the first time and the importer undertook to take immediate steps to remedy the defect in future orders.

My Committee beg to suggest that the Government of India will be pleased to amend the Merchandise Marks Act to the effect that all goods made in the United Kingdom should have a stamp showing their country of origin. Such a requirement in case of the goods made in the United Kingdom will make it impossible for frauds to be committed upon the public with regard to British goods. It is hoped in the interests of fair trade the Government will be pleased to accept this suggestion.—I have, etc.

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

No. 910-129.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *7th November* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. T.-1085, dated the 9th October 1922, and its accompaniments, in which the views of my Committee are invited on a suggestion that the Government of India should be approached with the request that piece-goods manufactured in India should be required to bear a clear indication of their manufacture in this country.

2. In reply I am to state that the point raised in your letter has received the careful consideration of my Committee who, however, have not hitherto heard of a single instance in which piece-goods manufactured in India have borne indications or marks likely to lead the public to believe that they have been manufactured outside this country, or in the United Kingdom in particular. Nor can my Committee concur in the suggestion advanced in your letter that the samples of dhoties forwarded therewith provide an instance in point as they are definitely of opinion that the goods in question are not marked in such a manner as is likely to deceive the public in the manner suggested.

3. In the circumstances above noted my Committee regret that they cannot see their way to accord their support to any representation to Government upon the lines indicated in your letter.

4. The samples forwarded with your letter are returned herewith.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX O-1.

LIST OF IMPORTED COTTON PIECE-GOODS FOR TARIFF PURPOSES.

No. 4813.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
CALCUTTA, *25th July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the revision of the list of imported cotton piece-goods.

In order to simplify the differentiation for fiscal purposes between piece-goods assessable at 3½ per cent. and other cotton goods assessable at 5 per cent. under the tariff then in force, a list of imported cotton piece-goods was prescribed by Commerce and Industry Department in 1906. This list was revised by subsequent resolutions. But, as the 1919 tariff subjected cotton piece-goods and all other cotton goods, as well as apparel, to the same rate of duty, the list was then discontinued.

Now that cotton piece-goods and other manufactured cotton goods are again assessable at different rates of duty, it has become necessary to renotify this list.

I attach a copy of the last list which was in force before its discontinuance in 1919 and write to enquire if you have any modifications of it to suggest. If so, I should be obliged if you would send me samples and full particulars of the goods concerned.

As it is desirable that this list should be renotified without delay, I should be grateful if you would kindly let me have your reply as soon as possible.—I have, etc.,

C. G. FREKE,

Offg. Director-General.

List of cotton piece-goods.

Alhambras.
Angolas (cotton).
Apron cloth (cotton).
Batistes (cotton).
Beaverteens (cotton).
Blankets (cotton).
Holland and blind cloth (cotton).
Book-binding cloth.
Brilliants.
Brocades (cotton).
Broche.
Buckram (cotton).
Calicoes.
Cambrics, plain, dyed or printed.
Cantoons.
Canvas (cotton).
Canvas, French elastic (cotton).
Casement cloth (cotton).
Cashmeres (cotton).
Cellular cloth.
Checks, spots and stripes.
Chiffons (cotton).
Chinese dyed cloths.
Chintz, glazed or unglazed.
Choonris.
Chadars.
Chadar-pattas.
Coatings (cotton).
Corduroy and corded cloth (cotton).
Cotton flakes.
Counterpanes.
Crepes (cotton).
Crash (cotton).
Crepons (cotton).
Cretonnes.
Crimps (cotton).
Damask, cotton, table.
Dawanies.
Delaines (cotton).
Delametti.
Denims.
Dhotis.
Diagonals (cotton).
Diapers (cotton).
Dimity.
Domestics.
Domettes (cotton).
Dosooti.
Dupettas.
Dorias.
Dress, plain or printed (cotton).
Drills, plain, striped or checked.
Duck.
Dungari.
Dusters (when joined by the warp).
Embroidered allovers.
,, flounces.
Fents (cotton).
Finduras.
Flannelette (cotton flannel).
Galateas.
Gambroons.
Gauze (cotton).
Ghagras (cotton).
Ginghams (cotton).
Glass cloths (when joined by the warp) (cotton).
Grenadines (cotton).
Gumchas.
Hair-cords.
Handkerchiefs (in woven pieces).
Harvards.
Hollands (cotton).
Italians (cotton).
Jaconets, plain or bordered.
Jeans, plain, dyed or printed.
Lace curtain cloth.
Lace stripes.
Lappets.
Lastings.
Lawns.
Lenos.
Linenette (cotton).
Linings, plain, striped or mercerised.
Longcloths.
Lungis.
Lustres (cotton).
Madapollams.
Madras cloth.
Marcella.
Matté shirtings.
Matting (cotton).
Mattress cloth.
Meltons (cotton).
Mercerised cloth.
Merinos (cotton).
Merins.
Mexicans.
Moleskins (cotton).
Molleton cloth.
Morias.
Moreens (cotton).
Mulls, all kinds, plain or bordered.
Muslins (cotton), all kinds.
Nainsooks.
Net (cotton).
Nuns' veiling (cotton).
Oatmeal cloth.
Penelope canvas.
Pillow calico, tubular.
Piques.
Plushette.
Pompadour.
Pongees (cotton).
Poplinette (cotton).
Prayer mats (cotton).
Printed crepelle.
Prints.
Printers (plain and coloured).
Putsoes.
Quiltings (cotton).
Quilts.
Radium cloth.
Regattas.
Rep cloth (cotton).
Sail cloth (cotton).
Saris.
Sarongs.
Sateens, plain, dyed or printed.
Satinette.
Satin stripes (cotton).
Scarves (cotton).
Serges (cotton).
Shawls (cotton).
Sheetings.
Shirtings.
Silecia.
Silkette, plain or stripes.
Spanish stripes (cotton).
Suraline.
Sussi cloth.
Suitings (cotton).
Swansdown calico.
Tambours.
Tomeins (unfinished).
Tanjibs.
Tapestries (cotton).
Tarlatans.
T-cloths.
Ticking, mattress or blind (cotton).
Towels (cotton) in woven pieces and towel cloth including Terry cloth.
Trouserings (cotton).
Tulle (cotton).
Turbans (cotton).
Turkey red cloth.
Tussor cloth (cotton) and tussorette.
Twills (cotton), plain, dyed or printed.
Umbrella cloth (cotton).
Valencias.
Velvets (cotton).
Velveteen (cotton).
Venetian cloth (cotton).
Vestings or waist-coatings (cotton).
Voiles (cotton).
Zephyrs.

No. 687-116.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th August* 1922.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 4813, dated 25th July 1922, on the subject of the revision of the list of cotton piece-goods for tariff purposes and to say that my Committee approve of the list submitted by you and that they have no modifications to suggest.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX O-2.

TARIFF VALUATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT.

No. 83-25.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 24*th January* 1922.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, DELHI.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to draw your attention to the tariff valuations for bleaching powder and china clay fixed under your Department Notification, No. 7191, dated the 17th December 1921.

In regard to bleaching powder I am to point out that the valuation fixed under the above Notification (item No. 65), is Rs. 25 per cwt., while the present invoice price c.i.f. Bombay is £21 per ton or Rs. 15-12-0 per cwt.

As regards china clay (item No. 106), the valuation fixed is Rs. 180 per ton while the present invoice price c.i.f. Bombay is £8 per ton or Rs. 120 only.

My Committee are of opinion that these valuations are extremely high and consider that Government should either fix the present prices as the valuations for the current year or if they desire to fix a fair average valuation they should take the five years previous to the war, say 1910—14, and not the last five years as prices were abnormally high during the latter period.

I am further to add that my Committee are unable to understand why china clay is classified under building and engineering materials.—I have, etc.,

H. ROYAL,
For Secretary.

No. 94-25.

Copy forwarded to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, for information.

H. ROYAL,
For Secretary.

BOMBAY, 25*th January* 1922.

No. 1614.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,

DELHI, *24th March* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 83-25, dated the 24th January 1922, I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided to revise the tariff valuations of bleaching powder and china clay when the Tariff Valuation Schedule is republished on the passing of the Finance Bill by the Legislature.

2. With reference to the last paragraph of your letter I am to say that the question of the reclassification of the article in the Tariff Valuation Schedule will be considered when the schedule is next revised.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

APPENDIX O-3.

IMPORT DUTY ON BOBBINS AND HEALDS.

No. 565-103.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *3rd July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to invite your attention to the wording of the proviso to the definition of "machinery (and component parts thereof)," in item 81 of the import tariff schedule and, in particular, to the application in practice of the following words, " . . . and provided that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose."

2. My Committee are aware that an informal Committee have recently been appointed by the Government of India to examine the definition of machinery in general and to report whether, in the interests of simplicity and convenience of trade, the definition requires revision and, although they have not been afforded an opportunity of laying their views before that Committee they have no doubt but that the particular point under reference will receive the attention of that body in due course.

3. My Committee, however, are led to address you upon the subject in advance of the Committee's findings on account of the action recently taken by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, in conformity, it is understood, with that adopted by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, in assessing bobbins and healds for duty at 15%, instead of 2½% as hitherto, upon the ground that they are adapted for use on hand-looms. It is unnecessary to emphasize

the hardships which will arise from any extension of the principle underlying this ruling as so many parts of textile machinery are adapted for use on hand-looms although the proportion of the total imports so consumed is negligible and in no case are goods imported for that purpose by members of this Association and my Committee are of opinion that if the concession of the lower rate of duty in the interests of India's industrial development is to have any substance in fact it is essential that the words ".....and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose " should be deleted from the definition.

4. As, however, my Committee realize that an amendment of the definition in the manner indicated must of necessity involve delay I am to suggest, for the earnest and immediate consideration of the Government of India, the desirability of issuing executive orders to Collectors of Customs to the effect that, millowners importing component parts of machinery, such as bobbins and healds, for use in steam power looms in their own mills only shall be required to pay duty on the relative *ad valorem* basis of 2½ per cent. My Committee are aware that in the assessment of articles to duty the intention of the importer to use them in a particular manner or for a specific purpose is not relevant and cannot ordinarily be taken into account but, in the case of the articles under reference, strict adherence to the letter of item 81 of the schedule nullifies so effectively the object for which the lower rate of duty was prescribed that my Committee are confident that the anomaly has only to be brought to the notice of Government for immediate effect to be given to their recommendation and, in due course, for the definition in question to be amended in the manner previously indicated or upon such similar lines as the Machinery Committee may recommend.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

No. 3569.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,

SIMLA, 11*th July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 565-103, dated the 3rd July 1922, in which you suggest that orders should be issued to Collectors of Customs to the effect that component parts of machinery, such as bobbins and healds, when imported by cotton millowners for use in steam power looms in their own mills only, should be charged with duty at 2½% *ad valorem.*

2. In reply I am to say that, in order to be assessed at 2½% as component parts of machinery, the articles should satisfy the tariff definition of the same. If, as appears from your letter under reference, the bobbins and healds in question could also be used on hand-looms, the Bombay Customs authorities were correct in levying duty at 15%. As your Association is aware, the question of amending the tariff definition of machinery is under the consideration of the Government of India, and they regret that they are unable to issue any special orders in regard to the assessment of the articles in question, in anticipation of their final decision in the matter.—I have, etc.,

E. C. ANSORGE,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 638-103.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th July* 1922.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, SIMLA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 3569, dated the 11th July 1922, upon the subject of the assessment to duty of bobbins and healds when imported by cotton millowners for use in steam power looms in their own mills.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee note that the Government of India regret that they are unable to issue any special orders in regard to the assessment of the articles in question in anticipation of their final decision in the matter, which awaits the result of the enquiry recently undertaken by a Special Committee in that connection.

3. I am, however, to request that as the subject is one of very considerable importance to the members of this Association my Committee may be favoured with a copy of the report of the Committee in question, and that their views thereon may receive the careful consideration of the Government of India, before orders are finally passed upon the Committee's recommendations.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX P-1.

SIMPLIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF INLAND TRADE STATISTICS.

No. 4174-G.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *3rd March* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Subject :—*Simplification and improvement of Inland Trade Statistics.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward a copy of the letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 729, dated the 6th February 1922, with its accompaniments, on the subject mentioned above, and to request that the Government of Bombay may be favoured very urgently with the views of your Association on the questions discussed in the letter.—I have, etc.,

N. S. DAVAR,
For Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay

No. 729.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
DELHI, *6th February* 1922.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to address you on the subject of the continuance of the present Inland (rail and river-borne) Trade Statistics.

2. For the purpose of registering inland trade, India is at present divided into the 18 principal blocks stated in the margin, and with the exception of Sind and British Baluchistan, each British province is subdivided into minor internal blocks as shown in the enclosed list.

1. Assam.
2. Bengal.
3. Bihar and Orissa.
4. United Provinces.
5. Punjab.
6. Sind and British Baluchistan.
7. Central Provinces and Birar.
8. Bombay.
9. Madras.
10. Rajputana.
11. Central India.
12. Nizam's teritory.
13. Mysore.
14. Kashmir.
15. Calcutta.
16. Bombay Port.
17. Karachi.
18. Madras Ports.

3. The actual registration is done by the different Railway Audit Offices which prepare from audited invoices quarterly returns of the trade carried on the railways and sections with which they are concerned. These returns reach the provincial compiling officers by a procedure which varies from province to province. Some Railway Audit Offices submit their returns direct six weeks after the period to which they relate, while others submit them five weeks late to the Government Examiner of Accounts, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, who prepares consolidated returns from these registers and sends them to the compiling officers 17 days after the receipt of the return ; that is to say, quarterly returns reach the provinces 59 days late even if they are submitted punctually.

4. From these returns, the provincial compiling authorities prepare quarterly statements showing (1) the trade of the province as a whole and its ports, if any, with other provinces and ports, (2) the trade of each internal block in the province with other provinces and ports, and (3) the trade of the internal blocks of the province with each other. The provincial officers prepare the first statement in manuscript for the Department of Statistics, and the other two statements for publication in their own provincial reports. After allowing time for the preparation of the returns in the provinces and their transmission to the Department of Statistics, it rarely happens that the returns are received by the Government of India less than three months late.

5. The first question on which the Government of India desire to obtain the views of Local Governments is whether in their view the Inland Trade Statistics as at present compiled and published both for India and for the provinces serve any useful purpose. The all-India publication at present appears so late as to be of little practical utility, while the statistics it contains appear to cover more ground than is really required. It is very doubtful to what extent the commercial community benefit either by these or by the provincial volumes. The movements of staple commodities to and from the ports and other commercial centres are undoubtedly of interest to businessmen ; but to be of value the information must be published promptly and in clear and intelligible form. The value of the present publications to Government and to Government officers is also questionable. It is understood that information regarding the movement of food-grains between, or even within, provinces is useful in times of famine ; but here also their value is discounted by delays in publication. The Government of India desire to know, therefore, in the first place, whether in the opinion of the Government of Bombay the all-India and provincial statistics of inland trade in their present form are worth the cost involved in compiling them or whether they can safely be discontinued.

6. The second question is whether instead of entirely discontinuing the compilation of inland trade statistics, an attempt should be made to compile and publish them promptly and in simpler and more useful form. It may be possible to arrive at some arrangement whereby the inland trade movements of a few of the more important commodities will appear more punctually and at less expense. If the Government of Bombay consider that inland trade statistics should be retained in their own interests and those of the commercial community in improved form, their opinion is invited on the following suggested amendments to the existing system.

7. In the first place, the number of articles enumerated seems to be greater than is really necessary, and it is suggested that in future inland trade statistics need only be published

in respect of articles specified in the enclosed list. It is open to Local Governments, however, to suggest the inclusion of any additional commodities which they deem of sufficient importance to the general inland trade of India.

8. In the second place, it is suggested that minor internal blocks should be abandoned altogether. The new publication will then show only the trade between the 18 principal blocks specified above. It is open to Local Governments, however, to make out a case for the conversion of any of the existing minor blocks into a major block on the ground of its general importance to the trade of India as a whole. Conversely, it is suggested that the number of principal blocks might be simplified without detracting from the value of the returns. It is even possible that information regarding inter-provincial movements of staple commodities serves no practical purpose ; and that Local Governments and the commercial community would be satisfied with statistics of the movements of such commodities to and from the principal ports and inland commercial centres of importance. If this view is accepted, the provincial volumes might be discarded altogether ; and the all-India publication would merely show the trade in staple articles to and from commercial centres.

9. A third suggestion is that statistics of the values of articles enumerated in the inland trade statistics serve no useful purpose. If Local Governments agree in this view, a considerable saving in time, trouble and expense will be effected in restricting the returns to quantities only and omitting all statement of values.

10. Finally, it is proposed that instead of an annual return, the Director of Statistics should in future publish a monthly pamphlet of inland trade movements on the lines suggested above. Each issue will show not only the volume of trade during the month but also running totals from April, so that the twelfth issue will comprise the total trade of the financial year.

11. If these proposals find general approval, a considerable saving in the cost of compilation should be possible. Railway Audit Offices may be able to forward direct in future to the Director of Statistics the materials from which he will compile the monthly all-India volume now proposed. The Director of Statistics is taking up this question separately with the Railway Audit Offices. At the same time, it will still remain open to any Local Government to continue to secure direct from the Railway Audit Office concerned any further internal trade statistics not appearing in the all-India volume. For example, in times of famine or scarcity, a Local Government may desire to have detailed information regarding the movement of food-grains, fodder, etc., which will not appear in the all-India returns. In this case it would be open to them to obtain the information by negotiation with the railway company or companies concerned.

12. The internal trade reports at present include information regarding river as well as rail-borne trade. The former is at present registered between certain blocks (*e.g.*, Bengal and Assam, Calcutta and Bihar and Orissa, Calcutta and the United Provinces, Assam and Bihar and Orissa, and the Punjab and Sind), and the results are combined with the respective provincial rail-borne trade statistics. The question of improving these river-borne statistics on the same lines, both in respect of the articles enumerated and method of compilation, will be taken up on receipt of replies to this letter. If, however, the Government of Bombay have any suggestions to offer on the subject, the Government of India will be glad to receive them.

13. I am directed to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the views of the Local Government, with special reference to the suggestions to abandon the provincial volumes, to produce instead a monthly all-India return, to confine the statistics to important trade centres, to omit values and to curtail the list of articles enumerated.—I have, etc.,

H. A. F. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BRITISH PROVINCES AND THEIR INTERNAL TRADE BLOCKS.

See para 2 of the Department of Commerce letter No. 729 of the 6th February 1922, in page 343 hereof.

Provinces.	*Internal Blocks.*
Bengal	Western Bengal. Eastern ,, Northern ,, Dacca. Chittagong Port. Calcutta.
Bombay Presidency	Bombay Port. Gujarat and Kathiawar. Konkan. North Deccan. East ,, West ,, Southern Mahratta Country. Goa.
Punjab	Delhi City. The rest of the Cis-Sutlej Territory. Territory between Sutlej and Jhelum. Territory between Jhelum and Indus. Territory Trans-Indus.
Sind and British Baluchistan	Karachi. Sind and British Baluchistan. Baluchistan, excluding Karachi.
Assam	Upper Assam. Lower ,, Surma Valley.
Madras Presidency	Madras. French Ports. Other Sub-ports. Northern Circars. Deltas. Deccan Districts. North Carnatic. South ,, Central Districts. Southern ,, Western Coast. The hills.
Bihar and Orissa	Patna City. Bihar, excluding Patna City. Chota Nagpur. Orissa.
C. P. and Berar	Jubbulpore. Nerbudda. Nimar. Nagpur. Chhattisgarh. Berar. Satpura.

Provinces.	*Internal Blocks*
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	Upper Doab. Middle ,, Lower ,, Bundelkhand. Cawnpore City. Benares. Gorakhpur. Rohilkhand. North Oudh. South ,,

REVISED LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE SHOWN IN THE INLAND TRADE RETURNS.

See para 7 of the Department of Commerce letter No. 729 of the 6th February 1922, on page 343 hereof.

Coal and Coke.

Cotton—Raw, distinguishing—
1. Kapas.
2. Pucca bales.

Cotton—Twist and yarn.

Cotton—Piece-goods.

Grain and Pulse, distinguishing—
1. Rice.
2. Wheat.
3. Other grain.
4. Flour.

Gunny Bags and Cloth.

Hides and Skins, Raw.

Jute—Raw, distinguishing—
1. Loose.
2. Pucca bales.

Lac and Shellac.

Leather.

Manganese Ore.

Mica.

Myrabolams.

Oils, distinguishing—
1. Vegetable oils.
2. Kerosene.

Oil cake.

Oil-seeds, distinguishing only—
1. Castor.
2. Copra.
3. Groundnuts.
4. Linseed.

Salt

Saltpetre.

Sugar, distinguishing—
1. Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses.
2. Sugar.

Tea.

Tobacco—Raw.

Wood, distinguishing—
1. Teak.
2. Other timber.

Wool—Raw.

No. 346-47.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 21*st April* 1922.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 4174-G., dated the 3rd March 1922, and its accompaniments, on the subject of the proposed simplification and improvement of inland trade statistics together with the provisional views of the Government of India in that connection.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee are of opinion that the question of the utility of the statistics of inland trade admits of no argument and that, if intelligently and accurately compiled and tabulated, such statistics are of the greatest value not only to persons engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits but also to students of practical economics and to the State itself.

3. My Committee need hardly remind Government that these statistics are of immediate practical utility to men engaged in business provided, however, that their publication is expeditious and punctual as has long been the case with the monthly Sea-borne Trade Returns. To students of "Business Economics," to use the terse expression of Professor Ashley, the statistics in question are, for purposes of comparison by quinquennial, decennial or longer periods, of permanent and lasting value. They form useful data from which cogent inferences with regard to the static or dynamic condition of a country's inland trade can be determined.

4. My Committee need not emphasize the great importance of statistics of this nature to the State itself, in more than one direction. Their great utility must be manifestly clear to every officer of Government who has constantly to refer to them. For instance, in the matter of the movements of food-grains of different varieties such as wheat, rice, jawari and bajri, they are extremely useful in ordinary years of normal harvests ; in periods of scarcity or famine, their value is considerably enhanced. No Collector, indeed, no Provincial Government could, from a better or more reliable source, obtain a knowledge of the movements of certain descriptions of grain from a province where there existed a surplus to one which experienced a scarcity. In the second place my Committee judging from the interpellations, not infrequently put by members in the various local Councils, in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, consider that these returns, if accurately compiled, should prove of the utmost utility in answering questions, dispelling ignorance and correcting misstatements of facts. Lastly my Committee venture to say that the higher utility of statistics of this character may be tested by the examination and adjustment, so far as is possible and practical, of the surplus exports of agricultural and merchantable products with their total production and consumption in the country itself. Were the statistics of the Agricultural Departments more reliable, Government might, in my Committee's opinion, fairly endeavour to balance the annual production of food-grains and merchantable products on the one side and the home consumption and surplus of exports on the other. The greater the accuracy of the statistics, the greater will undoubtedly be the approximation after making allowances for certain percentages of waste. Further, as to food-grains in particular, the Government would then be in a position to gauge more accurately the stocks of rice, wheat, etc., that is the balance remaining in the country after home consumption and exports. The total annual value of the different products can be ascertained separately and the State would then be in a position to learn whether in respect of trade the country was stationary, retrogressive or progressive. My Committee cannot sufficiently emphasize the immense importance of inland trade statistics viewed from these three aspects.

5. But in order to secure the advantages described above it is plain that the publication of inland trade statistics should be as expeditious as possible.

6. With regard to the criticism that the existing inland statistics cover much unnecessary ground my Committee think that the remedy lies in Government's own hands. There is nothing to prevent Government from eliminating in the revised return all unimportant and immaterial transfers from one province to another.

7. I am to say that it is the considered opinion of my Committee that the inland trade statistics are intrinsically worth all the cost of collection, preparation, compilation, tabulation and publication and in consequence that in no circumstances should they be entirely discontinued. No civilised Government, if they appreciate the value of such statistics, could for a moment consider the question of their discontinuance.

8. In the preparation and compilation of the revised return my Committee recommend that the following three objects should be kept in view :—

(*a*) the earliest possible publication of the statistical information month by month ;
(*b*) the greatest possible simplicity and clearness in the forms used ; and
(*c*) the greatest possible accuracy and reliability.

9. With regard to (*a*) my Committee consider it essential that the return should be a monthly publication, similar to the monthly Sea-borne Trade Returns. In order to ensure its regular and early publication it may be found necessary to employ new administrative machinery. In this connection I am to explain that by "early publication" my Committee mean the issue of the return six or, at the outside, seven weeks after the end of the month to which the statistics relate. The return for January, for instance, should be in the hands of the business public by the first or second week in March. My Committee agree that the statistics should be of a progressive character like the Sea-borne Trade publication. They also agree that it should be confined to the record of quantities only but they would recommend a standardisation of weight and measure as far as possible and that each succeeding return should, to facilitate comparison, reproduce the stereotyped standard of its predecessor. In my Committee's view it would be exceedingly impractical and unnecessarily laborious to include values. They would suggest, however, that the prefatory note to the publication should state the corresponding wholesale prices of the various staple commodities mentioned in the return. Values could then with little difficulty be ascertained.

10. With regard to (*b*), dealing with the character of the forms, the aim should, my Committee urge, be to make them as intelligible and as simple as possible. All elaboration and meticulousness should be entirely absent.

11. With regard to (*c*), my Committee consider it idle to call attention to and lay stress upon the primary importance of accuracy. It is purely a matter of internal administrative organization. My Committee recommend that the Local Government circularise the different collectorates under its jurisdiction, emphasizing the need of furnishing accurate statistics of quantities obtained through an efficient and economical system which while ensuring accuracy entails no considerable labour.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX P-2.

ANNUAL VOLUME ON JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN BRITISH INDIA.

No. 1187.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,
BOMBAY, 11*th June* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

The Government of India have under consideration the revision and reduction of the publications issued by the Statistical Department and in connection with this the question has arisen whether it is necessary or advisable to continue the publication of the annual volume on "Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore and Travancore."

2. At present the Department of Statistics issues monthly a summary showing the registration of companies during the month and giving the details of registrations, etc., from the beginning of the year to date. I attach for information a copy of the monthly Joint Stock Companies publication (which may be returned please).

3. In addition there is published yearly an annual volume which gives the information for the year and also gives names and particulars of all companies working in India. I attach a summary of the contents of this volume which will indicate what the scope is.

4. I have been instructed by the Government of India to discover whether in the opinion of the commercial community of Bombay the annual volume is necessary. It is suggested that the monthly publication for the month of March which includes totals from the beginning of April of the previous year and these form a year's record, would suffice. In the March monthly publication there are :—

(*a*) abstract tables of companies incorporated in the month of March ;

(*b*) of all companies incorporated in 12 months April to March compared with various preceding years ;

(*c*) abstract statement of companies that have gone into liquidation in the 12 months ;

(*d*) statement showing particulars of companies incorporated in the month of March ;

(*e*) Particulars of companies that have gone into liquidation during the month.

5. It will be seen, therefore, that the March monthly statement gives statistical information which enables one to gather the progress of registration, etc., of companies during the year but that for reference to any particular company it would be necessary either to refer to one of the annual volumes or to one of the monthly reports for the month in which that company was either registered or dissolved.

6. The annual report, on the other hand, gives particulars, names, capital, etc., of all companies working in India and it is possible from this annual report to discover a certain amount of information about any company that was registered up to that year. It is obvious, however, that the publication of this book of 345 pages is costly and laborious and, if it would be sufficient from the point of view of the commercial community that particulars as regards individual companies should be recorded only when they are registered or dissolved, it would be possible to provide the other information in the ordinary monthly issue.

7. I do not know to what extent the annual report is used as a book of reference in business. If it is only very occasionally referred to or, as happens to many publications, never utilised, there would presumably be no harm in ceasing its issue. I should, therefore, be grateful if I might be informed as to whether the annual report is considered necessary and useful.

8. Further, it is probable that neither the annual report nor the monthly statement give all, or the most useful, particulars which are required for business purposes. For instance, in table (8) of the annual report, the list of companies limited by shares in India at work at the end of the year, it is likely that information as to the principal place of business or the address of the registered offices or possibly the names of the managing agents, or similar information would be far more valuable than the " objects of the company, " especially when they are given as " printing and publishing " in the case of a company which in its title describes itself as a printing company. I should, therefore, be very grateful if I might be given an opinion not only as to the desirability of the continuation of the annual report but also as to what information should be either omitted from or added to both the annual and the monthly issues.

9. I should be glad if I might receive an early reply to this letter as this office will shortly be closed and I have to report to the Government of India before then.—Yours faithfully,

H. F. KNIGHT,

Director of Commercial Intelligence.

Note on the contents of the annual volume published by the Government of India on "The Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore and Travancore."

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In this table the headings are : (1) classification and the name of the company, (2) date of registration, (3) number of members, and (4) objects of company. These companies are such as agricultural banks, provident funds, clubs, labour associations, merchants' associations, benevolent associations, etc.

10. List of associations not for profit in each province in British India at work on the 31st March 1920 198-201

The headings here are : (1) name of the association, (2) date of registration, (3) objects of association. Under this head we find chambers of commerce, Cremation societies, clubs, merchants' associations, law societies, ratepayers' associations, etc.

11. List of companies incorporated elsewhere than in India but working in India in the year ending 31st March 1920 :—

(1) British India—
A.—Public companies 202-220
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A.—Public companies 224-225

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A.—Public companies 284-287
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No. 552-100.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th June* 1922.

THE DIRECTOR OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 1187, dated the 16th June 1922, and its accompaniment, requesting the views of my Committee with regard to the necessity or expediency of continuing the publication of the annual volume entitled "Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore and Travancore."

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee are of opinion that the retention of the annual volume in question is desirable, more especially if the information it contains is supplemented in the manner suggested in the penultimate paragraph of your letter.

3. With regard to the question of the retention of the monthly publication, copy of which was enclosed in your letter and is returned herewith, I am to suggest that the Government of India should follow the example of the Board of Trade in that connection and merely issue a quarterly return showing new capital issues classified as at present. In no circumstances, however, can my Committee agree to the abolition of the annual volume which they regard as a book of reference of considerable utility.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX Q.

RAILWAY RISK NOTES' REVISION COMMITTEE.

No. T.-379.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU,
BOMBAY, *4th May* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

As asked by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, M.L.A., I enclose herewith, for the information of your Committee, copy of a letter received from the Government of India, Railway Department.—Yours faithfully,

S. M. MUZUMDAR,
Asst. Secretary.

Copy.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to address you with reference to the following Resolution which was adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 9th March 1922 :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials with a majority of Indian non-officials to consider the revision of Railway Risk Notes."

2. In pursuance of the terms of this Resolution the Government of India have appointed a Committee consisting of the gentlemen named below, who will consider the question of the revision of Railway Risk Notes and submit a report in due course :

1. Mr. T. Sheshagiri Ayyar, M.L.A., Chairman.

2. Rao Bahadur C. S. Subrahmanyam, M.L.A.

3. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, M.L.A.

4. Mr. A. M. Clark, Member, Railway Board.

5. Mr. C. V. Bliss, C.I.E., Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

3. As a preliminary to their deliberations the Committee have decided to invite the opinion of Local Governments and Administrations, Railways, and Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies who may be interested in this question on the form, construction and application in practice of the Risk Notes in use at present, and I am to ask that with permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council the Committee may be favoured with the views of your Association on the subject of their terms of reference.

4. I am to say that while it is the intention of the Committee to review all the existing forms of Railway Risk Notes, representations which have been received by the Government of India from time to time in connection with this matter have been concerned principally with the following points, and I am to request that these points may receive your special consideration :—

(*a*) Whether the principle of throwing the onus of proof on the consignor in a claim for compensation arising out of the loss of goods entrusted to a Railway Administration for carriage requires modification. (This refers specially to the terms of Risk Note Forms B and H.)

(*b*) Whether the words "loss, destruction or deterioration" used in the Risk Note forms should be altered or added to or defined in such a manner as to secure for the consignor the right to compensation (for the loss of the whole or part of the consignment) for the above arising from the wilful neglect or criminal acts of the servants of the Railway Administration.

5. I am to add that the Committee propose to meet in Simla during the first week of June, and to request that observations or suggestions on the subject of this letter may be addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, so as to reach him not later than the 31st May 1922.—I have, etc.,

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No. 517-13.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th June* 1922.

T. V. SHESHAGIRI AYYAR, ESQ., M.L.A.,
CHAIRMAN, THE RAILWAY RISK NOTE REVISION COMMITTEE, SIMLA.

SIR,

On behalf of my Committee I am directed to take the liberty of addressing you, as Chairman of the Railway Risk Note Revision Committee, on the subject of Risk Notes, a matter which is of great importance to the members of this Association although their opinion has not been specifically invited in connection with the terms of reference to your Committee.

2. During the year 1921, the Bombay mills, either direct or through their agents or merchants, exported by rail 323,960 bales of piece-goods, and 165,124 bales of yarn. The mills also imported thousands of bales of cotton direct from up-country markets. These figures will give an idea of the enormous income derived by the different railway administra-

tions from the millowners of Bombay. Accordingly it will be realised that thefts which occur on the railways from these consignments, and for which compensation is not paid by the administrations under one pretext or another, are a source of heavy loss to the industry.

3. It has been the experience of the majority of the members of this Association that thefts and petty pilferages on the railways have been on the increase, and my Committee are inclined to attribute this increase to the one-sided and arbitrary clause in the Owner's Risk Form which absolves the railways from liabilities even when complete bales are lost. It cannot be denied that railway servants have ready access to the goods, especially when the train is at a standstill in goods yards for loading and unloading purposes and also when stopping at different sidings. The presumption, therefore, is very strong, when thefts are of frequent occurrence, that such thefts are committed either by the railway servants themselves, or by outsiders with the help and connivance of the railway servants.

4. My Committee, of course, do not deny that outside thieves are also sometimes able to get into a wagon when the train is in motion and commit pilferages, but such thefts would be confined mostly to small articles and seldom, if at all, would they consist of heavy bales of piece-goods or yarn or cotton with which articles this Association is solely concerned. It is, my Committee submit, a natural inference to assume that, when railways carrying the goods are so fully protected, not against mere damage to goods but against loss of complete packages, they do not exercise that supervision over their own servants with a view to prevent thefts, which they would have done had they been obliged to grant compensation in most cases. The railways, as common carriers, are bound, under the Indian Contract Act, to take every reasonable precaution so that goods entrusted to them may not be lost in transit. But when this liability is so narrowed down by the Risk Notes, that the railways are practically made immune from any liability, then there is hardly any inducement at all for the management to take even ordinary precautions.

5. Moreover, owing to the great difference between the rates for goods despatched at Railway Risk and at Owner's Risk, respectively, exporters are obliged to despatch goods mostly at Owner's Risk. The consignor has no option but to sign the Risk Note in order to be able to send his goods at a reasonable rate. It may be contended that the Risk Notes Forms B and H, which apply in the case of the members of this Association, do not absolve the railways altogether for, in the case of complete packages, if the loss is due " either to the wilful neglect of the railway administration or to the theft by, or to the wilful neglect of its servants, etc.," the railway concerned is liable. However, in practice, complete immunity is granted to the railways, for owing to the wording of the Risk Notes, the onus of proving that the railway had been negligent rests on the consignor—that view, at any rate, has invariably been taken by the Courts of Law. The consignor, after having delivered the goods to the railway company, knows, however, absolutely nothing as to the manner in which the particular goods were carried. It is only the railway over which the goods are transported that is in a position to say in what manner the goods were carried; how often and at what places the particular wagon was detained *en route*; what precautions were taken during such stoppages; between which stations the loss occurred; by which official the loss was detected; whether the loss was reported to the police and with what result. All these facts are in the possession of the railway alone and yet the consignor is asked to prove that the goods were lost through neglect upon the part of the railway!

6. Further, when goods are lost the only reply, if any, which is received is a stereotyped one to the effect that the railway is not responsible since the Risk Note was signed. No details are given as to how or when and where the theft took place. In some cases the railway authorities are kind enough to extend their sympathy and say that they very much regret the loss but as the consignment was booked at Owner's Risk under Form B or H, nothing can be done. In a few instances, in order to avoid liability, my Committee observe that they merely state that the theft was due to a running train robbery without adducing any proof in support of such a contention, or rather assumption. In such circumstances, my Committee submit, it is practically impossible for the consignor to prove the charge of neglect, even though there may have been not only neglect but actual theft by railway servants. The onus of proof must, therefore, be shifted or the railways must be compelled to give the consignor all details as to the loss, submitting the police report, if any, to enable him

to judge whether the goods were lost through neglect or not. My Committee are also of opinion that the word "wilful" before "neglect" should be removed. This word only complicates matters and gives rise to legal quibbles, *e.g.*, if a railway chaukidar goes off to sleep instead of keeping watch and ward, is it only "neglect" or "wilful neglect"? Such details, they consider, should also be furnished within a reasonable time, say within three months, after the loss of the goods, failing which the railways must be made liable. Under Article 31 of the Limitation Act XV of 1877, as amended by Act X of 1899, a suit against the railway company for loss of goods must be filed within one year from the date on which the goods lost were supposed to have been delivered. It is not an uncommon experience amongst members of this Association that months and months elapse before the final reply of the railway company repudiating the claim is received. When a complaint is lodged, an answer is sent that the matter is engaging the attention of the company. The same reply is, however, given time and again whenever a fresh reminder is sent. One member has supplied my Committee with an instance in which more than a year elapsed before the railway company finally repudiated the claim on the strength of the Risk Note held and even then only after nearly a dozen reminders had been sent! When the administration concerned was pressed for details, the member was afforded a reply after a further three months to the effect that the seal was removed from the wagon between certain stations and the bale in question stolen. No suit, of course, could be filed as it would have been time-barred. This instance may be an extreme case but there is no doubt that the time wasted before a reply, or even an acknowledgment is sent, is considerable and that the reply is never a satisfactory one from the consignor's point of view.

7. In conclusion, I am to state that the railways no doubt take the view that the Risk Note is an agreement between the parties and that the consignor, having entered into such an agreement, must abide by it. I am, however, to submit that it is a merely one-sided agreement to which the consignor is forced to give his consent in order to be able to escape from paying an exorbitant rate of freight. It is the considered opinion of my Committee that, in ordinary circumstances, such a one-sided agreement would be set aside by a Court of Law as being against justice, equity, and public policy. The Risk Note Forms, however, being originally approved by the Governor-General in Council, are held to be valid although it is known that they inflict a great hardship on the trading community. My Committee, therefore, urge in the strongest terms at their command that the Risk Note Forms be revised in the manner and to the extent indicated in the previous paragraphs as in that way alone can the serious, and at the same time just, public grievance to which the present forms have given rise be removed.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX R-1.

COAL AND WAGON SUPPLY PROBLEM IN INDIA.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

SCHEDULE OF WAGON DISTRIBUTION IN THE COAL-FIELDS.

On and from the 15th November 1922 the present system of "X-Class Supplies" will cease and a new scheme of distribution of wagons in the coal-fields, which will include the supply of wagons in rakes and half rakes, will come into force.

2. Before proceeding to detail the scheme itself, the following definitions and remarks are offered in explanation of certain terms employed in its portrayal.

Basis.

3. The basis of a colliery, which is fixed quarterly, is the full number of wagons the colliery actually requires, daily or monthly, during a quarter, to enable it to clear its average monthly raisings and stocks for the preceding quarter but one. This is what is termed the full "Full Basis" of a colliery, for purposes of the scheme, and all wagons would be supplied on this basis if sufficient transport facilities existed.

Full Basis.

Owing, however, to the coal handling capacity of the railways being limited by various factors it is necessary to fix a " Transport Capacity Basis " for each colliery for the guidance of the Coal Transportation Officer, in order that he may avoid issuing authorisations in excess of the railways' capacity for meeting them. For this purpose the coal-fields are divided up into several districts or areas of supply and the daily wagon capacity of each is fixed. Each district is divided up into depot stations and each of these again is divided up into a number of pilot sections.

Transport Capacity Basis.

The " Transport Capacity Basis " of a colliery is a proportion of the fixed number of wagons the district in which it is situated is capable of dealing with, the proportion being that which the colliery's stocks and raisings, less its commitments, if any, on Loco account, bears to the total stocks and raisings of all the collieries in the district in which it is situated. This is the proportion which the Coal Transportation Officer will use as a guide in issuing authorisations, but supplies against his authorisations, will, of course, be governed by the number of wagons actually available for distribution on any one day in a particular district, as railways are not always able to work up to the figure representing the full number of wagons they are *capable* of dealing with under ideal conditions.

Pro Rata on Transport Capacity Basis.

"*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis" is an allotment of wagons which will be fixed daily by the District Officer for each colliery in his district. The allotment which, together with wagons allotted under "Special Supplies" will not exceed the daily "Transport Capacity Basis" of a colliery, will represent a proportion of the balance of the wagons available for distribution each day in the district after all orders under "Loco" and "Special Supplies" have been met, the proportion being that which the colliery's stocks and raisings, less its commitments, if any, on " Loco " account, bears to the total stocks and raisings of all the collieries in the district.

Advance Cumulative Supplies.

" Advance Cumulative Supplies " are supplies in rakes and half rakes, which are given in advance to a colliery on the authority of the Coal Transportation Officer, and which will have to be equalised. Such supplies will consequently be authorised with caution and with due regard to the possibility of their being paid back by forfeiture of the colliery's daily " Transport Capacity Basis," in the case of " Special Supplies," and its daily allotment " *Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis," in the case of non-preferential supplies. Arrears on this account at the end of a month will be carried forward to be paid back in the succeeding month. In the unlikely event, however, of there being any arrears outstanding at the end of a quarter, such arrears will be cancelled and a fresh start will be made with the new bases for the next quarter.

4. The actual scheme of distribution will be as follows :—Preferential Supplies will be given on account of :—

(1) Mining Engineer's requirements in full and loco coal for Home railways. (Supplies on this account will be given on a colliery's " Full Basis" subject, for the present, to a limit of an average of 650 wagons a day for *Foreign* railways loco coal, which is arranged by the Mining Engineer, Railway Board. This figure represents the Mining Engineer's requirements on purely Loco coal account.)

(2) " Special Supplies," which will include supplies for Messrs. Tata's Iron and Steel Works, Messrs. The Bengal Iron Works at Kulti, Messrs. The Indian Iron and Steel Works at Burnpore, Messrs. The Cape Copper Company at Galudih, electric light companies, tramways, gas companies, water companies, mints, arsenals, rifle, shell and gun carriage factories, and such other military requirements as are ordered by the Government of India, ice factories, light railways, inland steamers, irrigation works and hospitals, except when included under Mining Engineer's requirements. (" Special Supplies " will be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer *up to the limit of the " Transport Capacity Basis "* of the supplying colliery.)

The balance of the wagons available after meeting (1) and (2) above will be distributed "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis," preference being given to rakes and half rakes which will be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer and treated as " Advance Cumulative Supplies."

5. Wagon supplies to collieries for loading loco coal for Home and Foreign railways will not be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer, but will be programmed quarterly by the two railways and the Mining Engineer, a copy of the programme for each quarter being sent for the information of the Coal Transportation Officer. In the case of a colliery having loco orders for a portion only of its raisings and stocks, such portion may be cleared in wagons supplied on "Full Basis" subject in the case of Foreign railways loco. coal, to a limit of 200 wagons a day at any one depot station, and the balance of the colliery's raisings and stocks may be cleared in wagons supplied, on its "Transport Capacity Basis" and/or "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis."

6. All wagons given in rakes, half rakes, or otherwise, under "Special Supplies" will be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer and applications for assistance under this head will be made on the attached "Form A." Transfers of supplies from one colliery to another will not be permitted, unless application is made for the cancellation of the original authorisations and for the issue of fresh authorisations in lieu.

7. Rakes or half rakes given "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis" will be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer and applications for the same will be made to him on the attached "Form B." Supplies under this head in numbers less than 25 wagons at a time will not be authorised by that officer, but will be given to a colliery, and may be booked at will to any consumer, provided,

(*a*) wagons are still available for distribution after Preferential Supplies have been completed, and

(*b*) all authorisations issued by the Coal Transportation Officer are first indented against.

The number of wagons supplied in rakes is limited to 50% of the full number that it is estimated will be due on the *Pro Rata* basis for the quarter, thus ensuring that advance cumulative supplies will be paid back in full. This limit may be exceeded in consultation with the Advisory Committee.

8. From the above it will be seen that :—

(*a*) a colliery which has sold its entire output to the railways can get supplies on "Full Basis" only,

(*b*) a colliery which has sold only a portion of its output to the railways can get supplies :—

(*i*) on "Full Basis" for that portion,

(*ii*) on "Transport Capacity Basis," provided wagons are available, for its raisings and stocks, less its commitments on Loco account, and

(*iii*) "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis" for such as is available for despatch after orders under "Loco" and "Special Supplies" have been met ;

(*c*) a colliery which has no loco orders whatever can get supplies on "Transport Capacity Basis" for its total raisings and stocks up to the limit of which basis authorisations on account of "Special Supplies" will be issued, as well as supplies "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis" for such coal as is available for despatch after orders under "Special Supplies" have been complied with ;

(*d*) a colliery which has no orders under either "Loco" or "Special Supplies" can get supplies "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis" only.

9. The bases of collieries for the working of the scheme during the period 15th November to 31st December 1922 will be calculated on the stocks and raisings for the quarter ending March 1922.

10. Each coal despatching railway will send the Coal Transportation Officer daily statements of supplies made under each head, which will enable him to keep in touch with the day-to-day position in the coal-fields and to regulate the issue of authorisations accordingly.

11. A colliery indenting for a half rake must take it in full. If a colliery indents for, say, 10 or 15 wagons against an authorisation for a half rake, such an indent will not be met.

Rakes or half rakes will be booked to one destination only, but may be invoiced to one or more consumers at that destination. Collieries indenting for rakes or half rakes authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer for a particular destination and booking any of the wagons to another destination, will be penalised by the stoppage of supplies for a week.

12. On both railways the present rules in regard to time allowed for loading wagons will apply.

13. An Advisory Committee will be constituted to assist the Coal Transportation Officer in the execution of the scheme. In the event of emergency, the Coal Transportation Officer will take such action as he may consider necessary to authorise special supplies, giving them such preference as he considers the circumstances of the case require, and reporting immediately to the Advisory Committee the action taken.

14. All forms required to be filled in will always be available at the following places :—

Office of the Coal Transportation Officer, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta ;

Office of the Assistant Secretary, Indian Mining Association, Royal Exchange Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta ;

Office of the Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, 233, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.

15. Any person wishing to have any detail explained should apply in writing to the Coal Transportation Officer.

FORM A.

SPECIAL SUPPLIES.

Form of application to the Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, for wagons to be given in rakes, half rakes, or otherwise, on " Transport Capacity Basis."

*Date*_____

1. *Full name and address of consumer*_____
2. *Description of industry or business*_____
3. *Monthly consumption*_____ Tons.
4. *Stock held on date*_____ Tons.
5. *Name of Supplying Colliery*_____
6. *Managing Agent of the Colliery*_____
7. *Coal will be loaded at*_____ *Siding.*,

   *Served by*_____ *Railway.*
8. *Description of coal purchased*—
   - Steam _____ Tons.
   - Rubble or Smithy _____ Tons.
   - Dust or Slack _____ Tons.
   - Coke Soft / Hard _____ Tons.

9. *Total number of wagons required monthly*_____

*State here whether wagons may be supplied in rakes or half rakes*_____

10. *Name of railway station at which coal will be unloaded*_____

*Situated on the*_____ *Railway.*

11. *Signature of the Proprietor or the Managing Agent of the Colliery undertaking to load supplies in rakes, half rakes, or otherwise.*

_____

12. *Signature of the consumer or the Managing Agent of the Concern undertaking to unload supplies in rakes, half rakes, or otherwise.*

_____

FORM B.

"*Pro Rata* ON TRANSPORT CAPACITY BASIS" SUPPLIES.

Form of application to the Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, for rakes or half rakes only, to be given "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis."

*Date*_____

1. *Full name and address of consumer*_____

2. *Description of industry or business*_____

3. *Monthly consumption*_____ Tons.

4. *Stocks held on date*_____ Tons.

5. *Name of Supplying Colliery*_____

6. *Managing Agent of the Colliery*_____

7. *Coal will be loaded at*_____ Siding.

*Served by*_____ *Railway.*

8. *Description of coal purchased*—

Steam_____ Tons.

Rubble or Smithy_____ Tons.

Dust or Slack_____ Tons.

Coke $\frac{\text{Soft}}{\text{Hard}}$_____ Tons.

9. *Number of rakes or half rakes required*_____

10. *Name of railway station at which coal will be unloaded.*_____

*Situated on the*_____ *Railway.*

11. *Signature of the Proprietor or Managing Agent of the Colliery undertaking to load the rakes or half rakes applied for.*

_____

12. *Signature of the Consumer or Managing Agent of the Concern undertaking to unload the same at destination.*

_____

No. 965-32.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *28th November* 1922.

THE HON'BLE MR. C. A. INNES, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, DELHI.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction of my Committee, to address you on the subject of the new scheme of wagon distribution in the coal-fields of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, which has recently been substituted for the " X-Class " system. My Committee most strongly disapprove of the new system of distribution of coal and I am to subjoin below their reasons for this opinion under the following headings :—

(*a*) *Distribution of wagons.*

The portion of the scheme whereby surplus wagons after preferential supplies have been met, are allotted to collieries for distribution more or less in accordance with the wishes of the colliery owners, will place the latter in a position to neglect their lower rate contracts and thus the coal supply of the Bombay mills will be at the mercy of colliery owners and merchants who will naturally use all their available wagons for the supply of higher rate contracts.

The inequibility of this scheme will bear still more heavily on small consumers who will receive even less consideration in this respect if the disposal of the wagons is left to the decision of colliery owners and coal merchants in the manner laid down in the new scheme.

(*b*) *Preference to rakes and half rakes.*

Neither at the stations nor at the mills in Bombay are there any facilities for discharging or stacking rakes and half rakes of coal ; nor is it possible at the Bombay stations to unload and cart away a rake or a half rake of coal within the specified period after which demurrage charges are levied, thus if as is laid down in the new scheme of distribution, preference is to be given to orders for rakes or half rakes it follows that the Bombay mills will either have to give orders for rakes or half rakes and consequently pay heavy demurrage charges or else the orders from Bombay will receive consideration only after all other places with better unloading facilities have had their orders fulfilled. In either case Bombay will be placed at a most inequitable and unnecessary disadvantage.

In this connection I am to add that if orders are given from Bombay for rakes and half rakes the return of the wagons to the coal-fields will be considerably delayed and thus the scheme is likely to defeat one of its chief objects, namely, to secure the rapid return and redistribution of coal wagons.

My Committee consider that the Bombay mills are entitled to a fair share, in proportion to their consumption, of the available supply of coal, but for the foregoing reasons they are of the opinion that under the new scheme Bombay will not receive its proportionate share and that the amount supplied will be received under conditions which incur the payment of demurrage charges and accordingly I am to request you to move the Government with a view to a reversion to the " X-Class " system of wagon distribution.—I have, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,

Asst. Secretary.

No. 966-32.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *29th November* 1922.

THE COAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICER,

No. 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Re :—*New Scheme of wagon distribution in the coal-fields of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.*

SIR,

I have the honour, under instructions from my Committee, to forward herewith a copy of letter dated 28th instant addressed by me to the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Innes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Delhi, on the above subject for your information and for favour of necessary action.—I have, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,

Asst. Secretary.

No. 77 T. 21.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD),

DELHI, *27th January* 1923.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

New scheme of wagon distribution in the coal-fields of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 965-32, dated the 28th November 1922, which was addressed to the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Innes, on the above subject, I am directed to invite your attention to para 5 of the *communique*, dated the 23rd October 1922 (copy enclosed for ready reference) regarding the system of distribution of wagons for coal in the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa coal-fields and to say that meantime Government is not prepared to agree to a reversion to the X-Class system of wagon distribution.—I have, etc.,

S. D. MANSON,

Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

APPENDIX R-2.

FACILITIES FOR HANDLING SEA-BORNE COAL IN BOMBAY.

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY, *6th January* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I should like to draw the attention of the Millowners' Committee to the hopelessly inadequate facilities for landing and distributing coal in Bombay. During the past monsoon

it has cost us as much as Rs. 6 per ton merely to transport the coal from the steamer to the Bunder and another Rs. 6 to transport it from the Bunder to the mills. These are absurd charges, which, we are sure, will never be tolerated in any up-to-date port in Europe or America. The matter is one of urgent importance and our Committee should call upon the Port Trust to take immediate steps to save the unfortunate consumers of coal in Bombay from these absurd and outrageous charges. If the Port Trust spend more than half a crore of rupees on a petrol jetty, surely it is infinitely more important that they should deal with the larger trade in coal favourably. Pending the construction of the jetty the Port Trust can help the consumers of coal to a very large extent—

(1) by providing lighters in all seasons at a reasonable charge ;

(2) by allowing ample accommodation at the Bunder so that the coal may be easily distributed and carted away.

I hope the Millowners' Committee will take up the matter strongly as it is of paramount importance to the members of the Association.—Yours faithfully,

C. N. WADIA.

No. 154-32.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *9th February* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

BOMBAY PORT TRUST, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to state that the attention of my Committee has recently been drawn to the inadequate nature of the existing arrangements for handling sea-borne coal in Bombay, and, in particular, to the undue increase in the cost of transporting the coal from the steamer to the Bunder and thence to the mills, which increase, in the opinion of my Committee, is directly attributable to the inadequacy of the facilities provided by the Port Trust in that connection. By way of example I am to instance the case of one member of the Association who, during the monsoon months of the past year, was compelled to pay no less than Rs. 6 per ton, in order merely to transport the coal from the steamer to the Bunder, and a similar amount in respect of its transit from the Bunder to its mill. Such charges, my Committee submit, are out of all proportion to the rates for similar services prevailing in Europe or America.

2. The charges in question are seriously militating against the success of the Government of India's efforts to divert the coal traffic from the all-rail to the part-rail part-sea route and constitute an unjustifiable imposition upon those members of the Association who have endeavoured to assist Government by purchasing sea-borne coal. Upon that account, alone, my Committee consider that the position as above described is a serious one and merits the most urgent consideration of the Board.

3. My Committee accordingly desire to represent in the strongest terms at their command, the urgent necessity for the provision of additional facilities for handling sea-borne coal, the most important of which is the construction of a separate coal jetty. Pending the construction of such jetty, however, I am to state that the position of consumers of sea-borne coal would be improved if the Board—

(*a*) provided lighters in all seasons at a reasonable charge ;

(*b*) facilitate the distribution and cartage of the coal by providing ample accommodation at the existing Bunders.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

No. B/474.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,

BOMBAY, *17th February* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Arrangements for handling sea-borne coal.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 154-32, dated 9th February 1922, on the above subject, I am directed to forward herewith for your information a copy of my letter, No. B.-3652, dated 21st December 1921 (with relative plan), to the address of the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, in reply to a similar representation received from that body.

I am to assure you that the question is receiving the close attention of the Trustees and it is hoped to start on the new Coal Bunder at Mazagon early in the next financial year (1922-23) provided the necessary capital funds are provided by Government.—Yours faithfully,

W. R. SHARPE,
Secretary.

Copy of letter No. B.-3652, dated 21st December 1921, *from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, to Mr. C. B. Sayer, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.*

Port Trust arrangements for handling sea-borne coal.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant the Chairman asks me to say that the provision of additional facilities for handling sea-borne coal has for a long time past been receiving the close attention of the Port Trust.

Various proposals have been under consideration since 1912 and even prior to that year, *vide* the Chairman's (Sir F. L. Sprott's) letter to the Chamber, No. 3905 of 1st September 1913. Owing to the war supervening the schemes for providing additional wharfage for coal had to be indefinitely postponed in common with many other capital projects. In 1917 and again in 1919 further proposals were considered by the Trustees for taking in hand at the earliest practicable date the construction of a new coal bunder between the south face of the Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation and the Mazagon Coal Bunder (which had been completed in 1910 at a cost of Rs. 10½ lakhs). Provision was actually made in the current year's capital estimates for commencing this work but unfortunately owing to financial reasons, Government found it necessary to cut down the allotment of loan funds to the Port Trust and the capital programme had to be severely curtailed in consequence ; only works actually in progress being retained in the programme. The provision for the new coal bunder was one of the items which had to be deleted.

In the meanwhile, however, the bunder and storage accommodation for coal had been greatly increased owing to the opening of the Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation for trade. I enclose a plan* of the Port Trust estates on which is hatched red the wharf and storage accommodation at present allocated to the coal trade. You will observe that this includes (*a*) the whole of the existing Coal Bunder and a considerable portion of Mazagon Bunder ; (*b*) the north-east portion of the Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation wharf, originally intended for the new B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Yard ; (*c*) a large area of storage plots east of the Grain Depot, Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation (the construction of roads and railway sidings to serve these plots is now being pushed forward as quickly as possible); (*d*) two berths in the Alexandra Dock which the Trustees have recently reserved as preferential berths for the discharge of

* Not printed.

coal—one for the B. B. & C. I. Railway coal and the other for the general requirements of the trade. These berths have been allotted as a temporary measure pending the dredging of berths for coal on the Harbour Wall and provision of sidings to serve them.

It may be found possible temporarily to allocate a third berth in the docks for discharge of coal but at present no assurance can be given on this point.

The Trustees intend to provide as an urgent work in next year's capital programme for a start to be made on the new Coal Bunder at Mazagon, shewn in dotted lines on the accompanying plan. This work, inclusive of roads and railway sidings, is estimated to cost about 34½ lakhs, and provided the necessary capital funds are forthcoming it should be possible to complete the work within a period of about two years. This, however, is entirely dependent on the ability of Government to allot sufficient funds to the Port Trust, the present arrangement being that the capital borrowings of the Port Trust and other local bodies are merged in the Government of Bombay Development loans.

As regards the provision of lighters I am to say it appears that the sudden increase in imports of sea-borne coal has caught the trade unprepared. Prior to the war the supply of lighters was sufficient to meet all demands but shortages have not been replaced and the trade now finds that the supply is inadequate to meet the sudden influx of sea-borne coal. It would not be fair to blame the Port Trust for this state of things,—it has never been the Trustees' policy to provide lighters for trade requirements. This has always been regarded as a matter for private enterprise and in any case the existing financial stringency would debar the Trustees from purchasing and hiring coal lighters to the trade, as suggested by your correspondent.

As regards the suggestion that the Port Trust should dredge some other bunder besides the existing Coal Bunder for the accommodation of coal lighters, I am to point out that every available yard of bunder wharf has already been handed over to coal, and it would be impossible to allot any more without ousting other commodities,—indeed a considerable portion of the bunder frontage already occupied by coal has been provided at the expense of other trades.

The Chairman hopes that the foregoing explanation will convince your Committee that the Trustees are fully alive to the increased requirements of the coal trade and that they are taking all possible steps to deal with the situation.

APPENDIX S.

STAMP DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS RESERVED FOR IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

No. 4584-E.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY, 27*th April* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Subject :—*Revision of the rates of stamp duty on documents covered by the Indian Stamp Act II of* 1899.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward a copy of Government Resolution No. 4584, dated 22nd April 1922, on the subject noted above, and to request that this

Government may be favoured with the views of the Association on the proposals contained in paragraphs 3 to 5 of the letter from the Government of India, No. 902, dated 17th February 1922.—I have, etc.,

A. E. SERVAI,

For Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 4584.

SECRETARIAT, FORT,

BOMBAY, 22*nd April* 1922.

Endorsements from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 903, dated 17th February 1922—Requesting the views of this Government on the proposals contained in paragraphs 3—5 of the following copy of letter No. 902, dated 17th February 1922, from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay :—

"I am directed to refer to Mr. Nixon's circular letter No. 240-F., dated the 24th January 1921, in which it was stated that the Government of India were considering which of the documents described in Schedule I to the Stamp Act II of 1899 should be chargeable with duty uniform throughout India and which with that variable at the discretion of Local Governments.

"2. The whole question of the enhancement of the rates of stamp duty scheduled in the Indian Stamp Act II of 1899 has been considered by a Committee appointed by the Bengal Government. I am to enclose a copy * of the Bengal Government letter No. 3126-S.R., dated the 13th December 1921, on the subject, with its enclosures. The Government of India have carefully considered the proposals of the Bengal Government and the draft Bill prepared with a view to give those proposals effect. They have come to the conclusion that the lines on which the Bengal Government propose to proceed are in order save that the following farther instruments (in addition to those omitted by the framers of the Bill) must be reserved for all-India legislation :—

Acknowledgments.—No. 1 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act and No. 1 in Schedule I-A to the Bengal Bill.

Cheques.—No. 21 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act and No. 19 in Schedule I-A to the Bengal Bill.

Promissory Notes.—No. 49 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act and No. 43 in Schedule I-A to the Bengal Bill.

Receipts.—No. 53 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act and No. 46 in Schedule I-A to the Bengal Bill.

Subject to the omission of these four instruments, the Governor-General has given his sanction to the introduction of the Bengal Bill and to similar Bills from the Governments of Bombay, Madras, and Assam. I am to request that, if the Government of the United Provinces, etc., desire to legislate on similar lines with a view to increase the rates of duty on non-judicial stamps, within their jurisdiction, a Bill should be drafted and submitted to the Government of India in the Legislative Department for the sanction of the Governor-General.

"3. I am now directed to raise the further question of the enhancement of existing rates of stamp duty on instruments reserved for Imperial legislation and excluded from the scope of the Bengal Bill. These instruments are :—

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* Not enclosed.

No. in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act.	*Description.*
1.	Acknowledgment.
13.	Bill of Exchange.
19.	Share Certificate.
21.	Cheque.
28.	Delivery Order in respect of goods.
36.	Letter of Allotment of shares.
37.	Letter of Credit.
47.	Policy of Insurance.
49.	Promissory Note.
52.	Proxy.
53.	Receipt.
60.	Shipping Order.

It will be observed that the above list does not exactly correspond to the list of instruments for which unified stamps are permitted. It covers, however, the most important of such instruments and includes also promissory notes for which all-India uniformity seems desirable.

"4. I am to explain in this connection that the Government of India, as at present advised, are reluctant to carry out any enhancement of the rates of duty on bills of exchange, cheques, policies of insurance and receipts. In the case of receipts, evasion is not difficult and one result of enhancing the duty on receipts would be to increase the temptation to evade the duty. With regard to cheques and policies of insurance, the Government of India are unwilling to take any step likely to discourage banking and insurance, which have not yet by any means attained general popularity in India. The question of enhancing the rates of duty on bills of exchange is more doubtful, but similar arguments appear to hold good in their case also.

"5. The Government of India will be glad to receive the views of the Government of the United Provinces, etc., on the question whether any, and if so which, of these instruments can bear an enhancement of the existing rates of duty and to what extent. It should be clearly recognised that it is important to consult local commercial interests, both European and Indian, before recommendations are formulated. Should the replies of Local Governments evince a reasonable degree of uniformity the Government of India will then consider the preparation of an all-India Bill giving effect to such enhancements as appear desirable; and will consider simultaneously the question of alterations to the assignments at present made to Local Governments to compensate them for the loss of duty in respect of instruments for which unified stamps may be used. I am to point out, however, that the Government of India, as at present advised, anticipate very considerable practical difficulties in the way of assessing such compensation, seeing that it is unlikely that sufficient data will be forthcoming to enable them to calculate with reasonable accuracy the increase of revenue that may be ascribed to enhancements of duty on such instruments independently of natural expansion."

Memorandum from the Finance Department No. O.-1032-A, dated 9th March 1922.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions and the Superintendents of Stamps, Bombay and Karachi, for favour of their opinion on the proposals contained in paragraphs 3—5.

2. The Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, the Bombay Presidency Trades Association and the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, Bombay, should also be requested to favour Government with their views on the proposals.—By order of the Governor in Council,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,
Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 459-79.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *30th May* 1922.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 4584, dated the 27th April 1922, forwarding a copy of a letter, No. 902, dated the 17th February 1922, from the Commerce Department, Government of India, on the subject of the proposed enhancement of the existing rates of stamp duty on instruments reserved for Imperial legislation.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee have carefully considered the question as to whether it is desirable or expedient to effect an increase in the rates of stamp duty on the instruments in question, which are specified in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter, and I am to give below my Committee's considered opinion in respect of each of the said instruments.

3. In the first instance I am to say that my Committee are opposed to any enhancements of the existing rates on bills of exchange, cheques, policies of insurance and receipts for the general reasons urged by the Government of India in their letter and, particularly, in the case of bills of exchange, because they fear that any increase in the duty on usance bills of exchange will inevitably lead to a corresponding increase in the use of the telegraphic transfer method of remittance and so defeat the end in view, namely, an increase in the revenue derived from that source.

4. With regard to shipping orders, and delivery orders, my Committee are of opinion that any enhancement of the duty on either of these instruments would operate to the restraint of trade and is undesirable, while in the case of letters of allotment and letters of credit my Committee opine that the revenue derived from the existing duties is so small that no useful purpose would be served by any increase in that direction.

5. Of the remaining instruments, namely, acknowledgment, share certificates, promissory notes and proxies, I am to state that my Committee consider that the existing rates of duty on share certificates, proxies and promissory notes might with advantage be doubled, provided, in the case of the latter instruments, that no alteration in the basis on which the duty is at present levied is effected. With regard to the instruments known as acknowledgments I am, however, to say that while my Committee are opposed to any enhancement of the duty in cases where the amount in respect of which the acknowledgment is made does not exceed Rs. 5,000 they are strongly of opinion that there should be a graded scale of duty thereafter varying according to the amount under acknowledgment.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX T-1.

INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1922.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF SECTION 68.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD, 11*th November* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to address you on the subject of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922. Section 68 of that Act repeals the previous Acts subject to a proviso "that the provisions of Section 19 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1918, shall apply, so far as may be, to all assessments made under that Act in the year ending on the 31st day of March 1922. . . ."

No. 552-100.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *29th June* 1922.

THE DIRECTOR OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 1187, dated the 16th June 1922, and its accompaniment, requesting the views of my Committee with regard to the necessity or expediency of continuing the publication of the annual volume entitled " Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore and Travancore."

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee are of opinion that the retention of the annual volume in question is desirable, more especially if the information it contains is supplemented in the manner suggested in the penultimate paragraph of your letter.

3. With regard to the question of the retention of the monthly publication, copy of which was enclosed in your letter and is returned herewith, I am to suggest that the Government of India should follow the example of the Board of Trade in that connection and merely issue a quarterly return showing new capital issues classified as at present. In no circumstances, however, can my Committee agree to the abolition of the annual volume which they regard as a book of reference of considerable utility.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX Q.

RAILWAY RISK NOTES' REVISION COMMITTEE.

No. T.-379.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU,
BOMBAY, *4th May* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

As asked by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, M.L.A., I enclose herewith, for the information of your Committee, copy of a letter received from the Government of India, Railway Department.—Yours faithfully,

S. M. MUZUMDAR,
Asst. Secretary.

Copy.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to address you with reference to the following Resolution which was adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 9th March 1922 :—

" This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials with a majority of Indian non-officials to consider the revision of Railway Risk Notes."

to judge whether the goods were lost through neglect or not. My Committee are also of opinion that the word "wilful" before "neglect" should be removed. This word only complicates matters and gives rise to legal quibbles, *e.g.*, if a railway chaukidar goes off to sleep instead of keeping watch and ward, is it only "neglect" or "wilful neglect"? Such details, they consider, should also be furnished within a reasonable time, say within three months, after the loss of the goods, failing which the railways must be made liable. Under Article 31 of the Limitation Act XV of 1877, as amended by Act X of 1899, a suit against the railway company for loss of goods must be filed within one year from the date on which the goods lost were supposed to have been delivered. It is not an uncommon experience amongst members of this Association that months and months elapse before the final reply of the railway company repudiating the claim is received. When a complaint is lodged, an answer is sent that the matter is engaging the attention of the company. The same reply is, however, given time and again whenever a fresh reminder is sent. One member has supplied my Committee with an instance in which more than a year elapsed before the railway company finally repudiated the claim on the strength of the Risk Note held and even then only after nearly a dozen reminders had been sent! When the administration concerned was pressed for details, the member was afforded a reply after a further three months to the effect that the seal was removed from the wagon between certain stations and the bale in question stolen. No suit, of course, could be filed as it would have been time-barred. This instance may be an extreme case but there is no doubt that the time wasted before a reply, or even an acknowledgment is sent, is considerable and that the reply is never a satisfactory one from the consignor's point of view.

7. In conclusion, I am to state that the railways no doubt take the view that the Risk Note is an agreement between the parties and that the consignor, having entered into such an agreement, must abide by it. I am, however, to submit that it is a merely one-sided agreement to which the consignor is forced to give his consent in order to be able to escape from paying an exorbitant rate of freight. It is the considered opinion of my Committee that, in ordinary circumstances, such a one-sided agreement would be set aside by a Court of Law as being against justice, equity, and public policy. The Risk Note Forms, however, being originally approved by the Governor-General in Council, are held to be valid although it is known that they inflict a great hardship on the trading community. My Committee, therefore, urge in the strongest terms at their command that the Risk Note Forms be revised in the manner and to the extent indicated in the previous paragraphs as in that way alone can the serious, and at the same time just, public grievance to which the present forms have given rise be removed.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX R-1.

COAL AND WAGON SUPPLY PROBLEM IN INDIA.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

SCHEDULE OF WAGON DISTRIBUTION IN THE COAL-FIELDS.

On and from the 15th November 1922 the present system of "X-Class Supplies" will cease and a new scheme of distribution of wagons in the coal-fields, which will include the supply of wagons in rakes and half rakes, will come into force.

2. Before proceeding to detail the scheme itself, the following definitions and remarks are offered in explanation of certain terms employed in its portrayal.

Basis.

3. The basis of a colliery, which is fixed quarterly, is the full number of wagons the colliery actually requires, daily or monthly, during a quarter, to enable it to clear its average monthly raisings and stocks for the preceding quarter but one. This is what is termed the

Full Basis.

full "Full Basis" of a colliery, for purposes of the scheme, and all wagons would be supplied on this basis if sufficient transport facilities existed.

Owing, however, to the coal handling capacity of the railways being limited by various factors it is necessary to fix a " Transport Capacity Basis " for each colliery for the guidance of the Coal Transportation Officer, in order that he may avoid issuing authorisations in excess of the railways' capacity for meeting them. For this purpose the coal-fields are divided up into several districts or areas of supply and the daily wagon capacity of each is fixed. Each district is divided up into depot stations and each of these again is divided up into a number of pilot sections.

Transport Capacity Basis.

The " Transport Capacity Basis " of a colliery is a proportion of the fixed number of wagons the district in which it is situated is capable of dealing with, the proportion being that which the colliery's stocks and raisings, less its commitments, if any, on Loco account, bears to the total stocks and raisings of all the collieries in the district in which it is situated. This is the proportion which the Coal Transportation Officer will use as a guide in issuing authorisations, but supplies against his authorisations, will, of course, be governed by the number of wagons actually available for distribution on any one day in a particular district, as railways are not always able to work up to the figure representing the full number of wagons they are *capable* of dealing with under ideal conditions.

Pro Rata on Transport Capacity Basis.

"*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis" is an allotment of wagons which will be fixed daily by the District Officer for each colliery in his district. The allotment which, together with wagons allotted under "Special Supplies" will not exceed the daily "Transport Capacity Basis" of a colliery, will represent a proportion of the balance of the wagons available for distribution each day in the district after all orders under "Loco" and "Special Supplies" have been met, the proportion being that which the colliery's stocks and raisings, less its commitments, if any, on " Loco " account, bears to the total stocks and raisings of all the collieries in the district.

Advance Cumulative Supplies.

" Advance Cumulative Supplies " are supplies in rakes and half rakes, which are given in advance to a colliery on the authority of the Coal Transportation Officer, and which will have to be equalised. Such supplies will consequently be authorised with caution and with due regard to the possibility of their being paid back by forfeiture of the colliery's daily " Transport Capacity Basis," in the case of " Special Supplies," and its daily allotment " *Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis," in the case of non-preferential supplies. Arrears on this account at the end of a month will be carried forward to be paid back in the succeeding month. In the unlikely event, however, of there being any arrears outstanding at the end of a quarter, such arrears will be cancelled and a fresh start will be made with the new bases for the next quarter.

4. The actual scheme of distribution will be as follows :—Preferential Supplies will be given on account of :—

(1) Mining Engineer's requirements in full and loco coal for Home railways. (Supplies on this account will be given on a colliery's " Full Basis" subject, for the present, to a limit of an average of 650 wagons a day for *Foreign* railways loco coal, which is arranged by the Mining Engineer, Railway Board. This figure represents the Mining Engineer's requirements on purely Loco coal account.)

(2) " Special Supplies," which will include supplies for Messrs. Tata's Iron and Steel Works, Messrs. The Bengal Iron Works at Kulti, Messrs. The Indian Iron and Steel Works at Burnpore, Messrs. The Cape Copper Company at Galudih, electric light companies, tramways, gas companies, water companies, mints, arsenals, rifle, shell and gun carriage factories, and such other military requirements as are ordered by the Government of India, ice factories, light railways, inland steamers, irrigation works and hospitals, except when included under Mining Engineer's requirements. (" Special Supplies " will be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer *up to the limit of the " Transport Capacity Basis "* of the supplying colliery.)

The balance of the wagons available after meeting (1) and (2) above will be distributed "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis," preference being given to rakes and half rakes which will be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer and treated as " Advance Cumulative Supplies."

5. Wagon supplies to collieries for loading loco coal for Home and Foreign railways will not be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer, but will be programmed quarterly by the two railways and the Mining Engineer, a copy of the programme for each quarter being sent for the information of the Coal Transportation Officer. In the case of a colliery having loco orders for a portion only of its raisings and stocks, such portion may be cleared in wagons supplied on "Full Basis" subject in the case of Foreign railways loco. coal, to a limit of 200 wagons a day at any one depot station, and the balance of the colliery's raisings and stocks may be cleared in wagons supplied, on its "Transport Capacity Basis" and/or "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis."

6. All wagons given in rakes, half rakes, or otherwise, under "Special Supplies" will be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer and applications for assistance under this head will be made on the attached "Form A." Transfers of supplies from one colliery to another will not be permitted, unless application is made for the cancellation of the original authorisations and for the issue of fresh authorisations in lieu.

7. Rakes or half rakes given "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis" will be authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer and applications for the same will be made to him on the attached "Form B." Supplies under this head in numbers less than 25 wagons at a time will not be authorised by that officer, but will be given to a colliery, and may be booked at will to any consumer, provided,

(*a*) wagons are still available for distribution after Preferential Supplies have been completed, and

(*b*) all authorisations issued by the Coal Transportation Officer are first indented against.

The number of wagons supplied in rakes is limited to 50% of the full number that it is estimated will be due on the *Pro Rata* basis for the quarter, thus ensuring that advance cumulative supplies will be paid back in full. This limit may be exceeded in consultation with the Advisory Committee.

8. From the above it will be seen that :—

(*a*) a colliery which has sold its entire output to the railways can get supplies on "Full Basis" only,

(*b*) a colliery which has sold only a portion of its output to the railways can get supplies :—

(*i*) on "Full Basis" for that portion,

(*ii*) on "Transport Capacity Basis," provided wagons are available, for its raisings and stocks, less its commitments on Loco account, and

(*iii*) "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis" for such as is available for despatch after orders under "Loco" and "Special Supplies" have been met ;

(*c*) a colliery which has no loco orders whatever can get supplies on "Transport Capacity Basis" for its total raisings and stocks up to the limit of which basis authorisations on account of "Special Supplies" will be issued, as well as supplies "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis" for such coal as is available for despatch after orders under "Special Supplies" have been complied with ;

(*d*) a colliery which has no orders under either "Loco" or "Special Supplies" can get supplies "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis" only.

9. The bases of collieries for the working of the scheme during the period 15th November to 31st December 1922 will be calculated on the stocks and raisings for the quarter ending March 1922.

10. Each coal despatching railway will send the Coal Transportation Officer daily statements of supplies made under each head, which will enable him to keep in touch with the day-to-day position in the coal-fields and to regulate the issue of authorisations accordingly.

11. A colliery indenting for a half rake must take it in full. If a colliery indents for, say, 10 or 15 wagons against an authorisation for a half rake, such an indent will not be met.

Rakes or half rakes will be booked to one destination only, but may be invoiced to one or more consumers at that destination. Collieries indenting for rakes or half rakes authorised by the Coal Transportation Officer for a particular destination and booking any of the wagons to another destination, will be penalised by the stoppage of supplies for a week.

12. On both railways the present rules in regard to time allowed for loading wagons will apply.

13. An Advisory Committee will be constituted to assist the Coal Transportation Officer in the execution of the scheme. In the event of emergency, the Coal Transportation Officer will take such action as he may consider necessary to authorise special supplies, giving them such preference as he considers the circumstances of the case require, and reporting immediately to the Advisory Committee the action taken.

14. All forms required to be filled in will always be available at the following places :—

Office of the Coal Transportation Officer, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta ;

Office of the Assistant Secretary, Indian Mining Association, Royal Exchange Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta ;

Office of the Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, 233, Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta.

15. Any person wishing to have any detail explained should apply in writing to the Coal Transportation Officer.

FORM A.

SPECIAL SUPPLIES.

Form of application to the Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, for wagons to be given in rakes, half rakes, or otherwise, on " Transport Capacity Basis."

*Date*_____

1. *Full name and address of consumer*_____
2. *Description of industry or business*_____
3. *Monthly consumption*_____ Tons.
4. *Stock held on date*_____ Tons.
5. *Name of Supplying Colliery*_____
6. *Managing Agent of the Colliery*_____
7. *Coal will be loaded at*_____ *Siding.*

   *Served by*_____ *Railway.*

8. *Description of coal purchased*—
   - Steam _____ Tons.
   - Rubble or Smithy _____ Tons.
   - Dust or Slack _____ Tons.
   - Coke $\frac{\text{Soft}}{\text{Hard}}$ _____ Tons.

9. *Total number of wagons required monthly*_____

*State here whether wagons may be supplied in rakes or half rakes*_____

10. *Name of railway station at which coal will be unloaded*_____

*Situated on the*_____ *Railway.*

11. *Signature of the Proprietor or the Managing Agent of the Colliery undertaking to load supplies in rakes, half rakes, or otherwise.*

_____

12. *Signature of the consumer or the Managing Agent of the Concern undertaking to unload supplies in rakes, half rakes, or otherwise.*

_____

FORM B.

"*Pro Rata* ON TRANSPORT CAPACITY BASIS" SUPPLIES.

Form of application to the Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, for rakes or half rakes only, to be given "*Pro Rata* on Transport Capacity Basis."

Date _____

1. *Full name and address of consumer*_____

2. *Description of industry or business*_____

3. *Monthly consumption*_____ Tons.

4. *Stocks held on date* _____ Tons.

5. *Name of Supplying Colliery*_____

6. *Managing Agent of the Colliery*_____

7. *Coal will be loaded at*_____ Siding.

*Served by*_____ *Railway.*

8. *Description of coal purchased*—

Steam_____	Tons.
Rubble or Smithy_____	Tons.
Dust or Slack_____	Tons.
Coke $\frac{\text{Soft}}{\text{Hard}}$ _____	Tons.

9. *Number of rakes or half rakes required*_____

10. *Name of railway station at which coal will be unloaded.*_____

*Situated on the*_____ *Railway.*

11. *Signature of the Proprietor or Managing Agent of the Colliery undertaking to load the rakes or half rakes applied for.*

_____

12. *Signature of the Consumer or Managing Agent of the Concern undertaking to unload the same at destination.*

_____

No. 965-32.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *28th November* 1922.

THE HON'BLE MR. C. A. INNES, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, DELHI.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction of my Committee, to address you on the subject of the new scheme of wagon distribution in the coal-fields of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, which has recently been substituted for the " X-Class " system. My Committee most strongly disapprove of the new system of distribution of coal and I am to subjoin below their reasons for this opinion under the following headings :—

(*a*) *Distribution of wagons.*

The portion of the scheme whereby surplus wagons after preferential supplies have been met, are allotted to collieries for distribution more or less in accordance with the wishes of the colliery owners, will place the latter in a position to neglect their lower rate contracts and thus the coal supply of the Bombay mills will be at the mercy of colliery owners and merchants who will naturally use all their available wagons for the supply of higher rate contracts.

The inequibility of this scheme will bear still more heavily on small consumers who will receive even less consideration in this respect if the disposal of the wagons is left to the decision of colliery owners and coal merchants in the manner laid down in the new scheme.

(*b*) *Preference to rakes and half rakes.*

Neither at the stations nor at the mills in Bombay are there any facilities for discharging or stacking rakes and half rakes of coal ; nor is it possible at the Bombay stations to unload and cart away a rake or a half rake of coal within the specified period after which demurrage charges are levied, thus if as is laid down in the new scheme of distribution, preference is to be given to orders for rakes or half rakes it follows that the Bombay mills will either have to give orders for rakes or half rakes and consequently pay heavy demurrage charges or else the orders from Bombay will receive consideration only after all other places with better unloading facilities have had their orders fulfilled. In either case Bombay will be placed at a most inequitable and unnecessary disadvantage.

In this connection I am to add that if orders are given from Bombay for rakes and half rakes the return of the wagons to the coal-fields will be considerably delayed and thus the scheme is likely to defeat one of its chief objects, namely, to secure the rapid return and redistribution of coal wagons.

My Committee consider that the Bombay mills are entitled to a fair share, in proportion to their consumption, of the available supply of coal, but for the foregoing reasons they are of the opinion that under the new scheme Bombay will not receive its proportionate share and that the amount supplied will be received under conditions which incur the payment of demurrage charges and accordingly I am to request you to move the Government with a view to a reversion to the " X-Class " system of wagon distribution.—I have, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,

Asst. Secretary.

No. 966-32.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *29th November* 1922.

THE COAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICER,

No. 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Re :—*New Scheme of wagon distribution in the coal-fields of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.*

SIR,

I have the honour, under instructions from my Committee, to forward herewith a copy of letter dated 28th instant addressed by me to the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Innes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Delhi, on the above subject for your information and for favour of necessary action.—I have, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,

Asst. Secretary.

No. 77 T. 21.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD),

DELHI, *27th January* 1923.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

New scheme of wagon distribution in the coal-fields of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 965-32, dated the 28th November 1922, which was addressed to the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Innes, on the above subject, I am directed to invite your attention to para 5 of the *communique*, dated the 23rd October 1922 (copy enclosed for ready reference) regarding the system of distribution of wagons for coal in the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa coal-fields and to say that meantime Government is not prepared to agree to a reversion to the X-Class system of wagon distribution.—I have, etc.,

S. D. MANSON,

Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

APPENDIX R-2.

FACILITIES FOR HANDLING SEA-BORNE COAL IN BOMBAY.

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY, *6th January* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I should like to draw the attention of the Millowners' Committee to the hopelessly inadequate facilities for landing and distributing coal in Bombay. During the past monsoon

it has cost us as much as Rs. 6 per ton merely to transport the coal from the steamer to the Bunder and another Rs. 6 to transport it from the Bunder to the mills. These are absurd charges, which, we are sure, will never be tolerated in any up-to-date port in Europe or America. The matter is one of urgent importance and our Committee should call upon the Port Trust to take immediate steps to save the unfortunate consumers of coal in Bombay from these absurd and outrageous charges. If the Port Trust spend more than half a crore of rupees on a petrol jetty, surely it is infinitely more important that they should deal with the larger trade in coal favourably. Pending the construction of the jetty the Port Trust can help the consumers of coal to a very large extent—

(1) by providing lighters in all seasons at a reasonable charge ;

(2) by allowing ample accommodation at the Bunder so that the coal may be easily distributed and carted away.

I hope the Millowners' Committee will take up the matter strongly as it is of paramount importance to the members of the Association.—Yours faithfully,

C. N. WADIA.

No. 154-32.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *9th February* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

BOMBAY PORT TRUST, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to state that the attention of my Committee has recently been drawn to the inadequate nature of the existing arrangements for handling sea-borne coal in Bombay, and, in particular, to the undue increase in the cost of transporting the coal from the steamer to the Bunder and thence to the mills, which increase, in the opinion of my Committee, is directly attributable to the inadequacy of the facilities provided by the Port Trust in that connection. By way of example I am to instance the case of one member of the Association who, during the monsoon months of the past year, was compelled to pay no less than Rs. 6 per ton, in order merely to transport the coal from the steamer to the Bunder, and a similar amount in respect of its transit from the Bunder to its mill. Such charges, my Committee submit, are out of all proportion to the rates for similar services prevailing in Europe or America.

2. The charges in question are seriously militating against the success of the Government of India's efforts to divert the coal traffic from the all-rail to the part-rail part-sea route and constitute an unjustifiable imposition upon those members of the Association who have endeavoured to assist Government by purchasing sea-borne coal. Upon that account, alone, my Committee consider that the position as above described is a serious one and merits the most urgent consideration of the Board.

3. My Committee accordingly desire to represent in the strongest terms at their command, the urgent necessity for the provision of additional facilities for handling sea-borne coal, the most important of which is the construction of a separate coal jetty. Pending the construction of such jetty, however, I am to state that the position of consumers of sea-borne coal would be improved if the Board—

(*a*) provided lighters in all seasons at a reasonable charge ;

(*b*) facilitate the distribution and cartage of the coal by providing ample accommodation at the existing Bunders.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

No. B/474.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST,

BOMBAY, 17*th February* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Arrangements for handling sea-borne coal.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 154-32, dated 9th February 1922, on the above subject, I am directed to forward herewith for your information a copy of my letter, No. B.-3652, dated 21st December 1921 (with relative plan), to the address of the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, in reply to a similar representation received from that body.

I am to assure you that the question is receiving the close attention of the Trustees and it is hoped to start on the new Coal Bunder at Mazagon early in the next financial year (1922-23) provided the necessary capital funds are provided by Government.—Yours faithfully,

W. R. SHARPE,
Secretary.

Copy of letter No. B.-3652, dated 21st December 1921, *from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, to Mr. G. B. Sayer, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.*

Port Trust arrangements for handling sea-borne coal.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant the Chairman asks me to say that the provision of additional facilities for handling sea-borne coal has for a long time past been receiving the close attention of the Port Trust.

Various proposals have been under consideration since 1912 and even prior to that year, *vide* the Chairman's (Sir F. L. Sprott's) letter to the Chamber, No. 3905 of 1st September 1913. Owing to the war supervening the schemes for providing additional wharfage for coal had to be indefinitely postponed in common with many other capital projects. In 1917 and again in 1919 further proposals were considered by the Trustees for taking in hand at the earliest practicable date the construction of a new coal bunder between the south face of the Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation and the Mazagon Coal Bunder (which had been completed in 1910 at a cost of Rs. 10½ lakhs). Provision was actually made in the current year's capital estimates for commencing this work but unfortunately owing to financial reasons, Government found it necessary to cut down the allotment of loan funds to the Port Trust and the capital programme had to be severely curtailed in consequence ; only works actually in progress being retained in the programme. The provision for the new coal bunder was one of the items which had to be deleted.

In the meanwhile, however, the bunder and storage accommodation for coal had been greatly increased owing to the opening of the Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation for trade. I enclose a plan* of the Port Trust estates on which is hatched red the wharf and storage accommodation at present allocated to the coal trade. You will observe that this includes (*a*) the whole of the existing Coal Bunder and a considerable portion of Mazagon Bunder; (*b*) the north-east portion of the Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation wharf, originally intended for the new B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Yard ; (*c*) a large area of storage plots east of the Grain Depot, Mazagon-Sewree Reclamation (the construction of roads and railway sidings to serve these plots is now being pushed forward as quickly as possible); (*d*) two berths in the Alexandra Dock which the Trustees have recently reserved as preferential berths for the discharge of

* Not printed.

coal—one for the B. B. & C. I. Railway coal and the other for the general requirements of the trade. These berths have been allotted as a temporary measure pending the dredging of berths for coal on the Harbour Wall and provision of sidings to serve them.

It may be found possible temporarily to allocate a third berth in the docks for discharge of coal but at present no assurance can be given on this point.

The Trustees intend to provide as an urgent work in next year's capital programme for a start to be made on the new Coal Bunder at Mazagon, shewn in dotted lines on the accompanying plan. This work, inclusive of roads and railway sidings, is estimated to cost about 34½ lakhs, and provided the necessary capital funds are forthcoming it should be possible to complete the work within a period of about two years. This, however, is entirely dependent on the ability of Government to allot sufficient funds to the Port Trust, the present arrangement being that the capital borrowings of the Port Trust and other local bodies are merged in the Government of Bombay Development loans.

As regards the provision of lighters I am to say it appears that the sudden increase in imports of sea-borne coal has caught the trade unprepared. Prior to the war the supply of lighters was sufficient to meet all demands but shortages have not been replaced and the trade now finds that the supply is inadequate to meet the sudden influx of sea-borne coal. It would not be fair to blame the Port Trust for this state of things,—it has never been the Trustees' policy to provide lighters for trade requirements. This has always been regarded as a matter for private enterprise and in any case the existing financial stringency would debar the Trustees from purchasing and hiring coal lighters to the trade, as suggested by your correspondent.

As regards the suggestion that the Port Trust should dredge some other bunder besides the existing Coal Bunder for the accommodation of coal lighters, I am to point out that every available yard of bunder wharf has already been handed over to coal, and it would be impossible to allot any more without ousting other commodities,—indeed a considerable portion of the bunder frontage already occupied by coal has been provided at the expense of other trades.

The Chairman hopes that the foregoing explanation will convince your Committee that the Trustees are fully alive to the increased requirements of the coal trade and that they are taking all possible steps to deal with the situation.

APPENDIX S.

STAMP DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS RESERVED FOR IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

No. 4584-E.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY, *27th April* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Subject:—*Revision of the rates of stamp duty on documents covered by the Indian Stamp Act II of* 1899.

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward a copy of Government Resolution No. 4584, dated 22nd April 1922, on the subject noted above, and to request that this

Government may be favoured with the views of the Association on the proposals contained in paragraphs 3 to 5 of the letter from the Government of India, No. 902, dated 17th February 1922.—I have, etc.,

A. E. SERVAI,

For Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 4584.

SECRETARIAT, FORT,

BOMBAY, 22*nd April* 1922.

Endorsements from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, No. 903, dated 17th February 1922—Requesting the views of this Government on the proposals contained in paragraphs 3—5 of the following copy of letter No. 902, dated 17th February 1922, from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay :—

"I am directed to refer to Mr. Nixon's circular letter No. 240-F., dated the 24th January 1921, in which it was stated that the Government of India were considering which of the documents described in Schedule I to the Stamp Act II of 1899 should be chargeable with duty uniform throughout India and which with that variable at the discretion of Local Governments.

"2. The whole question of the enhancement of the rates of stamp duty scheduled in the Indian Stamp Act II of 1899 has been considered by a Committee appointed by the Bengal Government. I am to enclose a copy * of the Bengal Government letter No. 3126-S.R., dated the 13th December 1921, on the subject, with its enclosures. The Government of India have carefully considered the proposals of the Bengal Government and the draft Bill prepared with a view to give those proposals effect. They have come to the conclusion that the lines on which the Bengal Government propose to proceed are in order save that the following further instruments (in addition to those omitted by the framers of the Bill) must be reserved for all-India legislation :—

Acknowledgments.—No. 1 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act and No. 1 in Schedule I-A to the Bengal Bill.

Cheques.—No. 21 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act and No. 19 in Schedule I-A to the Bengal Bill.

Promissory Notes.—No. 49 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act and No. 43 in Schedule I-A to the Bengal Bill.

Receipts.—No. 53 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act and No. 46 in Schedule I-A to the Bengal Bill.

Subject to the omission of these four instruments, the Governor-General has given his sanction to the introduction of the Bengal Bill and to similar Bills from the Governments of Bombay, Madras, and Assam. I am to request that, if the Government of the United Provinces, etc., desire to legislate on similar lines with a view to increase the rates of duty on non-judicial stamps, within their jurisdiction, a Bill should be drafted and submitted to the Government of India in the Legislative Department for the sanction of the Governor-General.

"3. I am now directed to raise the further question of the enhancement of existing rates of stamp duty on instruments reserved for Imperial legislation and excluded from the scope of the Bengal Bill. These instruments are :—

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* Not enclosed.

No. in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act.	*Description.*
1.	Acknowledgment.
13.	Bill of Exchange.
19.	Share Certificate.
21.	Cheque.
28.	Delivery Order in respect of goods.
36.	Letter of Allotment of shares.
37.	Letter of Credit.
47.	Policy of Insurance.
49.	Promissory Note.
52.	Proxy.
53.	Receipt.
60.	Shipping Order.

It will be observed that the above list does not exactly correspond to the list of instruments for which unified stamps are permitted. It covers, however, the most important of such instruments and includes also promissory notes for which all-India uniformity seems desirable.

"4. I am to explain in this connection that the Government of India, as at present advised, are reluctant to carry out any enhancement of the rates of duty on bills of exchange, cheques, policies of insurance and receipts. In the case of receipts, evasion is not difficult and one result of enhancing the duty on receipts would be to increase the temptation to evade the duty. With regard to cheques and policies of insurance, the Government of India are unwilling to take any step likely to discourage banking and insurance, which have not yet by any means attained general popularity in India. The question of enhancing the rates of duty on bills of exchange is more doubtful, but similar arguments appear to hold good in their case also.

"5. The Government of India will be glad to receive the views of the Government of the United Provinces, etc., on the question whether any, and if so which, of these instruments can bear an enhancement of the existing rates of duty and to what extent. It should be clearly recognised that it is important to consult local commercial interests, both European and Indian, before recommendations are formulated. Should the replies of Local Governments evince a reasonable degree of uniformity the Government of India will then consider the preparation of an all-India Bill giving effect to such enhancements as appear desirable; and will consider simultaneously the question of alterations to the assignments at present made to Local Governments to compensate them for the loss of duty in respect of instruments for which unified stamps may be used. I am to point out, however, that the Government of India, as at present advised, anticipate very considerable practical difficulties in the way of assessing such compensation, seeing that it is unlikely that sufficient data will be forthcoming to enable them to calculate with reasonable accuracy the increase of revenue that may be ascribed to enhancements of duty on such instruments independently of natural expansion."

Memorandum from the Finance Department No. O.-1032-A, dated 9th March 1922.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions and the Superintendents of Stamps, Bombay and Karachi, for favour of their opinion on the proposals contained in paragraphs 3—5.

2. The Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, the Bombay Presidency Trades Association and the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, Bombay, should also be requested to favour Government with their views on the proposals.—By order of the Governor in Council,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,
Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 459-79.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *30th May* 1922.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 4584, dated the 27th April 1922, forwarding a copy of a letter, No. 902, dated the 17th February 1922, from the Commerce Department, Government of India, on the subject of the proposed enhancement of the existing rates of stamp duty on instruments reserved for Imperial legislation.

2. In reply I am to state that my Committee have carefully considered the question as to whether it is desirable or expedient to effect an increase in the rates of stamp duty on the instruments in question, which are specified in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's letter, and I am to give below my Committee's considered opinion in respect of each of the said instruments.

3. In the first instance I am to say that my Committee are opposed to any enhancements of the existing rates on bills of exchange, cheques, policies of insurance and receipts for the general reasons urged by the Government of India in their letter and, particularly, in the case of bills of exchange, because they fear that any increase in the duty on usance bills of exchange will inevitably lead to a corresponding increase in the use of the telegraphic transfer method of remittance and so defeat the end in view, namely, an increase in the revenue derived from that source.

4. With regard to shipping orders, and delivery orders, my Committee are of opinion that any enhancement of the duty on either of these instruments would operate to the restraint of trade and is undesirable, while in the case of letters of allotment and letters of credit my Committee opine that the revenue derived from the existing duties is so small that no useful purpose would be served by any increase in that direction.

5. Of the remaining instruments, namely, acknowledgment, share certificates, promissory notes and proxies, I am to state that my Committee consider that the existing rates of duty on share certificates, proxies and promissory notes might with advantage be doubled, provided, in the case of the latter instruments, that no alteration in the basis on which the duty is at present levied is effected. With regard to the instruments known as acknowledgments I am, however, to say that while my Committee are opposed to any enhancement of the duty in cases where the amount in respect of which the acknowledgment is made does not exceed Rs. 5,000 they are strongly of opinion that there should be a graded scale of duty thereafter varying according to the amount under acknowledgment.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX T-1.

INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1922.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF SECTION 68.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD, 11*th November* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to address you on the subject of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922. Section 68 of that Act repeals the previous Acts subject to a proviso "that the provisions of Section 19 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1918, shall apply, so far as may be, to all assessments made under that Act in the year ending on the 31st day of March 1922. . . ."

It is now known that the year 1922 is not expected to be so prosperous to businessmen as was the past year 1921 ; and the profits of commercial firms and industrial companies are likely to go down appreciably. In these circumstances it would be advantageous to commercial concerns if the proviso referred to above is extended for at least one more year, and it has been suggested to this Association that Government should be moved to amend Section 68 of the Indian Income Tax Act of 1922, so as to extend the adjustment period up to March 1923.

I shall be obliged if you will place this suggestion before the Committee of your Association and kindly let this Association have their views in the matter at your early convenience.—Yours faithfully,

I. H. DESAI,
Secretary.

No. 960/26.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *27th November* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letter, dated the 11th November 1922, on the subject of the Indian Income Tax Act. 1922, in which you suggest that this Association should move the Government to amend Section 68 of the above-mentioned Act.

In reply I am to inform you that my Committee have most carefully considered this question but that, in view of the action they took in this connection in 1921 (see page 29 of the Annual Report of this Association for 1921), they do not deem it advisable to move the Government in the manner you suggest.—Yours faithfully,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

APPENDIX T-2.

INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1922.
ALLOWANCES FOR DEPRECIATION.

No. G.I.T.-23.

SRI GANGAJI COTTON MILLS CO., LTD.,
MIRZAPUR, U.P., 3rd *July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to invite your opinion as to whether the quarters rented by a company and supplied to its employees free of rent for residential purposes, form the extra income of such employees, for the purposes of assessment of income tax. In case the rental value of such quarters is liable to income tax, is not the tax paid twice over, firstly by the person receiving the rent and secondly by the employee ?

Your early reply will highly oblige.—Yours faithfully,

P. D. CHANDA RANA,
For Managing Directo .

No. G.I.T.-24.

SRI GANGAJI COTTON MILLS CO., LTD.,
MIRZAPUR, U.P., 3rd *July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

The Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Benares Division, in his recent inspection of our books, put a very strange interpretation on the Provision (*b*), Section 10 (2) of the Indian Income Tax Act No. XI of 1922. His contention was that the provision had no retrospective effect, as under the new Act, all the previous enactments had been repealed. Consequently he could not permit us to add, to the amount of allowance for depreciation for the current financial year, allowances to which we could not give full effect in previous years owing to there being no profits or gains or owing to our profits being less than the due allowance. He added that the provision took effect only from the 1st April 1922, and would consequently govern such cases only as would arise after that date. His plea was that the Government had kept no statistical records showing the original costs of the depreciable assets of every company; that the Government had passed orders for the preparation of such records only after the 1st April 1922. All these, in his opinion, were sufficient grounds under which he could not allow us to make a provision to cover the arrears of depreciation due for previous years. Our representative who was present at the time of inspection objected to the line of argument adopted by the Assistant Commissioner and as a result, actual assessment was postponed to the month of August.

With a view to gather evidence in support of our objection, we beg to invite the views of your Association as to whether the interpretation put on the section under reference, by the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, is correct and also as to whether under the said section, we are entitled to claim depreciation not provided for in previous years.

Thanking you in anticipation of your early reply.—Yours faithfully,

P. D. CHANDA RANA,
For Managing Director.

No. 645/26.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 26*th July* 1922.

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

SRI GANGAJI COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LTD., MIRZAPUR, U.P.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters, No. G.I.T.-23 and No. G.I.T.-24 both dated the 3rd July 1922, with reference to the assessment of your company to income tax by the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Benares Division, and to say that the questions raised therein have received the careful consideration of my Committee.

With regard to the subject of your first letter, as to whether the rent value of free premises, allowed by a company to its employees, forms "extra income" of such employee for purposes of assessment to iucome tax, my Committee would suggest that you consult your soliciters in the matter.

As to the question raised in your letter, No. G.I.T.-24, my Committee are of opinion that the interpretation put upon Section 10 (2) (*b*) by the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Benares Division, is incorrect. My Committee understand that there was in fact a similar provision, though otherwise worded, in the Income Tax Act of 1918, and they are informed that the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, has in his possession information similar to that required by the Income Tax Officer of your division. At all events the officer in question would appear to be in a position to obtain figures with regard to past allowances from the books of your company in order to satisfy himself that the claim is a *bona fide* one.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. G.I.T.-436.

SRI GANGAJI COTTON MILLS CO., LTD.,
MIRZAPUR, U.P., *3rd September* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

We have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 645-26 of 1922, of the 26th July 1922, and to express our best thanks to you and to your Committee for your esteemed opinion.

The position of the company now is this. The assessment has already been made. A sum of over Rupees three lakhs against the depreciation due for previous years has been allowed by the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax. This was the sum actually adjusted in our accounts. But then there still remains a sum of more than Rs. 1,10,000 due to cover the arrears of depreciation up to the 30th June 1921. Against this, no provision was made in the company's accounts. This sum has not been allowed by the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax. We desire that this sum also should be allowed in the present assessment, so that there may not be any further arrears on account of depreciation. If the allowance be made in the present assessment, we would derive the following benefits :—

1. We could claim refund on adjustment of the last year's preliminary assessment to the extent of income tax on the amount of Rs. 1,10,000 due for outstanding depreciation.
2. We could be exempted from tax on the same amount this year.
3. We could be exempted from super tax as our taxable profits after the allowance of depreciation would go below Rs. 50,000.

After statement of these facts, we invite the opinion of your Committee as to whether our claim of the arrear of depreciation allowance in the present assessment is in conformity with law and tenable on appeal.

As the date on which the appeal should be filed is the 18th instant, we request the favour of your reply earlier than that date. We have no doubt that your reply will be supported by authoritative references wherever possible.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours faithfully,

PURSHOTAM DAS,
Asstt. Managing Director.

No. 816-26.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd October* 1922.

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
SRI GANGAJI COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., MIRZAPUR.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. G.I.T-436, dated the 3rd September 1922, on the subject of the legality of your claim for arrears of depreciation allowance.

2. In reply I am to inform you that my Committee are of the opinion that you should pursue the matter in consultation with your legal advisers.

3. In conclusion I am to apologize for the delay of this reply which was caused by an interruption of the series of the usual fortnightly meetings of my Committee.—Yours faithfully,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

APPENDIX U.

MAIL CONTRACTS OF THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

No. 6142-D.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, *26th September* 1922.

THE CHAIRMAN,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Subject :—*Renewal of mail contracts with the British India Steam Navigation Company.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward herewith copies of the letter from the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, No. E. J.-11-22, dated 5th September 1922, and of its accompaniments, and to enquire whether you have any suggestions to make for the modification or improvement of the existing Mail Services provided by the British India Steam Navigation Company.—I have, etc.,

A. E. SERVAI,
For Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. E. J.-11-22.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

SIMLA, *5th September* 1922.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the question of the renewal of the existing mail contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company is under consideration.

2. The existing services, provided for in the current contract, are the following:—

(1) Direct weekly contract service (speed 16 knots) between Calcutta and Rangoon.

(2) Direct weekly contract service (speed 14 knots) between Calcutta and Rangoon.

(3) Direct weekly contract service (speed 12 knots) between Calcutta and Rangoon.

(4) Weekly contract service (speed 12 knots) between Chittagong, Akyab, Kyaupyu and Rangoon, with calls at Sandoway in the fair season.

(5) Weekly contract service (speed 12 knots) between Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon during the fair season.

(6) Direct weekly contract service (speed 14 knots) between Madras and Rangoon.

(7) Weekly contract service (speed 10 knots) between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui.

(8) Fortnightly contract service (speed 9 knots) between Moulmein, Yeh, Tavoy, Mergui, Victoria Point and Penang.

(9) Fortnightly contract service (speed 9 knots) between Rangoon, Tavoy, Palow, Mergui, Kamaw, Bokpyin, Karathuri, Victoria Point and Maliwun.

(10) Direct weekly contract service (speed 15 knots) between Bombay and Karachi.

(11) Weekly contract service (speed 10 knots) between Bombay and Karachi *via* the Coast ports.

(12) Weekly contract service (speed 13 knots) between Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mohammerah and Basra.

(13) (*a*) Fortnightly contract service (speed 10 knots) between Karachi and Basra *via* the Persian Gulf ports.

(*b*) Fortnightly contract service (speed 10 knots) between Karachi and Bushire *via* the Persian Gulf ports.

(14) Direct weekly contract service (speed 12 knots) between Rangoon and Penang.

(15) Fortnightly contract service (speed 10 knots) between Bombay and Durban, with calls at East African ports.

3. Extracts from the Company's time-table for 1922 showing the dates of sailing of their steamers from the different ports are enclosed for ready reference.

4. I shall be much obliged if you will kindly favour me, at an early date, with any suggestions of the Government of Bombay for the modification or improvement of these existing mail services.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,

Director-General.

LINE No. 15.

BOMBAY, SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Outward.

			June.	July.	July.	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	J'23.
BOMBAY	L.	Wednesday	28	12	26	9	23	6	20	4	18	1	15	29	13	27	10
POREBUNDER	L.	Thursday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	30	..	28	..
MARMAGOA	L.	Thursday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	16	..	14	..	11
SEYCHELLES	L.	Tuesday	July. 4	..	Aug. 1	..	29	..	26	..	24	..	21	..	19	..	16
MOMBASA (Kilindini)	A.	Thursday/Friday	7	20	4	17	Sept. 1	14	29	12	27	9	24	Dec. 7	22	J'23. 4	19
	L.	Saturday/Sunday	9	22	6	19	3	16	Oct. 1	14	29	11	26	9	24	6	21
ZANZIBAR	A.	Sunday/Monday	10	23	7	20	4	17	2	15	30	12	27	10	25	7	22
	L.	Monday/Tuesday	11	24	8	21	5	18	3	16	31	13	28	11	26	8	23
DAR-ES-SALAM	A.	Monday	..	24	..	21	..	18	..	16	..	13	..	11	..	8	..
	L.	Tuesday	..	25	..	22	..	19	..	17	..	14	..	12	..	9	..
MOZAMBIQUE	L.	Thursday	13	27	10	24	7	21	5	19	Nov. 2	16	30	14	28	11	25
BEIRA	L.	Saturday	15	29	12	26	9	23	7	21	4	18	Dec. 2	16	30	13	27
DELAGOA BAY	A.	Monday	17	31	14	28	11	25	9	23	6	20	4	18	J'23. 1	15	29
	L.	Tuesday	18	1	15	29	12	26	10	24	7	21	5	19	2	16	30
DURBAN	A.	Wednesday	19	2	16	30	13	27	11	25	8	22	6	20	3	17	31

LINE No. 15.

BOMBAY, SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Inward.

			Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	J'23.	Jan.	Feb.
DURBAN	L.	Monday	7	21	4	18	2	16	30	13	27	11	25	8	22	5
DELAGOA BAY	A.	Tuesday	8	22	5	19	3	17	31	14	28	12	26	9	23	6
	L.	Thursday/Wednesday ..	10	23	7	20	5	18	2	15	30	13	28	10	25	7
BEIRA	L.	Friday	..	25	..	22	..	20	..	17	..	15	..	12	..	9
MOZAMBIQUE	L.	Sunday	13	27	10	24	8	22	5	19	Dec. 3	17	31	14	28	11
DAR-ES-SALAM	L.	Wednesday	..	30	..	27	..	25	..	22	..	20	.. J'23.	17	..	14
ZANZIBAR	L.	Tuesday/Wednesday ..	15	30	12	27	10	25	7	22	5	20	2	17	30	16
MOMBASA (Kilindini)	A.	Wednesday/Thursday ..	16	31	13	28	11	26	8	23	6	21	3	18	31	15
	L.	Thursday/Friday	17	Sept. 1	14	29	12	27	9	24	7	22	4	19	Feb. 1	16
SEYCHELLES	L.	Sunday	..	..	17	.. Oct.	..	.. Nov.	12	.. Dec.	..	..	7	..	..	..
BOMBAY	A.	Sunday	27	19	24	8	22	5	19	3	17	31	14	28	11	25

LINE No. 13.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (SUBSIDIARY MAIL).

Inward.

BUSREH ..	..L.	Monday/Tuesday	..	Jul 24	Aug 1	Aug 7	Aug 15	Aug 21	Aug 29	Sep 4	Sep 12	Sep 18	Sep 26	Oct 2	Oct 10	Oct 16	Oct 24	Oct 30	Nov 7	Nov 13	Nov 21	Nov 27	Dec 5	Dec 11	Dec 19	Dec 25	J.23 2	Jan 8	Jan 16
MAHOMERAH..	..L.	Monday/Tuesday	..	24	1	7	15	21	29	4	12	18	26	2	10	16	24	30	7	13	21	27	5	11	19	25	2	8	16
KOWEIT ..	..L.	Wednesday ..	..	..	2	..	16	..	30	..	13	..	27	..	11	..	25	..	8	..	22	..	6	..	20	..	3	..	17
BUSHIRE ..	..L.	Tuesday/Thursday	..	25	3	8	17	22	31	5	14	19	28	3	12	17	26	31	9	14	23	28	7	12	21	26	4	9	18
BAHREIN ..	..L.	Friday ..	..	..	4	..	18	..	Sep 1	..	15	..	29	..	13	..	27	..	10	..	24	..	8	..	22	..	5	..	19
DUBAI	..L.	Thursday ..	..	27	..	10	..	24	..	7	..	21	..	5	..	19	..	2	..	16	..	30	..	14	..	28	..	10	..
LINGA	..L.	Saturday ..	..	..	5	..	19	..	2	..	16	..	30	..	14	..	28	..	11	..	25	..	9	..	23	..	6	..	20
HENJAM ...	..L.	Friday/Sunday ..	..	28	6	11	20	25	3	8	17	22	Oct 1	6	15	20	29	3	12	17	26	Dec 1	10	15	24	29	7	12	21
BUNDER ABBAS	..L.	Saturday/Monday	..	29	7	12	21	26	4	9	18	23	2	7	16	21	30	4	13	18	27	2	11	16	25	30	8	15	22
JASK	..L.	Sunday ..	..	30	..	13	..	27	..	10	..	24	..	8	..	22	..	5	..	19	..	3	..	17	..	31	..	14	..
MUSCAT ..	..L.	Monday/Tuesday	..	31	8	14	22	28	5	11	19	25	3	9	17	23	31	6	14	20	28	4	12	18	26	J'23 1	9	15	23
CHARBAR ..	..L.	Tuesday ..	..	Aug 1	..	15	..	29	..	12	..	26	..	10	..	24	..	7	..	21	..	5	..	19	..	2	..	16	..
GWADUR ..	..L.	Wednesday ..	..	2	..	16	..	30	..	13	..	27	..	11	..	25	..	8	..	22	..	6	..	20	..	3	..	17	..
PASNI	..L.	Wednesday ..	..	2	..	16	..	30	..	13	..	27	..	11	..	25	..	8	..	22	..	6	..	20	..	3	..	17	..
KARACHI ..	..A.	Thursday ..	..	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	Nov 2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25

LINE No. 13.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (SUBSIDIARY MAIL).

Outward.

KARACHI ..	L.	Sunday	..	..	Jul 2	Jul 9	Jul 16	Jul 23	Jul 30	Aug 6	Aug 13	Aug 20	Aug 27	Sep 3	Sep 10	Sep 17	Sep 24	Oct 1	Oct 8	Oct 15	Oct 22	Oct 29	Nov 5	Nov 12	Nov 19	Nov 26	Dec 3	Dec 10	Dec 17	Dec 24	Dec 31
PASNI	L.	Monday	..	..	..	10	..	24	..	7	..	21	..	4	..	18	..	2	..	16	..	30	..	13	.	27	..	11	..	25	..
GWADUR	L.	Monday	..	..	3	..	17	..	31	..	14	..	28	..	11	..	25	..	9	..	23	..	6	..	20	..	4	..	18	..	J'28 1
CHARBAR ..	L.	Tuesday	..	..	..	11	..	25	..	8	..	22	..	5	..	19	..	3	..	17	..	31	..	14	..	28	..	12	..	26	..
MUSCAT	L.	Wednesday/Tuesday	..	..	4	12	18	26	Aug 1	9	15	23	29	6	12	20	26	4	10	18	24	Nov 1	7	15	21	29	5	13	19	27	2
JASK	L.	Wednesday	..	..	5	..	19	..	2	..	16	..	30	..	13	..	27	..	11	..	25	..	8	..	22	..	6	..	20	..	3
BUNDER ABBAS .	L.	Thursday	..	..	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4
HENJAM	L.	Friday	..	..	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	Sep 1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	Dec 1	8	15	22	29	5
LINGA	L.	Friday	..	..	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5
DUBAI	L.	Saturday	..	..	8	..	22	..	5	..	19	..	2	..	16	..	30	..	14	..	28	..	11	..	25	..	9	..	23	..	6
BAHREIN	A.	Saturday/Sunday	..	..	9	15	23	29	6	12	20	26	3	9	17	23	Oct 1	7	15	21	29	4	12	18	26	2	10	16	24	30	7
	L.	Sunday/Tuesday	..	..	11	16	25	30	8	13	22	27	5	10	19	24	3	8	17	22	31	5	14	19	28	3	12	17	26	31	9
BUSHIRE	L.	Monday/Wednesday	..	..	12	17	26	31	9	14	23	28	6	11	20	25	4	9	18	23	1	6	15	20	29	4	13	18	27	J'28 1	10
KOWEIT	L.	Tuesday/Thursday	..	..	13	18	27	Aug 1	10	15	24	29	7	12	21	26	5	10	19	24	2	7	16	21	30	5	14	19	28	2	11
MAHOMERAH ..	L.	Wednesday/Friday	..	..	14	19	28	2	11	16	25	30	8	13	22	27	6	11	20	25	3	8	17	22	Dec 1	6	15	20	29	3	12
BUSREH	A.	Wednesday/Friday	..	..	14	19	28	2	11	16	25	30	8	13	22	27	6	11	20	25	3	8	17	22	1	6	15	20	29	3	12

LINE No. 12.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (FAST MAIL).

Outward.

				Jul	Jul	Jul	Jul	Jul	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
KARACHI	..	..L.	Saturday	..	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30
MUSCAT	.. ..	..L.	Monday	..	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	Oct 2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	J'23 1
BUSHIRE	..	..L.	Wednesday	..	5	12	19	26	Aug 2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	Nov 1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3
MAHOMERAH	..	..L.	Thursday	..	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4
BUSREH	.. ..	..A.	Thursday	..	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4

Inward.

				Jul	Jul	Jul	Jul	Jul	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	J'23
BUSREH	..	..L.	Saturday	..	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6
MAHOMERAH		..L.	Saturday	..	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6
BUSHIRE	..	..L.	Monday	..	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	Oct 2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	J'23 1	8
MUSCAT	..	..L.	Wednesday	..	5	12	19	26	Aug 2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	Nov 1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10
KARACHI	..	..A.	Thursday	..	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11

LINES Nos. 10 AND 11.

BOMBAY, KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

Inward.

			Jul.	Jul.	Jul.	Jul.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.
KARACHI	..L.	Thursday/Monday	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	4	7	11	14	18	21	25	28	2	5	9	12	16	19	23
CUTCH-MANDVIE ..	..L.	Tuesday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	12	..	19	..	26	..	3	..	10	..	17	..	24
DWARKA ..	..L.	Tuesday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	12	..	19	..	26	..	3	..	10	..	17	..	24
POREBUNDER ..	..L.	Tuesday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	12	..	19	..	26	..	3	..	10	..	17	..	24
BOMBAY	..A.	Saturday/Wednesday ..	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	Sep.2	6	9	13	16	20	23	27	30	4	7	11	14	18	20	25

Inward.—contd.

			Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	J'23.
KARACHI	..L.	Thursday/Monday	26	30	2	6	9	13	16	20	23	27	30	4	7	11	14	18	21	25	28	1
CUTCH-MANDVIE	..L.	Tuesday	..	31	..	7	..	14	..	21	..	28	..	5	..	12	..	19	..	26	..	2
DWARKA	..L.	Tuesday	..	31	..	7	..	14	..	21	..	28	..	5	..	12	..	19	..	26	..	2
POREBUNDER	..L.	Tuesday	..	31	..	7	..	14	..	21	..	28	..	5	..	12	..	19	..	26	..	2
BOMBAY	..A.	Saturday/Wednesday	28	Nov.1	4	8	11	15	18	22	25	29	Dec.2	6	9	13	16	20	23	27	30	3

LINES Nos. 10 AND 11.

BOMBAY, KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

Outward.

			Jul.	Jul.	Jul.	Jul.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.
BOMBAY	L.	Monday/Friday	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	1	4	8	11	15	18	22	25	29	2	6	9
POREBUNDER	L.	Tuesday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	12	..	19	..	26	..	3	..	10
DWARKA	L.	Tuesday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	12	..	19	..	26	..	3	..	10
CUTCH-MANDVIE	L.	Tuesday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	12	..	19	..	26	..	3	..	10
KARACHI	A.	Wednesday/Saturday	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	6	9	13	16	20	23	27	30	4	7	11

Outward.—contd.

			Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
BOMBAY	L.	Monday/Friday	13	16	20	23	27	30	3	6	10	13	17	20	24	27	1	4	8	11	15	18	22	25	29
POREBUNDER	L.	Tuesday	..	17	..	24	..	31	..	7	..	14	..	21	..	28	..	5	..	12	..	19	..	26	..
DWARKA	L.	Tuesday	..	17	..	24	..	31	..	7	..	14	..	21	..	28	..	5	..	12	..	19	..	26	..
CUTCH-MANDVIE	L.	Tuesday	..	17	..	24	..	31	..	7	..	14	..	21	..	28	..	5	..	12	..	19	..	26	..
KARACHI	A.	Wednesday/Saturday	14	18	21	25	28	Nov.1	4	8	11	15	18	22	25	29	2	6	9	13	16	20	23	27	30

LINE No. 9.

RANGOON, TAVOY, PALAN, MERGUI, BOKFYIL, VICTORIA POINT AND HALIWUN.

Outward.

			July.	July.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
RANGOON	L.	Tuesday	4	18	1	15	29	12	26	10	24	7	21	5	19
TAVOY	L.	Thursday	6	20	3	17	31	14	28	12	26	9	23	7	21
PALAW	L.	Thursday	6	20	3	17	31	14	28	12	26	9	23	7	21
MERGUI	A.	Thursday	6	20	3	17	31	14	28	12	26	9	23	7	21
	L.	Friday	7	21	4	18	Sept. 1	15	29	13	27	10	24	8	22
KAMAW	L.	Friday	7	21	4	18	1	15	29	13	27	10	24	8	22
BOXPYIN	L.	Saturday	8	22	5	19	2	16	30	14	28	11	25	9	23
KATATHURI	L.	Saturday	8	22	5	19	2	16	30	14	28	11	25	9	23
VICTORIA POINT	A.	Sunday	9	23	6	20	3	17	Oct. 1	15	29	12	26	10	24
MALIWUN	A.	Sunday	9	23	6	20	3	17	1	15	29	12	26	10	24

Inward.

			July.	July.	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
MALIWUN	L.	Monday	10	24	7	21	4	18	2	16	30	13	27	11	25
VICTORIA POINT	L.	Monday	10	24	7	21	4	18	2	16	30	13	27	11	25
KATATHURI	L.	Monday	10	24	7	21	4	18	2	16	30	13	27	11	25
BOXPYIN	L.	Tuesday	11	25	8	22	5	19	3	17	31	14	28	12	26
KAMAW	L.	Tuesday	11	25	8	22	6	19	3	17	31	14	28	12	26
MERGUI	A.	Wednesday	12	26	9	23	6	20	4	18	Nov. 1	15	29	13	27
	L.	Thursday	13	27	10	24	7	21	5	19	2	16	30	14	28
PALAW	L.	Thursday	13	27	10	24	7	21	5	19	2	16	30	14	28
TAVOY	L.	Friday	14	28	11	25	8	22	6	20	3	17	Dec. 1	15	29
RANGOON	A.	Sunday	16	30	13	27	10	24	8	22	5	19	2	17	31

LINE No. 8.

MOULMEIN, YEH, TAVOY RIVER, MERGUI, VICTORIA POINT AND PENANG.

Outward.

			July.	July.	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
MOULMEIN	L.	Wednesday	12	26	9	23	6	20	4	18	1	15	29	13	27
YEH	L.	Wednesday	12	26	9	23	6	20	4	18	1	15	29	13	27
TAVOY RIVER	L.	Thursday	13	27	10	24	7	21	5	19	2	16	30	14	28
MERGUI	L.	Friday	14	28	11	25	8	22	6	20	3	17	Dec. 1	15	29
VICTORIA POINT	L.	Saturday	15	29	12	26	9	23	7	21	4	18	2	16	30
PENANG	A.	Sunday	16	30	13	27	10	24	8	2	5	19	3	17	31

Inward.

			July.	July.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	J'23.
PENANG	L.	Tuesday	4	18	1	15	29	12	26	10	24	7	21	5	19	2
VICTORIA POINT	L.	Wednesday	5	19	2	16	30	13	27	11	25	8	22	6	20	3
MERGUI	L.	Thursday	6	20	3	17	31	14	28	12	26	9	23	7	21	4
TAVOY RIVER	L.	Friday	7	21	4	18	Sept. 1	15	29	13	27	10	24	8	22	5
YEH	L.	Friday	7	21	4	18	1	15	29	13	27	10	24	8	22	5
RANGOON	A.	Saturday	8	22	5	19	2	16	30	14	28	11	25	9	23	6
	L.	Sunday	9	23	6	20	3	17	Oct. 1	15	29	12	26	10	24	7
MOULMEIN	A.	Monday	10	24	7	21	4	18	2	16	30	13	27	11	25	8

LINE No. 7.

RANGOON, TAVOY RIVER AND MERGUI.

			Jul.	Jul.	Jul.	Jul.	Jul.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
RANGOON ..	L.	Sunday	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31
TAVOY RIVER ..	L.	Monday	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	J.'2 1
MERGUI ..	A.	Tuesday	4	11	18	25	Aug. 1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2
	L.	Wednesday	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	Nov. 1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3
TAVOY RIVER ..	L.	Thursday	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4
RANGOON ...	A.	Friday	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	Sep. 1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	Dec. 1	8	15	22	29	5

LINE No. 6.

RANGOON AND MADRAS.

Outward.

			Jun.	Jul.	Jul.	Jul.	Jul.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
RANGOON ..	L.	Friday	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29
MADRAS	A.	Monday	Jul. 3	10	17	24	21	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	Oct. 2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	J.'23. 1

Inward.

			Jul.	Jul.	Jul.	Jul.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	J'23
MADRAS	L.	Friday	7	10	21	28	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5
RANGOON	A.	Monday	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	Oct. 2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	J.'23. 1	8

LINES Nos. 4 AND 5.

CALCUTTA, CHITTAGONG, ARRACAN AND BURMA.

Outward.

CALCUTTA	L.	Friday	..	..	..	..	..	Oct 6	..	Oct 13	..	Oct 20	..	Oct 27	..	Nov 3	..	Nov 10	..	Nov 17	..	Nov 24	..	Dec 1	..	Dec 8	..	Dec 15	..	Dec 22	..	Dec 29
CHITTAGONG	A.	Sunday	..	..	..	..	..	Oct 8	..	Oct 15	..	Oct 22	..	Oct 29	..	Nov 5	..	Nov 12	..	Nov 19	..	Nov 26	..	Dec 3	..	Dec 10	..	Dec 17	..	Dec 24	..	Dec 31
	L.	Friday/Monday	..	..	Oct 6	Oct 9	Oct 13	Oct 16	Oct 20	Oct 23	Oct 27	Oct 30	Nov 3	Nov 6	Nov 10	Nov 13	Nov 17	Nov 20	Nov 24	Nov 27	Dec 1	Dec 4	Dec 8	Dec 11	Dec 15	Dec 18	Dec 22	Dec 25	Dec 29	J'23 1
AKYAB	A.	Saturday/Tuesday	..	..	Oct 7	Oct 10	Oct 14	Oct 17	Oct 21	Oct 24	Oct 28	Oct 31	Nov 4	Nov 7	Nov 11	Nov 14	Nov 18	Nov 21	Nov 25	Nov 28	Dec 2	Dec 5	Dec 9	Dec 12	Dec 16	Dec 19	Dec 23	Dec 26	Dec 30	J'23 2
	L.	Saturday/Wednesday	..	..	Oct 7	Oct 11	Oct 14	Oct 18	Oct 21	Oct 25	Oct 28	Nov 1	Nov 4	Nov 8	Nov 11	Nov 15	Nov 18	Nov 22	Nov 25	Nov 29	Dec 2	Dec 6	Dec 9	Dec 13	Dec 16	Dec 20	Dec 23	Dec 27	Dec 30	J'23 3
KYAUK PYU	L.	Wednesday	..	..	..	..	Oct 11	..	Oct 18	..	Oct 25	..	Nov 1	..	Nov 8	..	Nov 15	..	Nov 22	..	Nov 30	..	Dec 6	..	Dec 13	..	Dec 20	..	Dec 27	..	J'23 3
SANDOWAY (Andrew Bay)	L.	Thursday	..	..	..	..	Oct 12	..	Oct 19	..	Oct 26	..	Nov 2	..	Nov 9	..	Nov 16	..	Nov 23	..	Nov 30	..	Dec 7	..	Dec 14	..	Dec 21	..	Dec 28	..	J'23 4
RANGOON	A.	Monday/Friday	..	..	Oct 9	Oct 13	Oct 16	Oct 20	Oct 23	Oct 27	Oct 30	Nov 3	Nov 6	Nov 10	Nov 13	Nov 17	Nov 20	Nov 24	Nov 27	Dec 1	Dec 4	Dec 8	Dec 11	Dec 15	Dec 18	Dec 22	Dec 25	Dec 29	J'23 1	J'23 5

Inward.

RANGOON	L.	Wednesday/Sunday	..	..	Oct 11	Oct 15	Oct 18	Oct 22	Oct 25	Oct 29	Nov 1	Nov 5	Nov 8	Nov 12	Nov 15	Nov 19	Nov 22	Nov 26	Nov 29	Dec 3	Dec 6	Dec 10	Dec 13	Dec 17	Dec 20	Dec 24	Dec 27	Dec 31	Jan 3	Jan 7
SANDOWAY (Andrew Bay)	L.	Thursday	..	..	Oct 12	..	Oct 19	..	Oct 26	..	Nov 2	..	Nov 9	..	Nov 16	..	Nov 23	..	Nov 30	..	Dec 7	..	Dec 14	..	Dec 21	..	Dec 28	..	J'23 4	..
KYAUK PYU	L.	Friday	..	..	Oct 13	..	Oct 20	..	Oct 27	..	Nov 3	..	Nov 10	..	Nov 17	..	Nov 24	..	Dec 1	..	Dec 8	..	Dec 15	..	Dec 22	..	Dec 29	..	J'23 5	..
AKYAB	A.	Friday/Tuesday	..	..	Oct 13	Oct 17	Oct 20	Oct 24	Oct 27	Oct 31	Nov 3	Nov 7	Nov 10	Nov 14	Nov 17	Nov 21	Nov 24	Nov 28	Dec 1	Dec 5	Dec 8	Dec 12	Dec 15	Dec 19	Dec 22	Dec 26	Dec 29	J'23 2	J'23 5	J'23 9
	L.	Saturday/Tuesday	..	..	Oct 14	Oct 17	Oct 21	Oct 24	Oct 28	Oct 31	Nov 4	Nov 7	Nov 11	Nov 14	Nov 18	Nov 21	Nov 25	Nov 28	Dec 2	Dec 5	Dec 9	Dec 12	Dec 16	Dec 19	Dec 23	Dec 26	Dec 30	J'23 2	J'23 6	J'23 9
CHITTAGONG	A.	Sunday/Wednesday	..	..	Oct 15	Oct 18	Oct 22	Oct 25	Oct 29	Nov 1	Nov 5	Nov 8	Nov 12	Nov 15	Nov 19	Nov 22	Nov 26	Nov 29	Dec 3	Dec 6	Dec 10	Dec 13	Dec 17	Dec 20	Dec 24	Dec 27	J'23 31	J'23 3	J'23 7	J'23 10
	L.	Monday	..	..	Oct 16	..	Oct 23	..	Oct 30	..	Nov 6	..	Nov 13	..	Nov 20	..	Nov 27	..	Dec 4	..	Dec 11	..	Dec 18	..	Dec 25	..	J'23 1	..	J'23 8	..
CALCUTTA	A.	Tuesday	..	..	Oct 17	..	Oct 24	..	Oct 31	..	Nov 7	..	Nov 14	..	Nov 21	..	Nov 28	..	Dec 5	..	Dec 12	..	Dec 19	..	Dec 26	..	J'23 2	..	J'23 9	..

LINES Nos. 4 AND 5.

CALCUTTA, CHITTAGONG, ARRACAN AND BURMA.

Outward.

CALCUTTA	L.	Friday	June. 30	July. 7	July. 14	July. 21	July. 28	Aug. 4	Aug. 11	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29
CHITTAGONG	A.	Sunday	July. 2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	Oct. 1
	L.	Tuesday	4	11	18	25	Aug. 1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3
AKYAB	A.	Wednesday	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4
	L.	Thursday	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	27	5
KYAUK PYU	L.	Thursday	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5
SANDOWAY (Andrew Bay)	L.	Thursday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
RANGOON	A.	Saturday	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	Sept. 2	9	16	23	30	7

Inward.

			July.	July.	July.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.
RANGOON	L.	Tuesday	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	1	4	8
SANDOWAY (Andrew Bay)	L.	Thursday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
KYAUK PYU	L.	Thursday	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	..	6	..
AKYAB	A.	Thursday	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	3	6	10
	L.	Saturday	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	Sept. 2	9	16	23	30	3	7	10
CHITTAGONG	A.	Sunday	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	Oct. 1	4	8	11
	L.	Monday	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	..	9	..
CALCUTTA	A.	Tuesday	18	25	Aug. 1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	..	10	..

LINES Nos. 3 AND 14.

CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND PENANG.

Outward.

CALCUTTA	L.	Friday ..	Jul. 7	Jul. 14	Jul. 21	Jul. 28	Aug. 4	Aug. 11	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Sep. 1	Sep. 8	Sep. 15	Sep. Line 22	Oct. No. 29	Oct. 3. 6	Oct. 31	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	De . 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	D.c. 29
RANGOON	A.	Monday ..	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	Oct. 2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	J'23. 1
	L.	Thursday ..	13	20	27	Aug. 3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	Line 28	No. 5	14. 12	19	26	Nov. 2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4
PENANG	A.	Sunday ..	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	Sep. 3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	Dec. 3	10	17	24	31	7

Inward.

PENANG	L.	Saturday ..	Jul. 22	Jul. 29	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	Aug. 19	Aug. 26	Sep. 2	Sep. 9	Sep. 16	Sep. 23	Sep. 30	Oct. 7	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	Oct. 28	Nov. 4	Nov. 11	Nov. 18	Nov. 25	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	J.'23 6	J'.3. 13
RANGOON	A.	Tuesday ..	25	Aug. 1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	Oct. 3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	J.'23 2	9	16
	L.	Saturday ..	29	5	12	19	26	Sep. 2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	Nov. 4	11	18	25	Dec. 2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20
CALCUTTA	A.	Tuesday ..	Aug. 1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	Oct. 3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	J'.23 2	9	16	23

LINE No. 1.

CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Outward.

CALCUTTA	L.	Sunday ..	Jul. 2	Jul. 9	Jul. 16	Jul. 23	Jul. 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	Aug 27	Sep. 3	Sep. 10	Sep. 17	Sep. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	Nov. 5	Nov. 22	Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Dec. 31
RANGOON	A.	Tuesday ..	4	11	18	25	Aug. 1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	J'23. 2
	L.	Thursday ..	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	Line No. 2 (Inward.) 7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	Nov. 2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4
CALCUTTA	A.	Saturday ..	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	Sep. 2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	Dec. 2	9	16	23	30	6

LINE No. 2

CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Outward.

CALCUTTA	L.	Tuesday ..	Jul. 11	Jul. 18	Jul. 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	Sep. 5	Sep. 12	Sep. 19	Sep. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	J'23. 2	Jan. 9
RANGOON	A.	Thursday ..	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	Nov. 2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11
	L.	Tuesday ..	18	25	Aug. 1	8	15	22	29	Sep. 5	12	19	26	Oct. 3	Line No. 1 (Inward.) 10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	Dec. 5	12	19	26	J'23. 2	9	10
CALCUTTA	A.	Thursday ..	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	Nov. 2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18

No. 998-127.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, 13*th December* 1922.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Renewal of mail contracts with the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 6142-D., dated the 26th September 1922, on the above subject, and in reply to subjoin hereunder my Committee's views on this question.

2. At the outset of these remarks I am to point out that my Committee have been placed at a considerable disadvantage by not having been able to obtain particulars of the existing mail contract between Government and the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and that they consider that the Government should have supplied this Association with such particulars along with the details of the proposed contract.

3. This Association is directly concerned chiefly with the services of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., running between Bombay-Karachi and Bushire and between Bombay and Durban and accordingly the following comments are intended to apply only to the mail services on those routes.

4. On the general time-table of the Mail Services my Committee have no comments to offer.

5. My Committee consider that the period for which such mail contracts are granted should be five years. They recommend this period in order that in the future other shipping lines may be encouraged to compete for the contract ; for my Committee consider that if the contract is renewed for a longer period than five years then the officials of the line that is granted the contract will not receive that salutary commercial stimulation which is always furnished by the knowledge of competition, since if the contract is a long one they are apt to disregard the fact that at its termination they will have to compete with other companies. Moreover, probable competition always tends for efficiency.

6. With regard to freight rates, my Committee are of the opinion that the contract should include provision for the adjustment of such rates, from time to time, as conditions demand, either by decision of a responsible Committee or otherwise ; as proof is not wanting that owing to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., recently having had a practical monopoly of the freightage between Bombay and British East Africa the rates on that route were not lowered in conformity with the rates ruling in other parts of the world.

7. In conclusion I am to add that my Committee have reason to believe that the giving of cargo space by shipping companies having mail contracts has been subject to considerable abuse and they would suggest that the Government give this matter their close attention and endeavour to devise some arrangement whereby all shippers will be placed on an equitable basis.—I have, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,

Asst. Secretary.

APPENDIX V.

THE AHMEDABAD-BOMBAY MAILS.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD, *27th May* 1922.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

My Association desires to bring to your notice the serious inconvenience to which the Ahmedabad commercial and industrial community is being put by the post reaching Bombay some three hours after the business time. Very often it happens that the cheques and 'hoondis' are not cashed on the following day, because of the late arrival, and merchants have to suffer a serious dislocation in their business.

This is all due to the unsuitable Mail timing from Ahmedabad to Bombay and my Association is addressing a letter to the General Traffic Manager in the matter and I trust our efforts to get the Railway Company to change their time in a manner suitable to the public, will be favoured by your sympathetic support and early action.—Yours faithfully,

GOVERDHAN I. PATEL,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Copy forwarded, with compliments, to the Bombay Millowners' Association, with a request to move in the matter.

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
For Joint Hon. Secretary.

No. 472-91.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *1st June* 1922.

THE JOINT HONORARY SECRETARY,
THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter, dated the 27th May 1922, copy of which was docketted to this office, I shall be glad if you will kindly state, for the information of my Committee, the time of arrival in Bombay of the Mail train referred to therein and also the extent to which the existing timings differ from those hitherto in force.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD, *17th June* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 1st instant inquiring about the timings of the Gujerat Mail I have to inform you that before the present change came into force the Mail used to leave Ahmedabad at about 9-15 p.m. and reach Bombay at about 8 a.m.; but now it departs from here at very nearly 10 p.m. and reaches Bombay after 11 a.m.—Yours faithfully,

G. I. PATEL,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

No. 559-91.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 30*th June* 1922.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

My Committee have received a copy of a representation, dated the 27th May 1922, addressed to you by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association urging the substitution of suitable hours of arrival and departure, in the case of the Up Gujerat Mail, in place of the scheduled times at present obtaining.

In the opinion of my Committee the exigencies of business demand an alteration in the direction indicated, and in supporting the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association's request I am to suggest that the Railway Company concerned might be moved at the earliest opportunity to revert to the hours that were in force prior to the month of October 1920, namely 21 hours 20 minutes, the time of departure from Ahmedabad, and 8 hours 25 minutes, the time of arrival at Colaba Terminus.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. M.D.-1.

POST OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 3*rd July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 559-91, dated the 30th June 1922, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of this office letter No. M.D.-1, dated the 1st June 1922, addressed to the Joint Honorary Secretary, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, in reply to their representation, dated the 27th May 1922, to my address.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
For Postmaster-General, Bombay.

Copy of a communication No. M.D.-1, dated 1st June 1922, *from the Postmaster-General, Bombay, to the Joint Honorary Secretary, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.*

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th May 1922, I have the honour to say that the inconvenience caused to the commercial and industrial community may be represented by you direct to the Railway authorities, and if they agree to bring the Up Gujerat Mail train into Bombay earlier than at present the post office will be glad to make arrangements for a correspondingly earlier delivery of the mails.

2. I regret the post office cannot undertake to address the Railway authorities in the matter.

No. 571-91.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 4*th July* 1922.

THE AGENT,
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the correspondence which has taken place between the Postmaster-General, Bombay, and the Committee of the Association, and to state

that my Committee earnestly hope you will be able to see your way to give effect to the suggestion contained in the second para of their letter to the Postmaster-General, No. 559-91, dated the 30th June 1922, or, if circumstances do not permit that particular alteration, such a re-arrangement of the timings of the Up Gujerat Mail as will, in your opinion, accomplish the desired end.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 577-91.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th July* 1922.

THE JOINT HONORARY SECRETARY,
THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 27th May 1922, addressed to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, copy of which you docketted to me, and to forward herewith copy of a letter, No. 571-91, dated the 4th July 1922, my Committee have sent to the Agent, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Bombay, which will make clear the action this Association has taken in support of your representation.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 13536-T.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,
AGENT'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *13th July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 571-91 of 1922, dated 4th instant, I beg to forward, for the information of members of your Association, a Note from the General Traffic Manager, which deals very fully with the question at issue.

Your members may be assured that the Railway Administration will exert every effort to improve the service between Bombay and Ahmedabad as facilities to do so are completed. The quadrupling of the line from Borivli and the establishment of the long-distance terminal station near Grant Road are the two factors governing the situation but the measures taken by the General Traffic Manager seem to me to meet, for the time being, the case for passengers who require to arrive early in Bombay. It may not be a very convenient arrangement but the means to reach Bombay in the early morning do exist.—Yours faithfully,

R. TODD,
Ag. Agent.

Note.

G. T. MANAGER'S OFFICE,
Dated 11th July 1922.

In June 1920, it was decided that the Up Gujerat Mail should arrive Colaba at 11-10 or after the heavy local suburban traffic into Bombay. This decision was come to after very

careful consideration and for the reason that it was impossible to deal with an important train of this kind, in addition to an equally important train, *viz.*, Kathiawar Express, during the hours of 8 and 9 when the only two tracks available were overburdened with our local trains.

Since May 1920, our local suburban traffic has risen another 38%. We are running more trains, and propose running a few more during the busy hours from November next.

Before May 1920, the Mail, although timed to arrive at 8-25, seldom or never arrived at Colaba before 11 hours. We got a bad name for being unpunctual and the erratic running of this train upset the whole of our local service, and as I pointed out in a letter to the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, it was better to bring the train in at a time which would ensure punctuality, rather than deliver the mails and passengers late every day. In that letter I told the Millowners' Association that I was unable to bring the Mail in earlier until we had better facilities at Grant Road to deal with it and until the quadrupling of the lines had become an accomplished fact. For the convenience, however, of the Ahmedabad public I arranged to attach Second class accommodation to the Kathiawar Express and the following upper class accommodation is on the train daily :—

From Ahmedabad	..	32 second class.
Added at Baroda	..	4 first. 7 second.

so that passengers desirous of being in Bombay in the early morning have very little to grumble about. The chief complaint is in connection with the postal arrangements.

In August 1920, I met the Secretary and Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, and explained our difficulties to them, and I suggested that they should approach the Postal Department with a request to send Mail bags for early delivery in Bombay by No. 10 Up on the weighment system. Whether this has been done or not I am not able to say but this appears to me to be the remedy. It is impossible to bring the Mail in earlier without dislocating our local service and it is not fair that our local passengers should be subjected to the inconvenience and further overcrowding that would occur, if the Mail was timed to arrive earlier than at present.

(Sd.) E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General T. Manager.

No. 643-91.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *26th July* 1922.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
BOMBAY CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. M.D.-1, dated the 3rd July 1922, with regard to the proposal to alter the timings of the Up Gujerat Mail.

I am to say that my Committee have, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the accompaniment to your letter under reference, duly addressed the Railway authorities concerned and are now satisfied that the Railway Company in question is unable for various reasons to give effect to their recommendation, for the present at any rate.

My Committee have, however, been given to understand that you have in your own hands a remedy for the unsatisfactory position and they feel sure that it will receive your favourable consideration. It has been suggested that the Postal Department might send Ahmedabad Mail bags to Bombay by the No. 10 Up train on the weighment system. This train is scheduled

to arrive at Colaba at 7-45 a.m. There can be no doubt, in my Committee's opinion, that the adoption of this suggestion would ensure an early and satisfactory delivery of Ahmedabad mails in Bombay and accordingly, I am to add that my Committee will be glad to hear that the arrangement proposed has been given effect to.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. M.D.-1.

POST OFFICE,
BOMBAY, *28th July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 643-91, dated the 26th July 1922, and to say that an enquiry will be made into the matter at once and a further communication will be sent to you later.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
For Postmaster-General.

No. M.D.-1.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,
BOMBAY, *25th August* 1922.

THE SECRETARY.
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY,

SIR,

In continuation of this office letter No. M.D.-1, dated the 28th July 1922, I have the honour to say that the arrangement suggested by your Committee has been actually in force for over a year. No. 10 Up Kathiawar Express brings mails not only from Ahmedabad but also from Broach, Surat, Baroda and Anand under weighment system.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
For *Postmaster-General.*

No. 755-91.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *12th September* 1922.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to refer to the endorsement on your letter, dated the 27th May 1922 addressed to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, recommending that the Up Gujerat Mail should be brought into Bombay at an earlier hour with a view to the consequent earlier and more satisfactory delivery of Ahmedabad mails. You asked for my Committee's support to your representation and I am now to describe the action taken by them in accordance with your request.

My Committee first addressed the Postmaster-General and subsequently, at his suggestion, the Railway Company concerned, urging that the Gujerat Mail should revert to the timings that obtained prior to October 1920. The Railway authorities apparently consider it impossible to give effect to this proposal at the present moment chiefly owing to the serious dislocation it would cause in their local suburban traffic. They suggested, however, that the Ahmedabad and similar mails might be brought into Bombay by an earlier train on the weighment system. Accordingly my Committee communicated the suggestion to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, who has now informed them that the arrangement suggested has been in force already for over a year.

In the circumstances my Committee are unable to see what further action they can usefully take in the matter.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD, 15*th September* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am desired to forward copy of a letter addressed by the President, Ahmedabad Millowner's Association, to the General Traffic Manager, Bombay, requesting a change in the timings of the up Gujerat Mail.

The present timings have proved to be very inconvenient to business men, and I am to request you kindly to support the proposal made by our President for a change in the timings.

I shall be obliged if this Association is kindly informed of the action taken by you in this connection.—Yours faithfully,

I. H. DESAI,
Secretary.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD, 13*th September* 1922.

THE GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER,
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed by the Managing Committee of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to invite your attention to its letter of the 27th May 1922, requesting a change in the timings of the Up Gujerat Mail.

I regret this Association has not been favoured with a reply to that letter, and the mail timings as yet continue to be what they were to the great inconvenience of trade.

Ahmedabad is so closely connected with Bombay in commercial matters that numerous business letters pass every day between these two centres of trade. On account of the present timings, letters despatched from Ahmedabad reach Bombay addressees somewhat late in the day, and it is not therefore usually possible to take action on them on the very day. Cheques, hundis, etc., enclosed in such letters have also to be held up for being cashed the next morning. This results in great dislocation of trade and loss of interest to businessmen and mills. Recently the postal authorities have fixed 6 p.m. as the time for last clearance of the post box at

the head Post Office of Ahmedabad, and action on letters posted after 6 p.m. has now to be deferred for two days because of the present mail timings, resulting in further inconvenience to trade. In the circumstances I am to request you kindly to take early steps to alter the present timing of the Up Gujerat Mail so that the Mail may depart from Ahmedabad by about 9 p.m. and reach Bombay by about 8 a.m. next morning, as was the case in the past.

Trusting that you will kindly see your way to meet the wishes of the commercial public in this respect.—I have, etc.,

MANGALDAS G. PAREKH,
President.

No. 762-91.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th September* 1922.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, AHMEDABAD.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 13th September 1922, on the subject of the desirability of a change in the Up Gujarat Mail timings. Doubtless you have since received my Committee's letter, No. 755-91, dated the 12th instant, which apparently crossed your letter under acknowledgment.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
AHMEDABAD, 16*th September* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter, No. 755-91, dated the 12th September 1922.

The Managing Committee of this Association is much obliged for the action taken by your Committee in regard to the Up Gujerat Mail timings.—Yours faithfully,

I. H. DESAI,
Secretary.

APPENDIX W.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, GENEVA, 1922.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 19*th July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

International Labour Conference.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to send you, for information, a copy of a letter which the Committee of this Chamber have addressed to the Government of India, Department of Industries, with regard

to the nomination of Mr. A.W. Dods, C.I.E., as the delegate from employers in India to the fourth session of the International Labour Conference, which is to be held in Geneva in October of this year. It will be within your recollection that Mr. Dods attended the Geneva Conference last year as one of the advisers to Mr. Saklatwalla, who was the employers' delegate.—Yours faithfully,

D. K. CUNNISON,
Actg. Secretary.

No. 2370-1922.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, 19*th July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

SIR,

I have the honour to confirm my telegram to you No. 2337, dated the 17th July, reading:—

"Reference fourth session International Labour Conference to be held Geneva next "October Bengal Chamber, recommend appointment of A.W. Dods as employers' "delegate. Letter follows."

As stated therein, this Chamber desire to recommend the appointment of Mr. A.W. Dods, C.I.E., as the delegate from employers in India to the fourth session of the International Labour Conference which is to be held in Geneva in October 1922. As the Government of India are aware, Mr. Dods attended the Geneva Conference last year as one of the advisers to Mr. Saklatwalla who was the employers' delegate.—I have, etc.,

D. K. CUNNISON,
Actg. Secretary.

No. 688-38.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th August* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 2371, dated the 19th July 1922, with regard to the nomination by the Bengal Chamber of Mr. A. W. Dods, C.I.E., as the delegate from employers in India to the fourth session of the International Labour Conference and to say that my Committee approve of his nomination.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretry.

Resolution No. L.-1065, dated Simla, 13th September 1922, *frm the Government of India, Department of Industries.*

In pursuance of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Government of India hereby nominate the following officials and non-officials as delegates to represent the Government of India, the Employers and the Workers respectively, at the meeting of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva, commencing on the 18th October 1922:—

1. Delegates of the Government of India:—
   B. N. Basu, Esq., Member of the Council of India.
   Sir L. J. Kershaw, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary, Industries and Overseas Department, India Office, London.

2. **Delegate of the Employers :—**

Sir A. D. Pickford, Kt., of Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Company, Calcutta.

3. **Delegate of the Workers :—**

N. M. Joshi, Esq., M.L.A., of the Servants of India Society, Bombay.

2. The delegate of the employers has been nominated on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, the only employers' organisation which definitely submitted any name for consideration.

3. The Workers' delegate has been nominated on the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

4. In view of the nature of the agenda for the forthcoming Conference which does not include any technical questions and also in consideration of the suggestion made by the Director, International Labour Office, the Government of India have decided that the appointment of technical advisers is not necessary and no advisers have accordingly been appointed.

Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

APPENDIX X.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EAST AFRICA.

No. 66.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN EAST AFRICA,
MOMBASA, *22nd March* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have just completed a tour in East Africa, including Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar. I have conversed with the heads of importing firms, distributing firms, and retail dealers at remote Indian stores in the interior, and hear the same story everywhere. The East African Colonies have been good customers for the products of Indian cotton mills. Every year many thousands of Africans of different tribes are being converted to the use of clothing. But I regret to inform you that, though India could supply all the Colonies' requirements of sheeting (known as " Americani "), sheets (chudders) and checks, yet, instead of capturing the whole, the Indian mills are rapidly losing the share they have had, of the trade in these piece-goods. The reason is principally one of price. The manager of the leading Indian firm trading in Uganda, with its head office in Bombay, told me that while they were formerly doing a good trade in Bombay " Americani " they have been compelled to change their business, and trade in Japanese, Dutch and American goods. A piece of 30 yards of the Bombay product weighs 7 lbs. while a piece of Japanese at the same price weighs 10 lbs.

I am aware that the Indian mills have at present such an excellent market in India that they can afford to ignore the export market of East Africa. But I venture to suggest that it is unwise for them to do so. This export trade might soon become of very great, if not vital, importance, and it is my humble opinion that the Indian mills should do all they can, even at some loss for the time being, to recapture and retain this trade. It must be recognized that these Colonies are undergoing a period of serious depression. Money is short with all classes.

If the Indian mills are not prepared to turn out better stuff to compete with American and Japanese goods at their price, then they should proportionately reduce their prices for the inferior goods they are sending. Being cheaper the latter would still have a good sale among the poorer classes.

3. At present Indian cotton blankets get a good sale generally, but in some tracts visited by me they are rapidly losing ground with imports from Holland. The latter are generally smaller but make up for this in brighter colouring (reds and yellows, the gaudier the better) which attracts many African tribes: I found this particularly the case in some stores in the interior of Uganda. In stores of the highlands of Kenya I found that the Dutch blankets were selling cheaper. The more expensive Indian blankets were getting a sale, largely through European settlers buying them for their labourers. The sale would be much helped by the use of more reds and yellows, and by some reduction in price.

4. At present the trade in prints is divided between Manchester, America, Holland, Switzerland and other countries. I am not aware if any Indian mills are yet able to undertake this class of products. If so samples should be sent over and moderate prices quoted.

5. It is my belief, in which I am confirmed by my conversation with important traders here, that the Millowners' Association ought to have a joint agent in East Africa, say at Zanzibar, which is the principal distributing centre. He would be in touch with the distributing firms who would be kept informed by the retail dealers of the requirements of different tracts, and would place orders in India. The present system of haphazard purchase of mixed consignments through brokers in the Bombay bazaar leads to a lot of trouble in the Customs on this side. My suggestion is not impracticable because the Calico Printers' Association of Great Britain have already recognized the need and have established a permanent representative in East Africa. I met a Japanese gentleman in Mombasa in January and found him up in Uganda this month. It is more than probable that he is collecting full information of local markets with a view to the complete capture of the trade in sheeting for Japan, though primarily concerned in the purchase of Uganda cotton.

6. I regard this matter as of great importance and trust that you will be good enough to circularize all the members of your Association. The question of reducing prices in East Africa should not be held over while lengthy proceedings drag on for sending over a joint representative. If even one Indian mill will take it up at once, it will do some good and may help to stem the rapid ebb which has already set in.—I have, etc.,

C. G. LEFTWICH,

Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa.

No. 392-66.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,

BOMBAY, *4th May* 1922.

THE INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER,

MOMBASA, EAST AFRICA.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 66, dated the 22nd March 1922, and to thank you for placing before my Committee so comprehensive a review of the situation with regard to Indian goods in the East African market, which they have read with very great interest.

I am to add that a copy of your letter has been sent to all members of the Association and samples of the Japanese cloth in question made available to them for inspection. Their attention has also been invited, in particular, to the suggestion contained in the last paragraph.

My Committee, at the same time, will be grateful if you will be good enough to advise them of any developments in the situation described in your letter which may arise at a later date.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 411-66.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 10*th May* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The underquoted letter which the Committee of the Association have received from the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa with regard to the conditions prevailing in the East African markets is circulated for the information of members whose attention is particularly invited to the suggestions contained in the last paragraph thereof.

Samples of "Americani" sheeting referred to in the letter have been obtained and may be inspected in these rooms by members interested at any time during office hours.

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 238.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN EAST AFRICA,
MOMBASA, 4*th July* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

The respectable and reliable firm of Messrs. Karimji Jivanji & Co., having its head office in Zanzibar and branches in Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, etc., desires to take the agency of an Indian cotton mill for the sale in East Africa of Americani (sheeting), chudders, prints, etc. I shall be obliged if you will be good enough to have this made known to the members of your Association.

Thanking you.—I am, etc.,

C. G. LEFTWICH,
Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa.

No. 644-114.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 26*th July* 1922.

THE INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER IN EAST AFRICA,
MOMBASA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 238, dated the 4th July 1922, and to say that the contents of your letter has been communicated to members of this Association with a request that any member interested should address you direct.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary

No. 634-114.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 26*th July* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The underquoted copy of a letter, No. 238, dated the 4th July 1922, from H. M.'s Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa, is circulated for the information of members. Any member interested should communicate direct with the Indian Trade Commissioner in question.

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 335.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER
IN EAST AFRICA,
MOMBASA, 30*th August* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

With reference to correspondence resting with your letter No. 644-14 of the 26th July 1922, I have the honour to inform you that I have heard complaints from time to time of the inferior packing of piece-goods from Bombay mills as compared with that of similar goods from Manchester and foreign countries. I am told that bales of goods from Europe are sometimes kept for very long periods unbroken and suffer no damage. This is not the case with Indian bales. It is a matter of some importance in competitive markets and perhaps you would like to bring it to the notice of your constituent members.

2. I have also been asked to make a suggestion to your Association which would be very helpful to the trade in Indian piece-goods here, as well as simplifying business with the Customs. It is that the mills should make out an invoice for each bale sent out showing :—

(*a*) The weight and length of each piece.

(*b*) The total value of the bale.

(*c*) The number of pieces in the bale.

I am told that this is done in the case of foreign goods.—Yours faithfully,

C. G. LEFTWICH,
Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa.

No. 817-114.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 2*nd October* 1922.

THE INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER IN EAST AFRICA,
MOMBASA.

SIR,

I am directed to thank you for your letter, No. 335, dated the 30th August 1922, conveying information and suggestions with regard to the packing of bales of piece-goods exported from India.

2. In reply I am to inform you that your remarks and suggestions are greatly appreciated by my Committee and that copies of your letter are being circulated to all members of this Association.—I have, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

No. 808-114.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *2nd October* 1922.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

The underquoted copy of a letter, No. 335, dated the 30th August 1922, from H. M's Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa, is circulated for the information of members.—I am, etc.,

R. AINSCOUGH,
Asst. Secretary.

APPENDIX Y.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON PIECE-GOODS IMPORTED INTO EAST AFRICA.

THE MOMBASA INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER
AND BUREAU,
MOMBASA, *27th September* 1922.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to confirm my cable to you of the 14th instant reading :—

" Proposed new tariff unbleached piece-goods five pence per pound gross weight
" whereas bleached remains *ad valorem* 20 per cent. seriously affects Indian foreign trade
" whole of Eastern Africa ; meaning differential treatment. Represent strongly Viceroy,
" Colonial Office immediately, keep to *ad valorem*. Indian Chamber."

There are a number of items which are objectionable, but I mainly draw your attention to the fact that owing to the influence of settlers the Government is adopting the principle of Protective Duties. It is the opinion of my Chamber that such duties are most objectionable as they are only a favour to one community at the expense of other larger communities.

2. As regards the proposed new tariff my Chamber has made strong representations and the members of my Chamber have given evidence before the Finance and Economic Committee against the specific duties and the increases in the duties. The duties on the articles of necessity, such as food-stuffs, sugar, tea, coarse and fine salt (table salt excluded as the duty on same is on *ad valorem* scale) have been greatly increased under the proposed new specific scale tariff.

3. There is one item of unbleached piece-goods which particularly affects the Indian export trade, and I have, therefore, drawn your attention to this matter in time by the cablegram above referred to.

4. At the present moment all piece-goods pay an *ad valorem* duty of 20%, but according to the new proposed tariff unbleached piece-goods such as Americani, chudders, etc., shall have to pay the specific duty of 40 shilling-cents (a shilling is equal to 100 shilling-cents) per pound gross weight, whereas bleached, printed and other piece-goods will remain at an *ad valorem* duty of 20% !

5. The arguments advanced in favour of the change are :—

(*a*) it will simplify the Customs work,

(*b*) it will be easy to work duty per pound;

(*c*) it will save risk of fraudulent invoice prices,

and the argument advanced in favour of retaining 20% *ad valorem* duty on bleached, printed and other piece-goods is :—

The qualities of these articles differ, making it impossible to fix a satisfactory schedule of specific duty.

6. I shall now here try to show you the weakness of the arguments mentioned in paragraph 5 above :—

(*a*) It is the definite and considered opinion of my Committee by their personal experience with the Customs working that the specific duty is not going to simplify the Customs work but, on the contrary, the Customs work will be most complicated and difficult ;

(*b*) it will be as well as easy to work out the *ad va'orem* duty ;

(*c*) there has never been one instance even up to now of any Indian invoice found fraudulent or with wrong prices shown with intent to cheat the Customs authorities ;

and, therefore, my Chamber begs to state that the specific duty on the article of unbleached cotton piece-goods is not the result of the arguments advanced by the Economic and Finance Committee, as well as several white settlers ; on the other hand, it will lead to the following results :—

(*a*) Although at present the Customs authorities have worked out the specific duty table for this article at 20% *ad valorem* on the present ruling prices, it (the percentage) will be greatly increased when the price of cotton piece-goods goes down in India as there is every likelihood of the price of the unbleached cotton piece-goods going down in the very near future, and as more than seventy per cent. of the unbleached cotton piece-goods come from India, that trade will be greatly affected.

7. The specific duty is to be calculated on *gross* weight (including packing articles, hoops, etc.) and I may mention that this is the only article on the specific duty table upon which gross weight is to be calculated, and as Indian packing greatly differs from each other, it will be a great disadvantage. In the opinion of my Committee the duty on gross weight is absolutely unjustifiable and this is the only item, as I told you above, upon which duty is to be collected on gross weight. The specific duty will work out cheaper on light weight qualities of high-priced Americani imported from America, and to that extent it will materially affect the Indian export trade with the whole of Eastern Africa. Bleached goods having been left at 20%, in certain instances will work out cheaper than unbleached and will, therefore, replace the latter, thus reducing the usual imports from India.

8. In view of all this my Committee feels that it is a differential treatment to the Indian unbleached cotton piece-goods trade and in this matter the feeling of the whole Indian mercantile community is very strong.

9. A resolution protesting against this duty and making it clear that it is a differentia treatment was passed by the 4th Sessions of the E.A. Indian National Congress at Nairobi on the 17th instant.

10. My Chamber has also made representations to the local Government and has requested the non-official Indian members on the Kenya Legislative Council to oppose this measure.

11. As it is very important that the Indian Government should move in this matter I have cabled you this information and trust you immediately made strong representations to the Indian Government requesting the Governor-General in Council to take up this matter with the Colonial Office.

12. Since writing the above I have been informed that the local Government, without caring for our protests, has passed the duty as shown above.

13. By the proposed new tariff the food-stuffs duty has been greatly increased beyond the power of poor people.—Yours faithfully,

D. B. DESAI,
Secretary.

No. 825-123.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th October* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU,
MOMBASA (EAST AFRICA).

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your cable of the 14th of September asking this Association to support an *ad valorem* import duty on all piece-goods in place of the proposed duty of $4\frac{5}{16}d.$ per lb. on unbleached and 20% *ad valorem* on bleached piece-goods.

In reply I am to inform you that my Committee are in favour of an all-round *ad valorem* import duty and I am to forward herewith the attached copy of a representation on this subject which they have addressed to the Department of Commerce, Government of India.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

No. 824-123.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *5th October* 1922.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, SIMLA.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction of my Committee, to address you on the subject of the proposed import duties to be levied by the administration of Kenya Colony on cotton piece-goods.

2. From a cable received from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Mombasa, my Committee understand that it is proposed to levy an import duty of $4\frac{5}{16}d.$ per lb. on unbleached piece-goods while the duty on bleached piece-goods is to remain at 20% *ad valorem*.

3. While my Committee admit that the above proposal provides an equitable method of evying import duty so long as the price of piece-goods remains at the present level, they desire me to point out that, if the price of piece-goods were to drop, then, while the duty on bleached piece-goods would remain at 20% *ad valorem*, the duty on unbleached piece-goods would rise to a figure considerably above that level, and if this were to happen it would result in considerable hardship to traders in unbleached piece-goods and the Indian export trade would suffer accordingly.

4. Also I am to remind you of the importance of the Indian export trade in unbleached piece-goods to East Africa by mentioning that, of all such piece-goods imported into the East African Protectorate during the year ending March 31st 1921, sixty per cent. (of the value) were from India or Burmah ; whereas of the bleached and other types of piece-goods imported into East Africa during the same period only ten per cent. were from India or Burmah.

5. Thus my Committee are in favour of the East African import duty remaining an *ad valorem* duty on both bleached and unbleached piece-goods not only because the proposed change is liable to give undue preference to a certain section of the trade but also because an all-round *ad valorem* duty provides a simpler and more permanent basis of assessment for all the various prices at which the goods may be sold.

6. Consequently I am to request that the Government of India give this matter their most careful consideration and that if they are in agreement with the opinions of my Committee to address the Government of East Africa accordingly.—I have, etc.,

C. B. SAYER,

Secretary.

THE MOMBASA INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU,

MOMBASA, *7th October* 1922.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to enclose herewith particulars of the quantity of the unbleached and bleached cotton piece-goods imported into Kenya and Uganda together with their respective values, and I hope the same will satisfy you for furthering the action which you have already taken in regard to the protests for which I sent you a cablegram on the 14th September 1922.

The duties have already been increased, and it will be reduced only if the Governor-General in Council approaches the Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the Colonies, requesting him to exercise his powers under the Letters Patent Act of 1920 to disallow the said ordinance which is numbered 13 of 1922, " The Customs Tariff Ordinance 1922."—Yours faithfully,

D. B. DESAI,

Secretary.

Imports of Unbleached Cotton Piece-Goods into Kenya and Uganda in Yards together with their respective values.

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	From April to Dec. 1921.	From Jan. to June 1922.
United Kingdom	1,270,170	551,567	531,236	1,509,027	1,310,375	679,240	969,790	1,048,299	110,862	127,919
	£17,753	£6,736	£10,347	£35,829	£44,983	£30,138	£28,552	£40,793	£11,788	£8,251-16
India and Burma	4,971,949	3,364,930	6,319,857	23,654,071	11,137,110	5,153,859	1,017,124	8,356,087	4,494,772	1,340,318
	£63,901	£41,348	£81,931	£351,390	£244,323	£158,575	£311,085	£403,117	£136,572	£41,937-16
Italy	2,105,242	597,200	174,300	12,634	....	....	540	40,032	3,048	....
	£21,562	£6,587	£2,034	£473	....	....	£40	£2,:67	£289	....
U. S. America	11,936,418	3,856,217	10,364,394	4,583,929	4,380,261	1,654,646	4,019,440	2,573,955	781,370	1,285,111
	£131,140	£41,770	£106,018	£71,914	£97,581	£51,116	£111,253	£110,948	£19,138	£32,300-17
Japan	....	7,600	46,900	267,286	639,566	696,569	1,018,95.	1,904,531	4,224,316	3,544,148
	....	£113	£654	£5,126	£14,881	£22,624	£38,028	£98,748	£142,802	£101,514-4
Arabia	....	14,563	1,244	14,831	1,332	6,223	8,422	6,774	38	4,415
	....	£253	£27	£461	£68	£447	£530	£787	£5	£354-16
Austria-Hungary	1,502,666	1,835,838	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	£15,479	£18,943	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgium	279,449	221,911	58,068	....	....	....	....	114,061	66,584	122,850
	£7,471	£5,879	£1,836	....	....	....	....	£7,380	£6,108	£8,432-7
France	74,034	34,835	1,500	....	162	....	....	....	8,840	....
	£1,861	£491	£20	....	£6	....	....	....	£641	....
Germany	116,149	78,573	800	4,700	....	....	....	9,180	6,000	....
	£2,722	£2,217	£17	£155	....	....	....	£217	£375	....
Holland	310,154	85,910	36,621	196,960	66,638	11,781	....	65,604	55,148	8,781
	£7,236	£2,279	£966	£6,800	£3,108	£516		£7,641	£5,892	£940-12
Switzerland	486,169	142,131	157,160	199,913	92,614	....	19,896	2,926	12,680	2,000
	£12,218	£3,013	£4,775	£8,256	£4,431	....	£1,426	£733	£1,541	£93-17

Quantity (Yards) of Cotton Piece-Goods —Bleached—Imported into Kenya and Uganda from 1913-1914, 30th June 1922. with their Values.

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	From April to Decr., 1921.	From Jan. to June, 1922.
United Kingdom	5,333,922	1,817,847	1,851,695	7,359,552	3,821,481	605,949	2,704,935	897,167	501,599	369,193
Value ..	£71,335	£28,381	£28,012	£125,452	£79,610	£26,800	£93,895	£66,886	£29,240	£19,925–14
India and Burma	98,110	41,692	71,121	77,163	87,747	52,614	14,020	147,647	42,515	27,716
Values ..	£1,800	£991	£1,409	£1,969	£2,065	£2,344	£485	£9,939	£2,301	£1,354–19
Austria-Hungary	4,617	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Value ..	£97	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgium	1,770	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	600	....	21,980
Values ..	£53	£25	....	....	....	....	....	£54	....	£1,244–14
France	14,376	2,254	2,000	....	....	195	....	286	1,035	....
Values ..	£249	£64	£38	....	....	£33	....	£23	£76	....
Germany	64,584	14,956	....	10,400	....	....	....	4,884	....	....
Values ..	£1,056	£365	....	£221	....	....	....	£813	....	....
Holland	6,53,249	4,215	129,299	148,271	46,120	13,234	46,195	57,859	96,414	25,240
Values ..	£7,265	£114	£2,643	£3,423	£1,162	£502	£1,927	£3,700	£4,447	£1,091–7
U. S. America	112,948	31,292	132,695	36,400	800	....	15,600	16,000	....	....
Values ..	£1,600	£507	£2,498	£691	£34	....	£624	£1,189	....	....

Bleached Cotton Piece-Goods Import.—*Contd.*

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	From April to Decr., 1921.	From Jan. to June, 1922.
Italy	7,895	1,443	3,429	....	....	38,128	....	1,790	14,821	....
	£193	£37	£210	....	....	£1,619	....	£73	£645	....
Switzerland	....	844	....	....	....	....	....	6,938	....	15
	....	£25	....	....	....	....	....	£674	....	£3-1
Japan	....	....	....	24,000	1,124	36,100	1,900	45,352	10,982	9,080
	....	....	....	£517	£56	£1,487	£62	£2,693	£474	£275-10
Hong-Kong	....	....	....	3,200	....	....	....	....	....	....
	....	....	....	£67	....	....	....	....	....	....
Italian East Africa	....	....	....	....	....	106	....	....	....	....
	....	....	....	....	....	£9	....	....	....	....

No. 5788.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
DELHI, *4th November* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 824-123, dated the 5th October, on the subject of the import duties levied by the administration of the Kenya Colony on cotton piece-goods and to say that the Government of Kenya Colony have been asked to consider the points raised by your Association. I am to add that the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa has also already made representations on the subject to the Kenya Government.—I have, etc.,

D. T. CHADWICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX Z.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESS,
BOMBAY, *20th May* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

You are aware that the Indian Industrial Conference, which was doing very useful work until 1918, was amalgamated with the Indian Commercial Congress under the style of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress as a result of the resolution passed at its Delhi sessions, December 1918, entrusting the Standing Committee for the year with the onerous task of overhauling its constitution with a view to its complete reorganization and the improvement of its driving capacity. The chief object of amalgamating these two institutions was to unite their forces, to strengthen their resources and to focus the views of the public on all matters relating to trade, industry and commerce of the country. The first session of this new institution was held in January 1920 at Bombay, and it was decided to hold the next session at Madras. But for some reason or other our Madras friends have not yet been able to arrange to hold the session. It may be due to the political unrest during the last two years. But the result has been that the financial condition of the Congress is going from bad to worse and the institution is likely to die unless something is done to revive it.

It will be readily recognised that there is a very urgent need of some central institution like the Congress which can deal with problems—industrial, commercial and economic—affecting the country as a whole. There are many questions which the Indian Chambers of Commerce can tackle only in close co-operation. For instance, problems of railway administration, currency and exchange, purchase of stores, development of Indian shipping, etc., cannot be successfully tackled by efforts of a single institution, however powerful, or the united efforts of a few ones; and for this purpose the agency of an all-India central institution is indispensable. I had recently an opportunity of studying at close hands the working of Continental and British Chambers of Commerce and I found that in every country there were associations of Chambers of Commerce focussing, as it were, the activities of individual Chambers of Commerce. Thus the Association of British Chambers of Commerce is a very powerful body holding quarterly meetings and keeping up the activities of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the year. In India, too, the British Chambers of Commerce have got an Associated Chambers of Commerce which is holding session every year since the last three years.

Looking to the present industrial, commercial and financial condition of the country, it is vitally essential that an organisation like the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress should be powerfully revived, and to this end your co-operation is desired.

Two things are mainly necessary for the present; one is continual activities throughout the year from a central office on behalf of all the Chambers of Commerce, and the other is to have a joint conference of all the Chambers of Commerce. But these ends can be secured

only if there is a financial backing up. I am, therefore, to request you to let me know if your Association will be pleased, in view of the national interests involved, to contribute some amount every year to the upkeep of the office, and if so, what amount.

I am trying to arrange for an early session of the Congress at some place, but for this unanimous moral support is necessary. I need not tell you that the Congress has done useful work in the past by issuing useful publications for which there is always a very big demand. All this work will unfortunately have to be stopped if there is no response forthcoming. The following is the list of publications :—Directory of Indian Goods and Industries, Directory of Technical Institutions in India, Guide to Modern Machinery.

An early and sympathetic reply will be greatly welcome.—Yours faithfully,

J. K. MEHTA,
Honorary Secretary.

No. 443-77.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *22nd May* 1922.

THE HON. SECRETARY,
THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESS, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 20th instant, I shall be obliged if you will kindly forward, for the information of my Committee, a copy of the proceedings of the first session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress held in January 1920.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESS,
BOMBAY, *27th May* 1922.

THE SECRETARY,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to your letter, No. 448-77, dated 22nd instant, I enclose herewith a complimentary copy of the first Report of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress held in January 1920 for the information of your Committee. It contains the proceedings of the session. Kindly acknowledge receipt of the same.—Yours faithfully,

J. K. MEHTA,
Honorary Secretary.

No. 552-77.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *19th June* 1922.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESS, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letters, dated the 20th and the 27th May 1922, respectively, together with a complimentary copy of the first Report of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress, and in reply to state that while my Committee are in sympathy with the objects of the Congress they regret that in view of the present state of the Association's finances, they are not in a position to make any financial contribution to the funds of the organization.—Yours faithfully,

C. B. SAYER,
Secretary.

Report for the year 1922.

DOCUMENTS AND STATISTICS.

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods of British Manufacture (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the years 1857 to 1922, both inclusive.

YEAR.	PIECE GOODS.			YARNS.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1857.....	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858.....	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859.....	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860.....	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861.....	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862.....	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863.....	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864.....	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865.....	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,073,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866.....	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867.....	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868.....	555,337,050	619,101,682	31,793,397	7,780,033	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869.....	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870.....	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	6,649,598
1871.....	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	8,876,841
1872.....	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873.....	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874.....	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875.....	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876.....	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,163	9,664,609
1877.....	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878.....	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879.....	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880.....	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881.....	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882.....	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883.....	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884.....	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885.....	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	99,597,197
1886.....	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887.....	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888.....	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889.....	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890.....	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891.....	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892.....	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893.....	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894.....	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895.....	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896.....	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897.....	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898.....	557,597,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,676,878
1899.....	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900.....	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085
1901.....	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,890	9,564,200
1902.....	475,541,800	1,176,051,500	119,878,000	6,299,820	7,411,640	9,438,560
1903.....	520,373,400	1,119,542,300	129,898,800	5,300,460	6,442,050	6,699,580
1904.....	593,591,100	1,193,265,900	145,618,800	6,221,400	6,613,460	8,056,710
1905.....	637,039,600	1,292,516,900	119,829,700	11,368,420	11,443,550	10,175,810
1906.....	611,705,100	1,189,552,900	142,636,200	10,548,720	10,300,210	10,260,270
1907.....	646,598,400	1,298,662,500	131,107,800	10,419,750	9,921,670	7,601,280
1908.....	470,956,400	1,005,027,600	200,636,400	10,894,540	9,019,320	10,432,380
1909.....	481,389,100	1,180,586,000	108,497,400	16,251,580	8,448,010	6,169,190
1910.....	624,859,600	1,129,898,600	109,976,800	8,410,140	6,384,450	6,891,410
1911.....	622,516,400	1,226,065,400	138,414,300	12,842,440	9,179,460	8,364,340
1912.....	658,026,700	1,451,819,200	173,698,700	13,298,110	11,913,170	10,745,130
1913.....	804,333,100	1,547,872,400	210,797,700	13,628,700	7,519,860	9,497,740
1914.....	617,498,700	1,378,930,300	160,552,000	13,538,110	9,985,330	8,280,700
1915.....	354,966,900	1,052,246,400	106,332,200	15,423,650	8,974,950	10,801,200
1916.....	481,857,500	1,035,437,900	88,153,700	8,931,510	5,922,490	7,583,020
1917*.....	851,853,300	898,872,200	78,886,500	5,185,900	5,646,600	6,295,900
1918*.....	429,754,300	449,044,800	33,046,000	2,054,500	2,211,400	3,490,800
1919*.....	275,575,100	423,299,200	37,684,300	3,217,300	2,401,100	3,201,100
1920*.....	569,054,700	656,277,100	69,872,000	10,850,000	5,096,900	6,011,600
1921*.....	265,737,000	744,049,100	50,486,100	18,383,900	7,573,200	7,257,800
1922*.....	410,500,500	852,153,100	77,563,600	21,226,900	7,296,800	7,454,500

* From Government Returns.

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, &c., FROM EUROPE, AMERICA, JAPAN AND ELSEWHERE DURING THE YEARS 1913 TO 1922.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.*	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1920.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec 1921.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1922.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings all weights	Pcs. 5,86,118	Pcs. 3,97,526	Pcs. 1,57,876	Pcs. 1,58,976	Pcs. 76,891	Pcs. 38,548	Pcs. 1,34,477	Pcs. 5,35,201	Pcs. 2,24,640	Pcs. 3,14,176
37/9 „ do. do. 5¼ lbs. & under	„ 3,356	„ 622	„ 250	„ 560	„ 301	„ 720	„ 8,070	„ 5,282	„ 3,000	„ 9,166
„ „ do. do. 6½ lbs. do.	„ 58,406	„ 43,860	„ 4,049	„ 3,004	„ 10,082	„ 8,971	„ 33,180	„ 42,361	„ 69,300	„ 32,405
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do.	„ 1,94,774	„ 1,38,118	„ 27,065	„ 29,612	„ 18,736	„ 24,844	„ 27,183	„ 32,162	„ 44,350	„ 40,121
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs. do.	„ 101,725	„ 93,300	„ 21,960	„ 5,090	„ 9,082	„ 6,007	„ 46,635	„ 42,703	„ 60,459	„ 49,508
„ „ do. do. 8½ lbs. do.	„ 3,96,605	„ 3,39,184	„ 2,90,824	„ 1,38,901	„ 20,693	„ 20,646	„ 1,10,215	„ 95,401	„ 87,649	„ 1,17,557
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do.	„ 1,66,625	„ 1,64,302	„ 63,606	„ 31,900	„ 6,630	„ 8,745	„ 65,271	„ 1,26,227	„ 56,055	„ 55,629
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 1,57,569	„ 1,46,519	„ 1,85,506	„ 59,362	„ 39,002	„ 32,972	„ 86,364	„ 1,34,627	„ 72,788	„ 56,043
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under	„ 82,660	„ 12,322	„ 22,914	„ 46,117	„ 18,944	„ 2,590	„ 23,353	„ 6,991	„ 1,700	„ 26,925
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do	„ 42,179	„ 14,209	„ 8,953	„ 14,629	„ 10,030	„ 6,309	„ 35,202	„ 18,347	„ 42,398	„ 84,817
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do.	„ 2,41,363	„ 1,67,713	„ 36,139	„ 15,550	„ 30,157	„ 19,831	„ 1,31,125	„ 53,063	„ 87,447	„ 1,52,181
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do.	„ 4,84,933	„ 3,90,823	„ 1,46,003	„ 66,170	„ 39,172	„ 38,532	„ 1,75,945	„ 93,144	„ 91,911	„ 1,56,912
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 4,75,976	„ 8,28,091	„ 4,44,943	„ 1,34,094	„ 24,224	„ 32,476	„ 2,21,312	„ 2,47,940	„ 1,16,417	„ 2,35,309
46/49 „ do. do. all weights	„ 1,30,532	„ 1,98,575	„ 1,09,456	„ 56,694	„ 16,492	„ 6,619	„ 22,289	„ 65,306	„ 37,513	„ 1,01,704
50/52 „ do. do. do.	„ 1,31,455	„ 95,084	„ 60,839	„ 31,777	„ 15,276	„ 9,489	„ 11,581	„ 40,269	„ 19,291	„ 65,540
53/60 „ do. do. do.	„ 2,13,011	„ 74,367	„ 35,260	„ 15,482	„ 6,156	„ 7,471	„ 7,030	„ 7,447	.....	„ 3,329
All widths × 23/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under	....	....	....	„	....	„ 80	„ 60	„ 2	....	....
„ do. do. 5 lbs. do.	....	....	.....	„	....	„ 8	....	„ 7,136	....	„ 1,530
„ do. do. 6 lbs. do.	....	....	....	„ 11	....	„ 130	„ 1,800	„ 18,544	....	„ 200
„ do. do. 7 lbs. do.	„ 301	„ 2,417	„ 857	„	„ 213	„ 211	„ 1,250	„ 19,600	....	„ 1,498
„ do. do. above 7 lbs.	„ 3,844	„ 2,900	„ 1,200	„	„ 500	„ 342	„ 1,660	„ 38,002	....	„ 1,950
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under	„ 42,132	„ 9,856	„ 10,936	„ 33,611	„ 11,321	„ 15,111	„ 2,497	„ 7,031	„ 5,796	„ 14,91
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 3,001	„ 3,068	....	„	„ 2,508	„ 2,559	„ 3,532	„ 2,555	„ 1,007	....
30/32 in. do. do. 2½ lbs. & under	....	....	....	„	„ 207	....	„ 1,494	„ 9,169	„ 2,259	....
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 8,989	„ 7,650	„ 5,481	„ 12,671	„ 1,250	„	„ 60	„ 2,499	„ 2,250	....
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4½ lbs.	„ 1,410	„ 240	„	„ 1,230	„ 4,200	„ 4,760	....	....	....	....
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6½ lbs.	„ 58,660	„ 43,401	„ 25,333	„ 30,104	„ 10,111	„ 3,499	„ 1,466	„ 16,978	„ 5,104	..
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs.	....	„ 900	„ 1,531	„	....	....	....	....	....	....
Above 24 in. × do. do. above 3 lbs.	„ 5,250	....	....	„	....	....	....	....	„ 1,902	....
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights	„ 1,55,212	„ 1,35,102	„ 40,290	„ 91,223	„ 2,11,493	„ 2,28,457	„ 1,76,006	„ 1,14,377	„ 1,90,367	„ 1,17,708
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 12,24,331	„ 6,54,518	„ 5,19,235	„ 4,21,354	„ 4,95,801	„ 4,37,781	„ 2,45,335	„ 2,46,312	„ 3,26,182	„ 7,07,063
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 1,97,525	„ 1,41,570	„ 1,38,381	„ 89,410	„ 64,828	„ 71,624	„ 59,872	„ 55,878	„ 46,666	„ 1,15,115
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do.	„ 2,03,149	„ 2,14,005	„ 1,14,096	„ 2,01,738	„ 1,38,178	„ 81,510	„ 80,395	„ 1,07,869	„ 1,11,850	„ 1,34,744
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 10,348	„ 27,881	....	„ 18,172	„ 14,488	„ 25,182	„ 12,106	„ 7,974	„ 14,718	„ 8,854
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 1,33,410	„ 1,95,790	„ 57,782	„ 50,715	„ 57,608	„ 1,02,585	„ 93,401	„ 31,363	„ 1,93,772.	„ 1,60,361
Twills and Drills	„ 2,77,385	„ 2,47,571	„ 1,64,876	„ 2,15,822	„ 55,820	„	„ 1,52,915	„ 3,06,006	„ 1,98,343	„ 1,09,162
Total for 12 Months	Pcs. 57,92,234	Pcs. 47,91,484	Pcs. 26,95,681	Pcs. 19,73,979	Pcs. 14,10,444	Pcs. 12,98,609	Pcs. 19,73,081	Pcs. 25,37,766	Pcs. 21,15,134	Pcs. 28,90,989

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30-yds. a piece, and similarly with T.-Cloths of 48, 72 and 96 yards into 24 yards a piece.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1920.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1921.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1922.
WHITE GOODS.										
25/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 8,71,407	Pcs. 9,82,547	Pcs. 8,86,376	Pcs. 8,78,850	Pcs. 8,31,953	Pcs. 3,95,555	Pcs. 3,51,186	Pcs. 7,31,207	Pcs. 2,47,263	Pcs. 2,53,813
18/40 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets	,, 2,61,126	,, 2,84,730	,, 98,156	,, 1,54,292	,, 67,864	,, 37,396	,, 55,787	,, 1,76,809	,, 17,02[illegible]	,, 4[illegible]271
26/39 in. × ,, Mulls and Nainsooks	,, 47,71,733	,, 30,94,660	,, 17,26,336	,, 23,19,782	,, 22,78,066	,, 9,54,072	,, 5,81,664	,, 18,54,827	,, 8,30,125	,, 7,12,56[illegible]
40/45 in. × ,, do. do.	,, 10,35,995	,, 10,55,076	,, 4,88,846	,, 4,87,266	,, 4,18,296	,, 4,14,425	,, 2,90,008	,, 2,75,932	,, 1,61,264	,, 3,26,661
46in. and upwards do. do.	,, 20,85,996	,, 21,45,402	,, 10,85,643	,, 11,85,766	,, 7,74,422	,, 10,31,893	,, 9,56,073	,, 9,69,292	,, 5,61,933	,, 11,74,130
32 to 42 in. × 12 to 18 yds. Cambrics	,, 16,601	,, 18,164	,, 10,404	,, 20,339	,, 10,573	,, 13,857	,, 24,040	,, 18,958	,, 284	,, 9,775
,, Twills and Drills	,, 98,529	,, 87,588	,, 82,305	,, 1,33,166	,, 64,355	,, 19,618	,, 35,198	,, 1,53,112	,, 26,380	,, 18,416
Total for 12 months	Pcs. 91,41,387	Pcs. 76,68,167	Pcs. 43,78,066	Pcs. 51,79,461	Pcs. 44,45,529	Pcs. 28,66,816	Pcs. 22,93,956	Pcs. 41,80,137	Pcs. 18,44,261	Pcs. 25,12,631
TURKEY RED AND SCARLET GOODS.										
All widths and lengths, Cambrics	Pcs. 6,24,260	Pcs. 4,14,352	Pcs. 1,64,224	Pcs. 57,992	Pcs. 1,13,201	Pcs. 90,197	Pcs. 5,384	Pcs. 76,050	Pcs. 30,575	Pcs. 71,514
Do. do. Shirtings	,, 7,57,059	,, 5,86,010	,, 1,61,039	,, 1,61,221	,, 2,45,209	,, 1,13,758	,, 58,533	,, 1,67,563	,, 59,332	,, 1,86,306
30 in. and over X 19/20 yds. Mulls	,, 13,044	,, 13,371	,, 7,886	,, 8,245	,, 6,478	,, 8,932	,, 2,872	,, 3,162	....	,, 1,668
Do. do. Jacconets	,, 25,938	,, 24,587	,, 8,403	....	,, 2,861	,, 5,135	,, 1,889	,, 3,600	,, 2,386	,, 16,033
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities	,, 29,721	,, 51,494	,, 9,064	,, 8,390	,, 14,122	,, 4,921	,, 4,302	,, 12,023	,, 8,036	,, 9,371
30 in. and over X 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz	,, 3,71,489	,, 4,48,979	,, 2,99,316	,, 1,97,708	,, 3,21,744	,, 2,85,452	,, 1,25,079	,, 1,69,452	,, 53,149	,, 1,14,918
30 in. and over X 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	,, 2,59,321	,, 1,98,835	,, 1,52,931	,, 1,88,382	,, 2,24,555	,, 1,45,172	,, 86,270	,, 1,14,386	,, 22,884	,, 22,249
Scarfs and Saries	,, 11,10,706	,, 13,76,358	,, 8,06,987	,, 3,14,326	,, 3,91,547	,, 4,02,521	,, 2,32,383	,, 8,96,507	,, 3,05,424	,, 3,35,65[illegible]
Handkerchiefs.	,, 10,02,828	,, 4,57,644	,, 1,41,665	,, 4,85,191	,, 3,12,516	,, 92,114	,, 2,32,510	,, 3,87,313	,, 88,701	,, 77,590
Total for 12 months.	Pcs. 41,94,366	Pcs. 35,71,630	Pcs. 17,51,515	Pcs. 14,21,455	Pcs. 16,32,233	Pcs. 12,88,598	Pcs. 6,08,826	Pcs. 18,30,056	Pcs. 5,70,487	Pcs. 8,44,339
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 1,74,470	Yds. 1,22,135	Yds. 40,111	Yds. 84,329	Yds. 82,504	Yds. 23,754	Yds. 16,747	Yds. 40,880	Yds. 5,299	Yds. 11,491
Spanish Stripes and Ladies' Cloth	,, 79,933	,, 21,939	,, 2,115	....	,, 5,629	....	....	,, 6,711	,, 276	....
Flannels	,, 36,42,856	,, 16,95,415	,, 6,68,844	,, 21,75,520	,, 40,18,724	,, 16,77,673	,, 7,94,548	,, 18,94,653	,, 3,46,836	,, 3,73,157
Broad Cloth	,, 2,42,906	,, 97,776	,, 39,571	,, 25,196	,, 31,835	,, 18,068	,, 19,424	,, 66,958	,, 17,741	,, 11,404
Alpaca, Merino, Italian, &c.	,, 15,04,020	,, 8,93,965	,, 3,39,460	,, 5,62,178	,, 4,42,091	,, 2,88,430	,, 3,86,749	,, 9,60,144	,, 3,44,507	,, 1,13,534
Union Cloth	,, 37,980	,, 48,361	,, 26,912	,, 12,563	,, 9,257	,, 3,396	,, 17,572	,, 64,690	,, 4,917	,, 4,072
Cashmere and Coatings	,, 32,63,659	,, 16,70,139	,, 4,27,734	,, 6,35,440	,, 7,44,812	,, 7,05,826	,, 5,79,033	,, 18,38,837	,, 5,48,209	,, 2,43,495
All other Sorts	,, 48,68,593	,, 23,56,750	,, 6,84,587	,, 7,72,338	,, 16,91,732	,, 6,42,119	,, 3,52,571	,, 14,06,539	,, 3,75,904	,, 3,41,200
Total for 12 months.	Yds. 1,38,13,524	Yds. 69,06,480	Yds. 22,09,334	Yds. 42,67,569	Yds. 64,26,584	Yds. 33,57,283	Yds. 21,46,644	Yds. 62,81,412	Yds. 16,43,689	Yds. 10,98,353

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, &c., FROM EUROPE, AMERICA, JAPAN AND ELSEWHERE DURING THE YEARS 1913 TO 1922.—(*contd.*)

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1920.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1921.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1922.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings and Umbrella Cloth	Pcs. 4,71,118	Pcs. 4,13,210	Pcs. 2,14,817	Pcs. 2,21,321	Pcs. 1,21,212	Pcs. 64,793	Pcs. 32,891	Pcs. 1,15,28,6	Pcs. 1,15,797	Pcs. 1,25,618
„ Madapollams and Cambrics	„ 1,42,434	„ 1,30,313	„ 35,279	„ 97,160	„ 26,867	„ 6,982	„ 2,519	„ 5,04,9	„ 11,357	„ 41,988
„ Jacconets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 31,41,482	„ 22,63,948	„ 11,24,456	„ 16,57,625	„ 15,99,604	„ 10,29,953	„ 4,42,944	„ 18,81,245	„ 5,19,687	„ 5,80,597
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths	„ 5,60,907	„ 7,22,183	„ 2,75,052	„ 3,46,885	„ 3,73,445	„ 1,91,629	„ 2,11,586	„ 4,47,127	„ 1,33,124	„ 2,29,327
Lappets, White	„ 2,31,587	„ 1,48,162	„ 1,16,086	„ 1,01,175	„ 80,015	„ 30,336	„ 28,244	„ 71,701	„ 12,116	„ 35,243
„ Coloured	„ 34,899	„ 22,814	„ 17,417	„ 18,379	„ 5,021	„ 2,000	„ 2,891	„ 9,180	....	„ 795
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 19,894	„ 2,100	„ 5,078	„ 9,431	„ 7,290	„ 1,970	„ 4,182	„ 9,288	„ 2,744	„ 8,095
Dhoties, Grey	„ 31,54,075	„ 40,22,615	„ 14,49,753	„ 10,45,243	„ 7,06,845	„ 7,54,954	„ 8,57,506	„ 7,16,192	„ 2,30,719	„ 7,17,066
„ Bleached	„ 23,40,834	„ 29,68,588	„ 10,53,365	„ 10,76,404	„ 10,75,806	„ 7,87,009	„ 12,81,239	„ 6,84,248	„ 2,69,158	„ 7,47,587
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey	„ 49,120	„ 34,053	„ 34,927	„ 27,645	„ 24,613	„ 3,523	„ 5,335	„ 17,453	„	„ 16,567
„ „ Bleached	„ 1,47,427	„ 1,76,291	„ 72,029	„ 1,03,680	„ 86,185	„ 43,265	„ 15,822	„ 53,018	„ 7,660	„ 25,220
„ „ Coloured and Printed	„ 37,08,522	„ 32,13,889	„ 10,98,306	„ 12,99,904	„ 9,67,855	„ 5,33,114	„ 2,33,089	„ 10,52,469	„ 3,69,985	„ 3,24,917
Book Muslins and Lawns	„ 9,47,585	„ 5,58,352	„ 4,63,427	„ 5,23,649	„ 2,92,102	„ 1,86,652	„ 2,85,120	„ 2,83,525	„ 63,479	„ 1,41,157
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked	„ 2,97,126	„ 2,99,399	„ 1,60,454	„ 1,90,035	„ 3,66,173	„ 2,32,681	„ 13,910	„ 34,520	„ 19,996	„ 70,533
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 6,43,800	„ 5,32,361	„ 2,86,727	„ 4,30,496	„ 2,66,010	„ 89,912	„ 88,416	„ 3,14,485	„ 30,562	„ 70,787
Cotton and Linen Ticks	„ 3,451	„ 2,259	„ 2,915	„ 2,403	„ 536	„ 834	„ 270	„ 3,084	„ 804	„ 323
Twills & Drills, and Denims, Cold.	„ 1,59,830	„ 1,22,772	„ 1,47,663	„ 2,08,029	„ 1,52,978	„ 86,363	„ 53,731	„ 1,41,318	„ 63,812	„ 67,471
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarties.	„ 56,445	„ 68,259	„ 16,431	„ 23,224	„ 12,144	„ 11,182	„ 3,140	„ 8,783	„ 1,176	„ 10,478
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets and Scarfs (White)	„ 2,47,642	„ 1,50,202	„ 1,63,835	„ 1,39,459	„ 55,293	„ 2,456	„ 24,798	„ 1,97,901	„ 8,632	„ 24,136
Nainsooks, Coloured, 12 yds.	„ 238	„ 724	„ 1,387	„ 446	„ 12	....	....	„ 1,952	....	....
Trouserings and Washing Checks.	„ 1,49,335	„ 1,14,422	„ 68,399	„ 48,029	„ 44,675	„ 15,362	„ 13,480	„ 84,877	„ 29,773	„ 9,981
Merod. Tussore Suitings	„ 1,52,594	„ 1,03,121	„ 61,564	„ 1,59,441	„ 1,40,745	„ 19,464	„ 14,223	„ 1,72,681	„ 25,794	„ 5,265
Harwards, Oxfords and Zephyrs	„ 2,03,003	„ 1,30,090	„ 74,989	„ 1,32,136	„ 68,584	„ 18,262	„ 28,836	„ 2,44,175	„ 25,996	„ 26,223
Satin	„ 1,81,314	„ 1,02,980	„ 69,778	„ 60,610	„ 52,927	„ 29,415	„ 14,301	„ 1,18,789	„ 24,834	„ 32,712
Coatings and Tweeds and Cotton and Art Silk Voile and Crepe	„ 2,08,460	„ 1,10,194	„ 92,560	„ 1,82,294	„ 1,74,332	„ 96,649	„ 98,987	„ 2,68,139	„ 58,268	„ 60,215
Italians and Poplins.	„ 1,10,848	„ 81,375	„ 68,073	„ 1,22,528	„ 1,05,847	„ 34,307	„ 49,595	„ 1,43,810	„ 31,463	„ 16,585
Dimities, Brocades and Brilliants	„ 5,41,739	„ 2,68,234	„ 1,34,774	„ 1,87,423	„ 1,09,573	„ 45,885	„ 40,791	„ 1,12,421	„ 40,434	„ 41,827
Velvets, Cotton	„ 1,07,012	„ 58,005	„ 5,962	„ 19,809	„ 20,231	„ 17,489	„ 12,820	„ 25,512	„ 13,301	„ 1,072
Grenadines, Cotton (Silk Flowered)	„ [illegible],863	„ 26,052	„ 34,557	„ 49,595	„ 29,726	„ 4,702	„ 12,273	„ 30,830	„ 12,425	„ 18,611
Cotton and Artificial Silk Piece Goods.	*	*	*	*	† 8,085	„ 2,854	„ 29,228	„ 89,494	„ 12,885	„ 10,317
Total for 12 months.	Pcs. 1,80,48,584	Pcs. 1,68,46,967	Pcs. 73,50,060	Pcs. 84,84,458	Pcs. 69,74,731	Pcs. 43,43,997	Pcs. 39,02,167	Pcs. 73,38,851	Pcs. 21,36,041	Pcs. 34, 6,369
Flannels, Cotton Total for 12 months.	yds. 55,15,183	yds. 14,86,624	yds. 7,13,520	yds. 14,11,137	yds. 19,67,545	yds. 4,52,210	yds. 1,46,095	yds. 24,04,798	yds. 1,31,19[illegible]	yds. 1,10,472
Nets Do.	„ 18,24,690	„ 12,25,330	„ 17,89,302	„ 19,05,481	„ 22,45,886	„ 11,24,625	„ 8,49,316	„ 4,81,075	„ 1,39,050	„ 4,79,384
Handkerchiefs, White Do.	doz. 1,83,527	doz. 1,14,588	doz. 3,04,100	doz. 3,74,761	doz. 1,07,542	doz. 1,30,396	doz. 1,94,330	doz. 1,42,813	doz. 22,654	doz. 69,060
„ Printed Do.	„ 12,65,605	„ 7,33,763	„ 1,33,987	„ 2,51,744	„ 1,22,750	„ 90,759	„ 84,930	„ 2,84,257	„ 80,943	„ 3,278
Blankets, Cotton Do.	Pcs. 30,27,749	Pcs. 8,05,303	Pcs. 2,51,888	Pcs. 1,07,795	Pcs. 48,380	Pcs. 16,311	Pcs. 60,023	Pcs. 2,30,369	Pcs. 2,48,566	Pcs. 66,615
Grey Sheetings.	....	....	....	....	....	....	„ 8,68,865	„ 8,13,404	„ 4,92,779	„ 1,56,602

* Not recorded. † From 1st May.

Description of Goods.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1917.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1918.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1919.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1920.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1921.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec 1922.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 4,83,200	lbs. 1,17,765	lbs. 2,031	lbs. 600	lbs. 4,383	lbs. 150	lbs. 13,55,708	lbs. 43,11,110	lbs. 40,27,92	lbs. 73,72,287
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 9,02,512	" 26,84,144	" 11,82,396	" 1,31,582	" 48,915	" 54,081	" 12,71,658	" 34,56,623	45,44,712	" 95,61,716
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 26,30,806	" 21,83,698	" 24,29,053	" 14,39,944	" 403,315	" 2,23,134	" 14,09,786	" 61,61,363	" 79,16,033	" 84,83,053
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 11,70,464	" 10,97,391	" 9,07,738	" 8,42,809	" 2,23,576	" 1,45,737	" 7,45,132	" 8,31,992	" 14,70,532	" 14,74,480
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 7,10,537	" 5,73,247	" 4,12,512	" 3,01,245	" 1,50,490	" 96,561	" 6,27,481	" 13,76,410	" 8,02,542	" 9,82,00
" " above 60's	" 11,13,849	" 7,44,340	" 6,86,139	" 6,38,764	" 3,12,383	" 2,11,050	" 5,66,396	" 7,43,963	" 12,58,864	" 13,05,83
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 1,68,573	" 12,000	" 18,750	" 287	" 3,000	....	....	" 6,014	....	" 38,8
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 14,74,166	" 15,45,216	" 30,75,268	" 9,28,844	" 5,67,300	" 65,700	" 1,69,800	" 7,95,100	" 12,88,650	" 14,17,400
" " 40's "	" 7,80,783	" 9,08,224	" 14,55,927	" 3,11,173	" 1,10,400	" 16,500	" 73,800	" 2,14,900	" 3,40,050	" 5,37,700
" " above 40's "	" 1,02,696	" 1,14,919	" 1,59,877	" 32,405	....	" 2,000	" 2,000	" 3,600	" 50,959	" 20,419
Total for 12 months, Grey Yarns	lbs. 95,37,586	lbs. 99,80,944	lbs. 1,03,29,691	lbs. 46,27,653	lbs. 18,23,762	lbs. 8,74,913	lbs. 62,21,561	lbs. 1,79,01,075	lbs. 2,17,00,862	lbs. 4,26,69,05
Bleached	lbs. 17,27,873	lbs. 13,93,495	lbs. 14,53,536	lbs. 10,25,457	lbs. 4,48,131	lbs. 3,10,914	lbs. 2,14,821	lbs. 13,73,073	lbs. 13,63,498	lbs. 15,40,418
Turkey Red	lbs. 14,50,348	lbs. 10,43,300	lbs. 13,96,434	lbs. 9,70,039	lbs. 9,60,463	lbs. 5,63,136	lbs. 2,68,070	lbs. 11,72,364	lbs. 7,56,373	lbs. 5,81,718
Orange and Yellow	" 5,18,683	" 7,71,490	" 6,13,893	" 7,04,171	" 65,200	" 31,540	" 1,13,200	" 4,07,948	" 3,00,000	" 2,30,600
Green	" 1,62,700	" 2,22,763	" 1,18,400	" 2,13,400	....	" 18,472	" 83,200	" 82,000	" 45,999	" 52,400
Other Colours	" *12,97,550	" *10,35,447	" *9,46,142	" *7,17,504	" *4,43 419	" *1,56,872	" *5,75,847	" *15,29,278	" *14,63,915	" *15,89,265
Total for 12 months, Coloured Yarns	lbs. 34,29,281	lbs. 30,73,000	lbs. 30,74,869	lbs. 26,05,114	lbs. 14,69,082	lbs. 7,70,020	lbs. 10,40,317	lbs. 31,91,590	lbs. 25,66,287	lbs. 24,58,981
Total, all Yarns...	lbs. 1,46,94,740	lbs. 1,44,47,439	lbs. 1,48,58,396	lbs. 82,58,224	lbs. 37,40,975	lbs. 19,55,847	lbs. 74,76,699	lbs. 2,24,65,738	lbs. 2,56,30,647	lbs. 3,64,63,46
COAL AND COKE.										
Coal (from Europe and Australia). Private	Tons 2,03,122	Tons 1,81,452	Tons 40,709	Tons 9,384	lbs. 9,551	Tons 1,230	Tons 3,134	Tons 6,146	Tons 2,27,080	Tons 2,45,920
" (" Japan) Do.	" 11,547	" 15,105	" 10,739	....	" 191	" 613	" 700	" 3,297	" 18,320	" 48,154
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do.	" 1,73,687	" 1,22,080	" 47,783	" 14,120	" 12,371	" 35,788	" 33,489	" 14,892	" 1,46,228	" 1,85,028
" (" Bengal) Do.	" 4,70,298	" 4,17,4 5	" 1,77,695	" 1,444	....	....	" 9,065	" 2,94,972	" 4,32,076	" 70,462
Coke (" Europe) Do.	" 5,024	" 2,271	" 913	" 987	....	....	....	....	" 2,018	" 7,033
" (" Natal) Do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	" 188	" 711	3,269
" (" Bengal) Do.	" 94	" 107	....	....	....	....	....	....	" 1,109	....
" (" Europe) By Railways	" 552	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coal (" Europe and Australia) Do.	" 37,594	" 6,980	....	....	....	....	....	....	" 2,01,319	" 3,00,850
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do.	" 1,03,270	" 14,084	" 46,528	....	....	....	....	....	" 2,54,880	" 7,440
" (" Bengal) Do.	" 1,60,551	" 2,16,316	" 52,966	....	....	....	....	....	" 53,63	....

* This includes mercerised yarn.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND COUNTRY CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1922.
As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-goods.			Coloured Piece-goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
Bengal-Calcutta	60,108	12,02,69,990	3,01,21,490	14,318	2,72,90,175	74,426	14,75,60,165	33 005	1,30,20,051
Bengal-other Ports	19	27,900	6,974	10	14,400	29	42,300	....	....
Madras	23	33,950	7,550	....	....	23	35,950	1,389	5,48,700
Malabar and C. Coasts (Calicut, Cochin, &c.)	1,425	27,84,137	7,20,415	2,292	50,83,557	3,717	78,67,694	18,470	70,94,907
Kutch-Kathiawar (Anjar, Porebunder, &c.)	2,626	42,88,315	11,64,412	2,011	3,997,712	4,637	82,81,027	17,926	66,99,102
British Concan and Gujerat Broach, Surat, Vengurla, &c.)	415	7,40,994	1,77,576	1,652	27,45,625	2,067	34,86,619	920	3,01,768
Foreign Concan (Borli, Rajpuri, &c.)	17	27,390	6,742	45	64,560	62	91,950	25	8,650
Goa (M. Goa), Daman and Diu	42	71,550	18,162	193	4,33,538	235	5,05,088	810	2,87,248
Sind (Karachi)	47,930	9,04,50,384	2,48,60,112	18,956	3,22,13,269	66,886	12,26,63,653	16,020	62,81,956
British Burmah (Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.)	3,848	52,25,028	13,25,063	11,205	1,87,49,293	15,053	2,39,74,321	25,099	92,78,941
Ceylon (Colombo)	80	1,49,881	36,755	1,850	36,30,190	1,930	37,80,071	375	1,03,600
China (Hongkong)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,11,505	4,46,02,000
China (Shanghai)	5	6,600	1,400	9	5,520	14	12,120	7,465	29,86,000
China (Tientsin, Amoy)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Japan (Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, &c)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore)	22	42,212	8,492	362	6,99,090	384	7,41,302	3,923	15,67,800
Persia (Bushire, Linga, &c.)	1,762	30,73,080	7,37,146	15,388	2,41,56,423	17,150	2,72,29,503	5,468	22,52,000
Arabia (Jeddah, Muscat, &c.)	812	14,77,470	3,97,941	5,301	1,18,51,016	6,113	1,33,28,486	1,013	4,10,072
Turkey—Asiatic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mesopotamia — Busreh and Bagdad	5,227	66,43,533	16,46,425	17,190	2,85,92,786	22,417	3,52,,36319	2,523	9,65,800
Syria — Alexandretta, Caifa, Beyrout, &c.	13	19,200	3,864	283	4,36,640	296	4,55,840	2,189	8,73,800
Palestine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smyrna	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	115	45,000
Mekran and Soumiani (Vermalla, Gwadhar, &c.)	....	....	....	34	54,400	34	54,400	....	....
Aden	1,421	28,00,464	5,91,011	1,757	37,17,280	3,178	65,17,744	7,109	26,07,900
Africa—Mauritius, Seychelles and Reunion	193	3,82,510	1,47,447	783	17,96,620	976	21,79,130	2	700
Do. Zanzibar and Pemba	2,179	26,28,465	6,56,873	870	12,50,219	3,049	38,78,684	142	55,700
Do. Kenya Colony (Mombasa, Lamoo, &c)	2,741	31,09,601	8,13,956	1,518	21,48,167	4,259	52,57,768	48	19,000
Do. Tanganyika Territory (Dar-es-salam, Tanga, &c.)	2,515	25,57,669	6,31,911	594	8,37,854	3,109	33,95,523	2	800
Do. Portuguese East (Beira, Mozambique, &c.)	3,920	54,30,288	13,73,565	1,635	25,90,861	5,555	80,21,149	1	400
Do. Natal (Durban)	65	1,08,081	23,403	417	6,92,276	482	8,00,357	5	1,700
Do. Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town, East London)	3	5,760	1,200	53	80,420	56	86,180	....	....
Do. Somaliland (Magdisha, Djibouti, &c.)	143	2,42,388	57,891	119	1,92,378	262	4,34,766	26	9,600
Do. Abyssinia (Massawah)	43	34,170	8,285	60	1,26,630	103	1,60,800	810	2,62,940
Do. Suakim and Port Sudan	828	10,44,544	2,34,781	383	6,02,738	1,211	16,47,282	6	1,900
Do. Egypt (Alexandria, Suez, Port Said, &c.)	30	38,700	9,076	541	7,98,642	571	8,37,342	6,797	27,16,900
Do. Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	953	3,81,200
Do. Madagascar (Nossibé, Majunga, &c.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sumatra and Borneo (Padang, Palembang, &c.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Java (Batavia, Sourabaya, &c.)	1	1,000	300	15	31,140	16	32,140	689	2,39,350
Siam (Bangkok)	313	5,82,100	1,38,021	709	14,80,706	1,022	20,62,806	2,635	10,51,400
Philippine Islands (Maccassar, Manilla, &c.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	61,600
Turkey in Europe	....	....	....	2	4,500	2	4,500	....	....
Europe	....	....	....	1	146	1	146	277	1,10,800
Australia	....	....	....	19	34,131	19	34,131	6	2,400
Cyprus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	667	2,66,800
Fiji Islands (Suva)	....	....	....	2	1,800	2	1,800	....	....
Socotra	....	....	....	4	6,720	4	6,720	10	3,600
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1922.	1,38,769	25,42,92,354	6,53,28,239	1,00,581	17,64,11,422	2,39,350	43,07,03,776	2,67,711	10,51,22,385
Exported same time 1921	1,20,789	21,25,63,435	5,35,77,720	99,518	15,95,72,347	2,20,257	37,21,35,782	3,14,330	12,43,10,163
Do. do. 1920	1,49,552	24,12,30,910	6,14,82,863	1,57,042	12,03,32,112	3,06,594	36,15,63,022	2,88,778	11,33,51,962
Do. do. 1919	1,32,112	21,98,43,388	5,65,36,165	1,16,313	20,22,86,577	2,48,425	42,16,29,965	3,72,212	14,68,32,081
Do. do. 1918	94,071	15,34,63,774	4,00,25,958	71,424	12,60,63,308	1,65,495	27,95,27,082	1,93,275	7,55,99,059
Do. do. 1917	1,14,845	17,69,34,869	4,61,19,953	86,909	14,82,90,803	1,98,754	32,52,25,672	3,73,187	14,71,67,250
Do. do. 1916	1,75,923	24,93,26,445	7,09,56,464	82,818	13,96,16,532	2,58,741	38,79,42,977	4,10,372	16,26,27,300
Do. do. 1915	1,08,956	19,99,68,079	5,83,50,926	61,045	10,30,38,333	1,70,001	30,30,06,412	4,71,895	18,65,85,698
Do. do. 1914	91,887	16,95,15,987	4,93,61,518	42,084	7,26,02,270	1,33,921	24,21,18,207	4,37,159	17,31,72,953
Do. do. 1913	97,005	17,72,39,570	5,05,27,978	55,071	9,24,67,657	1,52,076	26,97,07,227	5,18,230	20,52,07,962
Do. do. 1912	1,26,681	23,19,76,527	6,60,09,051	64,169	10,72,89,828	1,90,850	33,92,66,455	5,79,281	22,87,59,617

EXPORTS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND COUNTRY CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1922.
As per Export General Manifest.

TO	PIECE-GOODS.								TOTAL.		TWIST.	
	Grey.		White.		Coloured and Printed		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
Bengal-Calcutta	561	9,00,420	108	2,04,300	1,819	18,55,578	..	..	2,488	29,60,298	173	60,350
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	1,15,600
Malabar and C. Coasts	5,791	1,12,60,355	1,443	32,54,147	476	9,82,681	..	..	7,710	1,54,97,183	1,861	6,89,435
Kutch and Kathiawar (Anjar, Porebunder, &c.)	3,742	60,58,807	468	73,34,187	1,674	36,02,369	..	..	5,884	1,03,95,363	56	19,346
British Concan and Gujerat (Broach, Surat, Vengurla, &c.).	554	1,062,840	292	5,75,449	198	3,63,230	..	..	1,044	20,01,519	45	12,940
Foreign Concan (Borli, Rajpuri, &c.)	3	11,480	1	1,425	..	..	..	..	4	1,2905	2	800
Goa (M. Goa), Daman and Diu	708	13,52,948	152	2,66,784	275	3,75,002	..	..	1,135	19,94,734	26	7,075
Sind (Karachi)	3,501	70,80,941	472	10,37,771	1,339	28,17,018	..	..	5,312	1,09,35,730	462	1,59,375
British Burmah (Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.).	26	26,400	79	1,24,279	447	7,50,188	..	..	552	9,00,867	3	850
Ceylon (Colombo)	1,132	9,33,869	250	4,90,376	929	18,30,658	1	600	2,312	32,55,503	85	30,965
China (Hongkong)	..	..	..	..	19	18,798	..	..	19	18,798	..	..
Do. (Shanghai)	..	..	..	..	1	600	..	..	1	600	..	..
Do. (Tientsin)	..	..	..	..	1	1,200	..	..	1	1,200	..	..
Japan (Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, &c.)	80	1,84,000	..	..	10	20,890	..	..	90	2,04,890	..	..
Straits Settlements (Penang and Singapore)	2	7,500	9	14,055	62	98,708	34	69,600	107	1,89,863	45	13,500
Persia (Bushire, Linga, &c)	772	6,85,630	505	13,22,927	1,328	23,37,258	175	3,56,280	2,780	47,02,095	2,341	7,90,650
Arabia (Jeddah, Muscat, &c.)	7,664	50,42,365	787	24,21,872	560	14,56,169	382	13,19,048	9,393	1,02,39,454	218	78,310
Turkey—Asiatic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia—Busreh and Bagdad	4,024	40,85,400	32	52,576	305	3,82,897	..	..	4,361	45,20,273	110	32,000
Syria—Alexandretta, Beyrout, Caifa, &c.	64	54,240	..	..	3	2,400	..	..	67	56,640	2	800
Smyrna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mekran and Sonmiani (Vermalla, Gwadhar, &c.)	293	2,56,600	..	..	1	198	..	..	294	2,56,798	..	..
Aden	14,309	1,32,79,155	198	3,80,355	588	7,20,143	29	70,050	15,124	1,44,49,703	410	1,35,000
Africa—Mauritius	32	44,642	26	51,054	58	66,613	7	10,800	123	1,73,109	..	..
Do. Zanzibar and Pemba	2,717	24,25,630	66	1,29617	74	1,33,107	8	14,400	2,865	27,02,654	11	3,600
Do. Kenya Colony (Mombasa, Lamoo, &c.)	8,418	76,74,320	118	1,92,209	294	4,11,528	15	23,900	8,845	83,01,957	1	300
Do. Tanganyika Territory (Dar-es-salam, Tanga, &c.)	2,608	22,88,800	5	7,230	10	77,234	29	36,3000	2,682	24,09,564	1	300
Do. Portuguese East (Beira, Mozambique, Ibo, &c.)	212	1,73,331	51	81,740	223	4,41,685	78	1,09,211	564	8,05,967	2	800
Do. Natal (Durban)	2	1,600	1	1,600	20	26,657	3	4,900	26	34,757	..	..
Do. Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town, East London, &c.)	..	..	1	1,912	4	6,080	..	..	5	7,992	..	..
Do. Somaliland (Magdisha, Djibouti, Berbera, &c.)	73	57,900	1	1,800	1	1,500	..	..	75	61,200	29	8,700
Do. Abyssinia (Massowah)	2,396	22,10,500	1	2,000	9	11,691	..	..	2,406	22,24,191	3	900
Do. Suakim and Port Sudan	11,070	34,48,700	7	13,125	3	4,700	..	..	11,080	34,66,625	..	..
Do. Egypt (Alexandria, Suez, Port Said, &c.)	85	72,700	..	..	2	6,300	3	7,500	90	86,500	..	..
Do. Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Madagascar (Nossibe, Majunga, &c).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra and Borneo (Padang, Palembang, &c.).	..	..	5	10,196	3	3,765	..	..	8	13,961	..	..
Java (Batavia, Sourabaya, &c.)	..	..	..	..	17	77,157	2	3,200	19	80,357	..	..
Siam (Bangkok)	..	..	4	7,040	14	17,858	..	..	18	24,898	252	78,100
Europe	10	10,000	13	25,126	303	6,75,140	..	..	326	7,10,266	..	..
Fiji Islands (Suva)	..	..	..	..	1	1,900	..	..	1	1,900	..	..
Socotra	1	400	..	..	..	..	12	4,900	13	5,300	..	..
America	..	..	..	..	5	4,070	..	..	5	4,170	..	..
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1922.	70,850	7,06,91,373	5,095	1,14,05,152	11,106	1,95,32,470	778	20,30,689	87,829	10,37,09,684	6,427	22,39,696
Exported same time 1921	66,084	7,38,08,056	5,345	1,22,08,974	14,975	1,55,01,403	1,783	36,82,053	88,187	10,52,00,486	3,781	13,55,970
Do. do. 1920	43,616	5,19,46,756	5,669	1,36,72,707	12,699	2,48,12,354	1,584	37,30,372	63,568	9,41,62,189	2,016	6,87,337
Do. do. 1919	44,148	7,14,40,148	11,416	3,13,53,684	22,601	4,80,61,253	2,826	59,44,754	80,991	15,67,99,839	12,739	49,05,903
Do. do. 1918	64,337	7,03,59,002	8,644	2,30,95,519	19,934	3,60,89,844	3,945	80,95,583	96,860	13,76,39,948	3,548	12,93,395
Do. do. 1917	16,338	2,82,59,190	10,418	2,59,55,594	21,527	4,21,93,267	7,413	1,36,85,587	55,696	11,00,93,633	3,281	9,12,019
Do. do. 1916	25,760	4,16,83,336	12,217	2,73,98,995	20,555	4,08,29,296	12,720	2,28,87,406	71,252	13,27,99,033	5,891	16,76,876
Do. do. 1915	11,754	2,40,92,000	10,905	2,43,68,466	20,863	4,39,20,266	6,850	1,30,89,431	50,372	10,54,70,163	4,616	14,14,995
Do. do. 1914	17,068	3,39,61,113	12,182	2,74,59,214	15,196	3,27,42,440	9,032	1,76,50,154	53,478	11,18,12,921	3,312	10,26,675
Do. do. 1913	20,276	4,07,21,654	16,768	3,96,37,303	19,995	4,65,80,580	14,197	2,57,70,281	71,236	15,27,09,818	4,414	13,39,188
Do. do. 1912	19,907	3,99,53,234	19,737	4,61,94,153	19,758	4,39,01,599	15,893	3,37,53,974	75,295	16,38,02,960	4,845	15,04,859

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

From 1st January to 31st December 1922.

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.

TO	Indian Piece-Goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO NASIK, EXCLUDING NASIK	772	2	175	
NASIK	1,420	2	1,096	
NASIK TO MANMAD	1,173	..	4,840	
MANMAD TO BHUSAVAL	2,596	6	2,382	
BHUSAVAL TO AKOLA, EXCLUDING AKOLA AND KHAMGAON	1,293	..	452	
AKOLA	2,143	16	536	
AKOLA TO BADNERA	494	..	108	
BADNERA TO WARDHA, EXCLUDING WARDHA	431	..	37	
WARDHA	553	2	3	
WARDHA TO ITWARI BAZAR, EXCLUDING NAGPUR	1,569	77	13,165	
NAGPUR	903	8	744	
BHUSAVAL TO KHANDWA, EXCLUDING KHANDWA	1,097	1	1,715	
KHANDWA	1,164	..	766	
KHANDWA TO ITARSI	1,365	..	1,017	
ITARSI TO NAGPUR	324	..	984	
ITARSI TO GADARVADA	779	4	492	
GADARVADA TO JUBBULPORE, EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE	1,159	22	488	
JUBBULPORE	2,940	..	1,830	
G. I. P. RAILWAY.—BRANCH LINES.				
DHOND-MANMAD RAILWAY.				
MANMAD TO DHOND, EXCLUDING AHMEDNAGAR	1,036	..	802	
AHMEDNAGAR	832	9	1,637	
CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE	699	4	729	
JALGAON-AMALNER LINE	852	..	657	
JALAMB TO KHAMGAON	809	..	185	
BADNERA TO AMRAOTI	1,803	..	278	
WARDHA COAL RAILWAY.				
WARDHA TO BALLARSHAH, EXCLUDING WARORA	384	..	336	
WARORA	224	..	14	
MOHPANI VIA GADARVADA	..	..	..	
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY via ITARSI.				
ITARSI TO BHOPAL INCLUSIVE	1,391	1	199	
BHOPAL TO UJJAIN SECTION AND VIA	836	12	421	
BHOPAL TO BINA	497	2	175	
BINA TO KATNI AND VIA	11,818	37	5,338	
BINA TO BARAN AND VIA	556	1	762	
BINA TO JHANSI	785	6	417	
JHANSI TO CAWNPORE, EXCLUDING CAWNPORE	65	..	52	
CAWNPORE AND VIA	81,977	1,063	5,112	
STATIONS BETWEEN JHANSI AND MANIKPUR AND VIA	2,396	4	2,907	
CAWNPORE-BANDA SECTION	..	..	..	
JHANSI TO GWALIOR, EXCLUDING GWALIOR	7	..	3	
GWALIOR AND VIA GWALIOR	1,301	15	168	
GWALIOR TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	91	..	..	
AGRA AND VIA	2,596	4	60	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND ALIGARH	200	..	13	
ALIGARH	53	..	115	
VIA ALIGARH, OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY	..	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND DELHI	206	1	85	
ALIGARH TO SAHARANPUR VIA GHAZIABAD AND CHANDOUSI	5	..	37	
GHAZIABAD TO MORADABAD	3	..	41	
DELHI	..	..	..	
DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY	2	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN SAHARANPUR AND LAHORE, EXCLUDING AMRITSAR AND LAHORE	..	..	..	
AMRITSAR	..	..	..	
LAHORE	2	2	..	
STATIONS BEYOND LAHORE	32	..	17	
STATIONS ON SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY AND VIA	..	..	..	
STATIONS ON DHOLPUR-BARI RAILWAY	..	..	..	
Carried forward	133,633	1,301	51,390	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Indian Piece-Goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
Brought forward ..	1,33,633	1,301	51,390	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE.				
JUBBULPORE TO KATNI	20	..	..	
KATNI TO MANIKPUR	1,050	3	140	
MANIKPUR TO ALLAHABAD	..	..	..	
STATIONS EAST OF ALLAHABAD, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA	14	..	3	
CALCUTTA	82	35	140	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND ALLAHABAD	..	..	..	
ALLAHABAD	..	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW	..	..	..	
LUCKNOW	..	..	..	
STATIONS BEYOND LUCKNOW	..	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND AGRA	..	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND HATHRAS	..	..	..	
HATHRAS	..	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	..	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND MUTTRA	..	..	..	
MUTTRA	..	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND DELHI	..	..	..	
DELHI	..	..	..	
DELHI TO BHATINDA	..	..	..	
BHATINDA TO LAHORE AND BEYOND	..	..	..	
STATIONS ON CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY via MURTAJAPUR	2,711	84	532	
PULGAON-ARVI RAILWAY	50	..	43	
PACHORA-JAMNER RAILWAY	131	..	20	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY via NAGPUR.				
NAGPUR TO RAIPUR, EXCLUDING RAIPUR	940	4	1,017	
RAIPUR	985	..	720	
RAIPUR TO BILASPUR	289	1	1,208	
STATIONS EAST OF BILASPUR (EXCLUDING ARMENIAN GHAT, HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA)	11,749	1	1,148	
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	479	7	51	
ARMENIAN GHAT	1,445	..	16	
BILASPUR TO KATNI, EXCLUDING KATNI	133	..	49	
KATNI AND via	..	..	..	
STATIONS ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE	10	..	138	
Do. do. do. via ITWARI BAZAR	444	..	554	
HYDERABAD-GODAVARY VALLEY RY.				
MANMAD TO SECUNDERABAD AND via, EXCLUDING AURANGABAD AND JALNA	1,915	..	6,318	
AURANGABAD	411	..	48	
JALNA	938	..	933	
STATIONS ON RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via KHANDWA	31	.. 1	..	
STATIONS ON TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY via AMALNER	..	..	..	
SOUTHERN SECTION.				
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
STATIONS BETWEEN KALYAN AND POONA	650	..	505	
POONA	1,597	37	587	
POONA TO DHOND	176	..	26	
STATIONS BETWEEN DHOND AND KURDUWADI	116	1	425	
KURDUWADI	92	..	279	
KURDUWADI TO HOTGI, EXCLUDING SHOLAPUR	33	..	34	
SHOLAPUR	1,192	10	3,624	
HOTGI TO WADI	554	4	704	
WADI TO RAICHUR	479	2	680	
STATIONS ON DHOND-BARAMATI RAILWAY via DHOND	109	..	11	
STATIONS ON BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY	948	60	509	
STATIONS ON MATHERAN STEAM LIGHT TRAMWAY via NERAL	..	..	1	
Carried forward ..	1,63,406	1,551	71,913	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Indian Piece-goods. Bales.	Indian Piece-goods. Boxes.	Indian Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
Brought forward ..	1,63,406	1,551	71,913	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.				
WADI TO BEGAMPAT	28	..	1,501	
HYDERABAD	152	6	15	
SECUNDERABAD	2,299	157	1,176	
SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL	..	..	224	
STATIONS BETWEEN WARANGAL AND BEZWADA	7	..	829	
BEZWADA AND VIA	2,352	60	13,348	
VIA SECUNDERABAD (H. G. V. RY.)	..	..	..	
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.				
RAICHUR TO GUNTAKAL	165	2	2,062	
STATIONS BETWEEN GUNTAKAL AND MADRAS	4,817	426	4,968	
MADRAS	5,088	1,199	6,181	
STATIONS EAST OF BANGALORE, EXCLUDING BANGALORE ..	1,868	226	528	
HOTGI TO BIJAPUR	524	..	79	
BIJAPUR TO BAGALKOT	773	..	1,186	
BAGALKOT TO GADAG	308	..	2,585	
POONA TO MIRAJ	2,531	10	2,525	
MIRAJ TO KOLHAPUR	1,528	15	1,577	
STATIONS BETWEEN MIRAJ AND BELGAUM	833	..	4,028	
BELGAUM	1,331	9	1,138	
BELGAUM TO LONDA	2	..	..	
LONDA TO MARMAGOA	..	..	..	
STATIONS BETWEEN LONDA AND HUBLI	242	1	26	
HUBLI	822	27	659	
HUBLI TO BIRUR	1,195	1	589	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA	231	..	23	
STATIONS BETWEEN BIRUR AND BANGALORE	153	..	9	
BANGALORE	65	2	..	
BANGALORE TO NANJANGUD	539	..	22	
STATIONS BETWEEN HUBLI AND GADAG	9	1	161	
GADAG	739	2	754	
GADAG TO BELLARY	150	..	231	
BELLARY	414	1	337	
BELLARY TO GUNTAKAL	..	..	..	
GUNTAKAL TO BEZWADA AND BEYOND	346	2	2,650	
GUNTAKAL TO DHARMAVARAM	130	..	87	
DHARMAVARAM TO BANGALORE	136	..	87	
STATIONS SOUTH-EAST OF DHARMAVARAM	262	..	35	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY G. I. P. & CONNECTED RYS. IN 1922 ..	1,93,445	3,698	1,21,533	
Do. do. do. 1921 ..	2,06,658	2,012	1,11,289	
Do. do. do. 1920 ..	1,73,134	5,414	93,076	
Do. do. do. 1919 ..	2,16,971	1,484	61,191	
Do. do. do. 1918 ..	68,007	2,502	45,973	
Do. do. do. 1917 ..	26,370	390	19,223	
Do. do. do. 1916 ..	25,663	448	19,479	
Do. do. do. 1915 ..	19,322	644	15,672	
Do. do. do. 1914 ..	12,033	231	7,059	
Do. do. do. 1913 ..	4,512	435	1,226	

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.

(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

TO	Indian Piece-goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
BROAD-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
BOMBAY TO SURAT, EXCLUDING SURAT	1,168	27	1,291	
SURAT	1,761	27	2,292	
SURAT TO BROACH, EXCLUDING BROACH	218	..	217	
BROACH	402	4	429	
STATIONS ON THE BROACH-JAMBUSAR RAILWAY	35	..	30	
BROACH TO BARODA, EXCLUDING BARODA	46	..	22	
BARODA	258	1	512	
BARODA TO ANAND, EXCLUDING ANAND	22	..	181	
ANAND	5	..	117	
ANAND TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING GODHRA	174	7	58	
BARODA TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING BARODA AND GODHRA ..	49	..	26	
GODHRA	192	7	20	
ANAND TO AHMEDABAD, EXCLUDING AHMEDABAD	112	..	825	
AHMEDABAD	11,114	190	11,254	
AHMEDABAD TO KHARAGHODA	164	..	259	
GODHRA TO RUTLAM	744	43	1,199	
RUTLAM TO UJJAIN	449	..	331	
NAGDA TO MUTTRA JUNCTION	1,419	28	1,092	
STATIONS ON THE AGRA BAYANA CHORD, EXCLUDING AGRA	107	..	..	
AGRA	1	..	5	
VIA KANKRAKHARI	..	..	..	
,, UDHNA	823	2	510	
,, KOSAMBA	5	..	13	
,, ANKLESVAR	49	..	39	
,, BROACH	..	..	..	
,, MIYAGAM, VISHVAMITRI, SAMLAYA AND TIMBA ROAD	342	..	1,299	
,, CHAMPANER	5	..	..	
,, GODHRA	36	1	86	
,, NADIAD	34	..	17	
,, ANAND	52	..	2,688	
,, AHMEDABAD	189	..	105	
,, SABARMATI (A. D. RY.)	1	1	8	
,, UJJAIN (G. I. P. RY.)	2	..	..	
,, KOTAH	18	..	485	
,, SIWAI MADHOPUR	134	..	15	
,, AGRA	2	..	3	
,, BILIMORA	56	..	17	
,, MUTTRA, EXCLUDING DELHI SADAR AND *VIA* DELHI JUNCTION)	..	..	..	
,, MUTTRA TO DELHI SADAR STATION	41,806	41	1,664	
,, ,, TO *VIA* DELHI	1,345	21	333	
Carried forward ..	63,339	400	27,442	

	TO	Indian Piece-goods. Bales.	Indian Piece-goods. Boxes.	Indian Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
	Brought forward ..	63,339	400	27,442	
	METRE-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
VIA RUTLAM.	RUTLAM TO KHANDWA	2,330	68	2,073	
	RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH	1,508	7	1,190	
	VIA CHITORGARH	1,210	15	224	
	CHITORGARH TO HATUNDI	1,699	19	85	
VIA SABARMATI.	AJMER	562	1	19	
	AHMEDABAD TO MARWAR RY. JUNCTION.	491	11	1,242	
	MARWAR RY. JUNCTION TO AJMER	482	3	654	
	AJMER TO PHULERA	28	..	1	
	PHULERA TO KUCHAMAN ROAD	45	..	2	
	REWARI-PHULERA CHORD LINE	262	..	12	
	PHULERA TO JEYPUR	1,580	3	22	
	JEYPUR TO BANDIKUI	59	..	2	
	BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA	932	1	..	
	ACHNERA TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	..	..	..	
	AGRA *VIA* BAYANA	..	..	..	
	ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE	..	..	..	
	BANDIKUI TO DELHI, EXCLUDING DELHI	373	2	457	
	DELHI	..	..	..	
	REWARI TO FAZILKA AND BEYOND	40,702	67	11,471	
	VIA KALOL	104	..	130	
	,, MEHSANA	488	2	2,337	
	,, PALANPUR	6	..	32	
	,, MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION	3,554	17	3,431	
	,, KUCHAMAN ROAD	182	..	13	
	,, REENGUS	92	1	1	
	,, DELHI	..	..	..	
	,, JAIPUR WEST	6	..	..	
	,, AGRA EAST BANK	..	..	..	
	,, SANGANER	23	..	..	
	,, MUTTRA	..	..	..	
	,, HATHRAS	..	..	..	
	,, KASGANJ	..	..	..	
VIA BHARATPUR.	ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE	12,919	25	4,091	
	BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA	..	..	..	
	VIA HATHRAS	..	..	..	
	,, KASGANJ	1,590	2	1,512	
	,, CAWNPORE	..	..	..	
	VIRAMGAM TO WADHWAN	97	..	12	
	VIA WADHWAN (B.S. and MORVI RY.)	1,870	7	255	
	TOTAL EXPORTS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. IN. .. 1922	1,36,533	651	56,710	
	Do. do. .. 1921	1,17,311	243	53,725	
	Do. do. .. 1920	75,569	160	37,648	
	Do. do. .. 1919	20,070	7	30363	
	Do. do. .. 1918	12,980	21	43,888	
	Do. do. .. 1917	8,006	137	30,818	
	Do. do. .. 1916	4,924	104	20,418	
	Do. do. .. 1915	3,856	181	29,720	
	Do. do. .. 1914	5,812	451	24,044	
	Do. do. .. 1913	6,447	558	15,352	

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Indian Piece-goods.		Indian Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS	1,93,445	3,698	1,21,533	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY)	1,36,533	651	56,710	
TOTAL EXPORTS, 1922 ..	3,29,978	4,349	1,78,243	
Do. do. 1921 ..	3,23,969	2,255	1,65,124	
Do. do. 1920 ..	2,48,703	5,574	1,30,724	
Do. do. 1919 ..	2,37,041	1,491	91,554	
Do. do. 1918 ..	80,987	2,523	89,861	
Do. do. 1917 ..	34,376	527	50,041	
Do. do. 1916 ..	30,587	552	39,897	
Do. do. 1915 ..	23,178	825	45,392	
Do. do. 1914 ..	17,845	682	31,103	
Do. do. 1913 ..	10,979	993	16,578	

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.
1853	20	1870	4,771	1887	14,103	1905	28,295
1854	71	1871	5,074	1888	14,576	1906	29,097
1855	169	1872	5,369	1889	15,887	1907	30,010
1856	272	1873	5,697	1890	16,401	1908	30,576
1857	287	1874	6,226	1891	17,308	1909	31,490
1858	427	1875	6,541	1892	17,815	1910	32,099
1859	625	1876	6,860	1893	18,504	1911	32,839
1860	838	1877	7,320	1894	18,900	1912	33,484
1861	1,587	1878	8,217	1895	19,547	1913	34,656
1862	2,333	1879	8,494	1896	20,254	* 1913–14	34,656
1863	2,507	1880	9,162	1897	21,115	* 1914–15	35,285
1864	2,958	1881	9,890	1898	22,040	* 1915–16	35,833
1865	3,363	1882	10,149	1899	23,523	* 1916–17	36,286
1866	3,563	1883	10,458	1900	24,752	* 1917–18	36,333
1867	3,929	1884	11,631	1901	25,363	* 1918–19	36,616
1868	4,008	1885	12,283	1902	25,931	* 1919–20	36,735
1869	4,255	1886	12,892	1903	26,956	* 1920–21	37,029
				1904	27,565	* 1921–22	37,266

* Official year ending 31st March.

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail from Bombay during the years 1913 *to* 1922

Year.	Piece-Goods.		Total (Piece-Goods.)	Yarns.				Total. (Yarns.)		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1913	1,52,076	11,972	1,64,048	5,18,230	20,52,07,962	16,578	60,04,425	5,34,808	21,12,12,387	
1914	1,33,921	18,527	1,52,448	4,37,159	17,31,72,953	31,103	1,23,82,683	4,68,262	18,55,55,636	
1915	1,70,001	24,003	1,94,004	4,71,895	18,65,85,698	45,392	1,76,76,781	5,17,287	20,42,62,479	
1916	2,58,741	31,139	2,89,880	4,16,872	16,26,27,300	39,897	1,51,38,432	4,56,769	17,77,65,732	
1917	1,98,754	34,903	2,33,657	3,73,187	14,71,67,250	50,041	1,92,81,504	4,23,228	16,64,48,754	
1918	1,65,495	83,510	2,49,005	1,93,275	7,55,99,059	89,861	3,48,46,025	2,83,136	11,04,45,084	
1919	2,48,425	2,38,532	4,86,957	3,72,212	14,68,32,081	91,554	1,91,92,320	4,63,765	16,60,24,401	
1920	3,06,594	2,54,277	5,60,871	2,88,778	11,33,51,962	1,30,724	4,77,74,427	4,19,502	16,11,26,389	
1921	2,20,257	3,26,224	5,46,481	3,14,330	12,43,10,163	1,65,124	6,14,29,988	4,79,454	18,57,40,151	
1922	2,39,350	3,34,327	5,73,677	2,67,711	10,51,22,885	1,78,243	6,70,17,353	4,45,954	17,21,40,238	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1913 *to* 1922.

By	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	19,69,363	17,73,926	15,72,322	12,44,544	19,85,707	19,51,999	11,53,495	20,82,890	22,96,830	17,59,772
B. B. & C. I. Railway	34,83,305	35,53,077	30,28,746	26,35,251	31,06,575	27,91,572	26,17,871	24,59,186	27,81,012	24,92,378
G. I. P. Railway	*54,48,841	54,82,935	67,76,326	60,95,915	39,49,424	32,18,264	51,38,112	63,88,732	55,66,333	57,87,680
B. P. T. Railway (*via* G. I. P.)	....	....	1,79,109	6,18,768	*3,52,096	2,40,471	3,73,807	4,91,572	8,34,967	10,65,652
Do. (*via* B. B. & C. I. Railway)	....	....	11,571	1,36,615	2,90,227	79,324	36,018	2,43,106	76,787	2,43,712
Total Cwts.	1,09,01,509	1,08,09,938	1,15,68,074	1,07,31,093	96,84,029	82,81,630	93,19,303	1,16,65,486	1,15,55,929	1,13,49,194
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each	*31,14,717	30,88,554	33,05,164	30,66,027	*27,66,866	23,66,180	26,62,658	33,32,996	33,01,694	32,42,627

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1913 *to* 1922

To	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	7,36,262	11,13,016	4,03,322	2,93,876	3,58,378	1,90,529	3,37,043	6,49,736	5,03,215	6,28,674
China	53,187	32,676	93,735	1,07,453	39,226	18,494	47,630	1,44,827	3,42,142	3,48,753
Japan	10,83,194	12,44,812	15,69,144	15,42,589	14,15,278	7,48,154	11,49,791	11,68,690	14,81,525	13,38,125
America	100	25	250	....	....	....	2,235	405	100	2,895
Calcutta and other Ports	31,166	19,310	13,572	12,798	2,254	7,797	12,483	23,135	28,349	53,149
Total Bales	19,03,909	24,09,839	20,80,023	19,56,716	18,15,136	9,64,974	15,49,182	19,86,79.	23,55,331	23,71,596

* Corrected.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL FROM BOMBAY CONVERTED INTO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880.....	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881.....	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882.....	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883.....	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884.....	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885.....	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886.....	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887.....	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,475	296,162
1888.....	2,34 071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889.....	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890.....	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891.....	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892.....	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893.....	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894.....	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895.....	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896.....	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897.....	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898.....	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,125	553,936
1899.....	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900.....	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909
1901.....	536,195	....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,670	642,464
1902.....	555,487	....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427	674,173
1903.....	604,044	....	604,044	113,256	717,300	8,348	725,648
1904.....	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789	583,489
1905.....	651,870	....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,099	751,572
1906.....	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417	712,471
1907.....	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	19,218	621,932
1908.....	441,899	....	441,899	144,312	586,211	18,334	604,545
1909.....	510,746	....	510,746	120,406	631,152	19,302	650,454
1910.....	424,893	....	424,893	130,506	555,399	19,103	574,502
1911.....	275,087	....	275,087	121,369	396,456	18,927	415,383
1912.....	433,989	....	433,989	137,910	571,899	13,400	585,299
1913.....	405,359	....	405,359	107,661	513,020	15,011	528,031
1914.....	324,586	....	324,586	108,346	432,932	30,957	463,889
1915.....	358,777	....	358,777	107,687	466,464	44,192	510,656
1916.....	303,692	....	303,692	102,876	406,568	37,846	444,414
1917.....	286,366	107	286,472	81,445	367,918	48,203	416,121
1918.....	108,568	....	108,568	80,429	188,997	87,115	276,112
1919.....	270,058	389	270,447	96,633	367,080	78,892	445,972
1920.....	175,688	....	175,688	107,692	283,380	119,436	402,816
1921.....	152,911	10	152,921	157,864	310,785	153,574	464,359
1922.....	118,970	....	118,970	143,837	262,807	167,543	430,350

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to.			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere	Total.		
1859	....	490	152	642			1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1860	....	566	202	768			1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1861	....	835	61	896	American War.		1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1862	....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1863	....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported Cotton from China.		1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1864	....	1,065	1	1,066			1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1865	....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1866	....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1867	....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1868	....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1869	....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1870	....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1901	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1902	2,142	525	732	1,257	987	2,244
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1903	2,454	921	349	1,270	986	2,256
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1904	2,151	1,036	423	1,459	973	2,432
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1905	2,609	384	664	1,048	1,072	2,120
1879	832	652	64	716	181	897	1906	2,663	1,017	477	1,494	1,141	2,635
1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128	1907	2,949	1,169	747	1,916	1,115	3,031
1881	2,244	874	60	934	273	1,207	1908	2,123	731	454	1,185	1,079	2,264
1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885	1909	2,166	643	723	1,366	1,099	2,465
1883	1,770	1,385	95	1,480	313	1,743	1910	3,152	1,054	968	2,022	984	3,006
1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743	1911	2,467	1,014	668	1,682	953	2,635
1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253	1912	2,540	383	923	1,306	1,078	2,384

Year ending 31st August	Receipts.		Total Receipts.	Exports.			Total Exports.	Mill consumption.	Total.
	India.	Foreign countries.		Europe.	China and Japan.	Elsewhere.			
1913	*2,733	46	2,779	534	1,023	30	1,587	1,047	2,634
1914	3,733	6	3,739	1,301	1,245	24	2,570	1,078	3,648
1915	2,683	5	2,688	405	1,441	15	1,861	1,026	2,887
1916	3,133	6	3,139	294	1,691	8	1,993	1,096	3,089
1917	3,103	17	3,120	302	1,321	7	1,630	1,135	2,765
1918	2,279	27	2,306	293	1,213	7	1,513	1,068	2,581
1919	2,525	18	2,543	195	885	11	1,091	1,000	2,091
1920	3,405	22	3,427	629	1,579	24	2,232	957	3,189
1921	2,763	116	2,879	494	1,381	26	1,901	1,061	2,962
1922	3,353	109	3,462	645	1,896	52	2,593	1,074	3,667

* Corrected.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH INDIAN YARNS HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1916-1917.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of Lbs. (000's omitted.)					
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
United Kingdom	23·22	6·32	5·06	6·55	6·47	·63
Malta and Gozo	·56	..	·06	..	..	·08
Germany	..	..	..	·22	·25	..
Italy	·10	·03	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	·16	·04	·10	·36	2·90	2·32
France	..	..	..	·12	..	·01
Gibraltar	..	..	..	·06	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	·99	·43	·74
Aden and Dependencies	5·45	10·44	28·89	15·18	25·79	25·91
Ceylon	1·31	1·54	1·65	·78	1·82	1·38
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	45·55	34·38	20·44	36·80	32·84	25·53
China — Hongkong	654·02	441·71	319·45	558·94	380·64	434·95
China — Shanghai, &c.	760·97	554·59	164·95	567·63	215·84	100·88
Japan	..	·43	1·02	12·16	..	2·54
Zanzibar and Pemba	·55	·23	·41	·39	·58	·40
Kenya Colony (East African Protectorate)	·14	·09	·17	·09	·17	·21
Turkey—European	..	..	..	·38	1·29	..
*Turkey—Asiatic	1·82	5·52	7·31	48·69	26·44	28·18
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, &c.	17·24	5·31	4·04	3·06	5·35	5·06
Persia	54·81	24·19	11·29	31·91	26·77	32·49
Java	10·14	5·01	6·14	2·36	8·08	1·69
Celebes and other Islands	..	·02	..	..	..	..
Siam	11·08	11·72	4·93	9·53	7·89	17·57
Philippine Islands	·74	·22	·30	·50	·26	·66
Egypt	70·24	72·18	47·33	70·53	33·81	46·75
Portuguese, German and Italian East Africa	·47	·27	·96	·19	·81	·60
French Somaliland	·04	·07	·83	·27	·28	..
Tripoli	..	..	..	..	..	·66
Other Countries	·14	·27	·19	..	·37	·42
Total Yarns	1,658·75	1,174·58	625·52	1,367·69	779·08	783·66
Value in Lakhs of Rupees	777·65	723·26	707·66	1,619·46	943·76	745·24

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1916-1917.

(From Goverment Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of Yards (000's omitted.)					
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Reunion	2·33	..	2·29	·91	·28	..
Aden and Dependencies	580·83	141·38	114·02	106·23	126·14	32·28
Ceylon	·91	3·29	8·55	2·79	3·53	1·14
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	15·33	24·65	15·21	13·55	9·86	1·30
China — Hongkong	·30	..	·21	·19	·60	..
China — Shanghai, &c.	2·30	..	..	2·81	..	·08
Japan	..	..	·47	·10	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	19·11	24·58	21·77	6·90	11·19	7·43
Zanzibar and Pemba	50·52	21·93	11·29	27·31	24·59	14·58
Kenya Colony (East African Protectorate)	206·76	45·89	35·48	78·14	66·71	41·42
Seychelles	1·73	·52	·07	1·31	1·27	·59
Turkey—European	..	..	..	3·00	·66	..
*Turkey—Asiatic	162·60	104·13	107·64	189·02	65·88	18·56
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, etc.	74·71	30·53	18·12	20·81	11·37	9·24
Persia	179·27	147·17	64·75	54·24	26·91	13·84
Egypt	77·94	91·77	13·25	108·26	26·08	·2
Madagascar	8·15	3·75	1·68	·31	·74	..
Siam	37·13	33·19	8·42	44·37	22·26	16·87
Portuguese East Africa	79·76	33·94	49·50	38·86	32·07	35·98
German ,, ,,	·98	1·85	6·00	12·18	28·41	..
Italian ,, ,,	44·80	13·44	2·59	6·45	13·02	4·73
Natal	5·14	7·29	8·44	2·32	·82	4·93
Tanganika Territory	..	..	..	..	..	19·85
Anglo Egyption Soudan	..	..	..	..	..	14·37
French Somaliland	..	7·49	21·76	4·56	..	..
Other Countries	18	5·96	1·03	·07	·77	·04
Total Grey Piece-goods	1,550·78	742·75	512·54	724·74	473·16	237·95
Value in Lakhs of Rupees.	250·65	167·58	178·31	284·25	216·13	96·20

* Includes Palestine, Mesopotamia, Syria and Smyrna.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED YARN TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM INDIA DURING THE OFFICIAL YEARS 1920-21 AND 1921-22.

TWIST AND YARN.	1920-21.		1921-22.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Mule and Water, Nos. 1 to 30	7,63,70,055	9,35,21,060	6,42,58,252	6,15,39,404
Mule and Water, Nos. 31 to 40—				
Aden and Dependencies	6,800	18,170	13,000	27,250
Ceylon	4,900	13,690	5,600	11,545
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ..	1,59,200	2,83,260	46,400	82,720
Hongkong	....	....	1,768	1,653
Egypt	....	....	....	....
Other British Possessions	300	800	....	....
Turkey—Asiatic	....	....	....	....
Muscat Territory—Trucial Oman	3,200	6,400	2,400	3,100
Other Native States in Arabia	....	....	....	....
Persia	24,400	61,250	12,500	21,900
Java	....	....	....	....
Siam	23,600	35,400	46,100	60,300
Philippine Islands and Guam	15,600	32,490	....	....
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	91,430	1,95,030	47,970	65,675
Japan	....	....	....	....
Other Foreign Countries	....	....	3,800	10,000
Total....	3,29,430	6,46,490	1,79,538	2,84,143
Mule and Water, above No. 40—				
British Empire	....	....	1,800	7,100
Persia	32,400	71,100	2,600	5,600
Siam	....	....	....	....
Philippines	....	....	....	....
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	22,960	61,040	32,000	64,000
Japan	....	....	....	....
French Somaliland	....	....	....	....
Other Countries	....	....	....	....
Total ..	55,360	1,32,140	36,400	76,700
Grey two folds (doubles)—				
United Kingdom	....	....	7,600	7,444
Aden and Dependencies	9,200	9,200	87,300	1,11,291
Ceylon	1,740	3,280	2,275	2,616
Philippine Islands and Guam	....	....	11,000	22,577
Hongkong	24,57,200	24,43,300	1,17,16,000	1,04,21,449
Egypt	89,200	1,00,960	7,28,400	7,06,697
*Asiatic Turkey	2,01,200	1,86,240	2,07,800	1,74,978
Bahrein Islands	1,600	2,300	400	600
Persia	12,000	17,800	16,000	28,800
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	16,38,450	22,01,210	26,32,000	22,45,587
Tripoli	....	....	40,800	40,718
Cyprus	6,400	5,700	63,600	50,406
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ..	48,400	75,180	2,42,330	3,19,260
Siam	54,800	54,800	....	....
Australia	....	....	2,400	1,500
France	....	....	1,200	1,127
Greece	....	....	42,400	39,806
Java	....	....	72,800	94,075
Other Countries	800	1,000	20,060	15,744
Total ..	45,20,990	51,00,970	1,58,94,365	1,42,84,675
Total Mule and Water ..	8,12,75,835	9,94,00,660	8,03,68,555	7,61,84,922
White, Bleached—				
Aden and Dependencies	92,060	1,57,340	73,500	99,675
Ceylon	5,640	8,150	2,350	2,489
Egypt	3,55,000	5,86,130	1,00,600	1,06,150
Asiatic Turkey	1,33,440	1,89,690	53,000	65,675
Italian East Africa	....	....	2,450	2,800
Somaliland & Eritrea	....	....	....	....
Persia	12,800	12,800	....	....
French Somaliland	4,800	9,600	....	....
Sumatra	2,000	5,850	....	....
Siam	2,800	4,400	....	....
Straits Settlements (including Labuan) ..	2,400	3,300	13,000	18,800
Greece	....	....	4,000	4,000
Other Countries	50	50	674	1,550
Total ..	6,10,970	9,77,310	2,49,774	3,01,139

* Includes Mesopotamia, Syria, Smyrna and Palestine.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED YARN TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM INDIA DURING THE OFFICIAL YEARS 1920-21 AND 1921-22—*continued.*

TWIST AND YARN.	1920-21.		1921-22.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Orange, Red and other Colours, Nos. 1 to 20	2,22,618	3,92,480	1,61,058	2,64,549
Orange, Red & other Colours, Nos. 21 to 40—				
Gibraltar	....	....	....	....
Aden and Dependencies	9,000	16,420	51,352	1,04,793
Ceylon	10,850	27,090	24,500	38,870
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	13,800	25,000	....	....
Sumatra	2,000	5,650	....	....
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,100	2,430	200	450
Other British Possessions	....	....	....	....
Other Native States in Arabia	400	800	....	....
Asiatic Turkey—Red Sea and Persian Gulf	1,350	4,050	....	....
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	340	980	600	1,200
Persia	1,836	4,350	13,900	25,900
Java	1,86,850	4,56,640	....	....
Siam	2,400	7,200	3,200	5,600
Philippine Islands and Guam	30,250	75,490	50,000	59,968
Italian East Africa (Somaliland and Eritrea)	1,000	3,600	3,400	12,355
Celebes and other Islands	39,600	1,10,140	....	....
French Somaliland	....	....	....	....
Other Countries	....	....	....	....
Total	3,00,776	7,39,840	1,47,152	2,49,156
Orange, Red and other Colours, above No. 40	185	370	....	....
Orange, Red and other Colours two folds (doubles)—				
United Kingdom	22	60	....	....
Aden and Dependencies	....	....	4,400	5,000
Ceylon	1,900	3,920	....	....
Egypt	....	....	24,000	18,594
Asiatic Turkey—Levant and Black Sea	....	....	....	....
Asiatic Turkey—Persian Gulf	....	....	....	....
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	30,140	70,730	3,600	7,306
Philippine Islands and Guam	....	....	5,000	9,968
Total	32,062	74,710	37,000	40,868
Total, Orange, Red and other Colours	5,55,641	12,07,400	3,45,210	5,54,573
Unspecified Descriptions of Twist and Yarn—				
United Kingdom	....	....	....	....
Aden and Dependencies	....	....	....	....
Ceylon	80,523	99,470	64,442	85,719
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	....	....	....	....
Egypt	....	....	....	....
Celebes and other Islands	10,000	27,620	....	....
Asiatic Turkey—Persian Gulf and Red Sea	....	....	....	....
Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman	50	150	....	....
Persia.	....	....	....	....
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	....	....	....	....
Japan	....	....	4,000	18,500
Other Countries	....	....	1,423	836
Total	90,573	1,27,240	69,865	1,05,055
GRAND TOTAL, TWIST AND YARN	8,25,33,019	10,17,12,610	8,10,33,404	77,145,689

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1922 to March 1923, compared with the corresponding periods of 1920-21 and 1921-22.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

[NOTE.—The statistics of yarn represent the quantities of all yarn actually spun in the mills whether they are subsequently woven in the mills or not.]

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
BRITISH INDIA.			
Bombay	469,944,960	492,634,404	497,351,824
Madras	41,240,677	44,387,583	53,425,405
Bengal	33,392,116	33,626,236	28,937,591
United Provinces	37,060,104	40,476,743	41,469,903
Ajmer-Merwara	2,030,944	2,543,906	2,326,419
Punjab	2,780,078	3,564,347	2,717,976
Delhi	3,936,997	2,959,655	3,804,217
Central Provinces and Berar	31,269,565	32,817,846	31,877,488
TOTAL	621,655,441	653,010,720	661,910,823
FOREIGN TERRITORY.			
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), Kishengarh and Pondicherry (*a*)	38,347,156	40,452,279	43,937,420
GRAND TOTAL	660,002,597	693,462,999	705,848,243

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[NOTE.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards relates only to grey and coloured piece-goods, and is estimated from the poundage on a conventional basis; the figures in dozens relate to grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods and to hosiery, the weight of these being estimated mainly on a conventional basis and included in the poundage.]

		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
BRITISH INDIA.				
Bombay	pounds.	292,370,172	326,614,977	318,781,067
	yards.	1,304,806,802	1,455,312,174	1,418,168,780
	dozens.	632,757	587,927	660,262
Madras	pounds.	13,033,065	11,380,995	15,744,175
	yards.	39,956,264	35,608,938	49,524,243
	dozens.	142,739	96,488	108,401
Bengal	pounds.	5,074,075	4,660,584	3,869,801
	yards.	23,842,761	22,395,796	17,912,042
	dozens.	....	....	16,135
United Provinces	pounds.	10,806,583	11,870,256	12,834,769
	yards.	36,114,619	39,865,453	44,754,043
	dozens.	34,350	41,920	50,465
Ajmer-Merwara	pounds.	1,553,002	1,943,917	1,902,546
	yards.	5,785,519	7,283,717	7,301,972
	dozens.	....	10	59
Punjab	pounds.	170,213	128,551	108,158
	yards.	632,514	568,496	392,815
	dozens.	....	....	....
Delhi	pounds.	1,155,820	1,188,571	2,726,232
	yards.	2,572,755	3,174,657	7,977,008
	dozens.	6	24	1,024
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds.	15,171,358	16,406,502	16,287,887
	yards.	59,775,635	61,681,657	60,837,303
	dozens.	12,906	17,799	512,780
TOTAL	pounds.	339,334,288	374,194,353	372,254,635
	yards.	1,473,486,869	1,625,890,888	1,606,868,206
	dozens.	822,758	744,168	1,349,126
FOREIGN TERRITORY.				
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry (*a*)	pounds.	28,147,503	29,301,744	32,950,287
	yards.	107,362,877	105,682,408	118,349,507
	dozens.	1,940	288	56,905
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	367,481,791	403,496,097	405,204,922
	yards.	1,580,849,746	1,731,573,296	1,725,217,713
	dozens.	824,698	744,456	1,406,031

(*a*) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	1,400,389	1,791,036	2,458,357
2	2,238,236	2,686,782	3,130,118
3	2,308,488	2,821,573	2,676,284
4	2,879,905	3,486,965	3,679,613
5	27,460	1,131,491	272,691
6	7,514,191	8,946,685	9,513,188
7	7,402,800	14,345,077	12,173,971
8	3,174,856	4,393,396	6,850,882
9	6,335,051	8,624,158	10,455,681
10	30,155,653	30,532,952	29,833936
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	63,437,019	78,760,115	81,044,721
11	36,684,560	37,009,954	31,482,111
12	34,186,658	32,005,733	28,444,123
13	12,064,819	16,541,315	16,555,202
14	13,581,819	12,062,763	13,286,343
15	7,524,130	8,224,751	8,568,686
16	15,816,201	13,542,458	11,350,600
17	4,127,920	4,198,077	3,966,105
18	14,471,473	12,151,366	15,432,656
19	1,380,799	4,170,018	3,243,410
20	98,797,689	101,510,480	110,232,831
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	238,636,068	241,416,915	242,562,065
21	36,478,310	32,847,512	37,960,861
22	38,538,532	38,493,140	37,314,434
23	2,640,299	2,556,077	1,176,607
24	37,067,270	42,195,025	41,908,046
25	1,035,843	1,355,330	1,431,915
26	6,249,461	8,343,782	8,158,472
27	4,270,249	3,595,673	3,818,907
28	5,585,430	5,470,385	5,418,946
29	342,508	1,417,498	1,726,687
30	21,515,118	20,927,372	20,602,520
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	153,723,020	157,201,794	159,517,395
31	921,102	1,150,999	715,471
32	6,183,350	6,016,106	6,043,926
33	850,100	77,683	8,782
34	1,590,233	863,670	643,182
35	35,359	34,335	29,364
36	765,082	1,194,832	976,529
37	12,151	4,372	1,323
38	347,658	370,834	816,386
39	162	....	....
40	1,973,017	3,143,802	2,991,227
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	12,678,214	12,856,633	12,226,190
Above 40.	1,271,877	2,016,706	1,891,233
Wastes, etc.	198,762	382,241	110,220
Grand Total ..	469,944,960	492,634,404	497,351,824

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	1,273,154	1,584,779	2,364,340
2	2,169,014	2,558,013	2,812,334
3	2,244,794	2,548,158	2,411,947
4	2,674,366	3,026,716	3,277,134
5	27,450	1,127,121	264,341
6	7,216,284	8,643,108	9,217,887
7	6,633,069	13,384,492	11,331,383
8	2,980,701	4,045,798	6,699,101
9	4,202,997	6,904,298	8,351,484
10	28,819,771	28,456,468	27,496,452
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	58,241,600	71,278,946	74,226,403
11	35,784,292	34,756,758	29,782,044
12	32,893,468	29,644,960	26,187,291
13	10,921,971	14,821,227	14,460,174
14	12,062,486	10,329,672	11,691,914
15	5,932,969	5,961,653	6,568,579
16	12,791,821	10,258,729	8,279,361
17	2,568,803	2,258,851	1,959,632
18	10,879,763	9,649,697	10,873,466
19	987,710	900,922	148,675
20	59,105,597	56,810,177	61,883,344
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	183,838,880	175,505,096	171,828,510
21	28,895,823	25,295,227	27,683,402
22	21,705,690	22,830,554	22,557,237
23	1,250,003	1,084,034	363,752
24	25,479,186	27,999,789	28,337,785
25	413,068	512,756	428,924
26	3,664,677	4,954,894	4,974,028
27	3,679,297	2,823,258	2,565,056
28	3,140,766	3,269,752	3,175,486
29	236,022	170,168	193,855
30	5,669,207	5,542,449	5,126,254
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	94,133,739	94,752,981	95,405,709
31	110,854	112,144	113,552
32	2,882,090	3,193,290	2,944,645
33	82	28,032	....
34	595,700	555,727	368,293
35	....	....	....
36	716,733	750,106	831,643
37	....	....	....
38	42,889	72,681	72,344
39	....	....	....
40	829,985	1,282,728	1,256,312
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	5,178,343	6,000,208	5,586,789
Above 40	921,139	989,043	1,027,621
Wastes, etc.	142,707	173,357	23,992
Grand Total ..	342,456,408	348,699,631	348,069,104

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	21,656	....	10,876
2	33,011	....	....
3	22,270	....	....
4	16,305	202,592	223,385
5	....	3,649	2,718
6	5,089	11,303	797
7	499,444	419,951	240,308
8	74,678	203,601	43,499
9	933,611	979,915	676,244
10	200,453	610,594	784,889
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	1,896,517	2,431,605	1,982,716
11	225,380	313,152	498,962
12	78,800	943,461	969,191
13	239,201	341,902	644,307
14	395,149	476,818	323,879
15	208,702	501,801	797,249
16	285,957	524,959	566,378
17	1,110,210	1,407,709	1,397,292
18	2,299,653	1,553,968	3,338,693
19	5,642	2,959,818	2,696,705
20	18,766,645	22,672,267	22,550,449
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	23,615,339	31,695,855	33,783,105
21	6,297,285	4,709,493	7,358,795
22	14,238,404	13,034,635	12,257,908
23	1,134,773	1,256,486	748,997
24	6,497,728	7,994,297	7,638,397
25	129,476	374,694	212,427
26	1,701,784	2,772,297	2,830,486
27	477,311	655,446	1,242,454
28	1,386,083	801,203	1,861,455
29	797	927,441	1,517,408
30	12,753,243	12,566,723	12,581,615
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	44,616,884	45,092,715	48,249,942
31	720,044	853,775	553,166
32	3,125,916	2,576,653	2,860,035
33	845,949	17,734	217
34	654,558	219,171	221,536
35	35,121	5,712	9,193
36	43,799	400,359	132,080
37	7,811	....	1,323
38	131,437	222,944	563,430
39	....	....	....
40	503,822	1,245,313	1,130,836
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	6,068,457	5,541,661	5,471,816
Above 40.	194,315	726,440	595,296
Wastes, etc.	3,000	109,974	....
Grand Total	76,304,517	85,598,250	90,082,875

MADRAS.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	56,88[illegible]	882	29,753
2	216,871	159,125	297,405
3	....	....	....
4	146,896	177,551	159,540
5	1,142	3,805	....
6	391,958	763,509	1,562,423
7	10,833	61,365	304,021
8	1,201,164	614,701	585,980
9	33,509	116,334	215,185
10	378,894	675,554	1,376,551
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	2,438,148	2,572,826	4,532,858
11	292,227	3[illegible]254	597,197
12	2,015,742	1,76[illegible]66	2,286,860
13	341,681	654[illegible]53	688,188
14	2,447,704	1,207,[illegible]2	1,742,470
15	962,293	1,187,[illegible]	956,948
16	1,153,067	1,113,544	230,062
17	873,995	1,387,711	2,471,629
18	1,516,947	1,343,360	872,073
19	3,383,089	3,029,590	4,529,888
20	6,893,257	7,650,239	9,274,796
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	19,880,002	19,663,271	23,645,111
21	3,978,541	5,286,616	6,359,664
22	1,057,309	953,963	2,233,637
23	1,059,200	1,113,444	861,700
24	5,173,189	5,891,468	6,913,265
25	....	....	992
26	1,756,552	1,608,296	2,979,084
27	83,802	29,207	....
28	2,570,681	2,098,157	1,754,462
29	....	....	....
30	1,795,703	2,704,492	2,056,966
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	17,474,977	19,685,643	23,159,770
31	....	....	....
32	657,622	2,188,590	2,044,268
33	....	....	....
34	....	69	....
35	....	....	....
36	1,910	2,097	678
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	124,452	81,338	42,368
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	783,984	2,272,094	2,087,314
Above 40.	663,566	193,749	352
Grand Total	41,240,677	44,387,583	53,425,405

No. 3—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

BENGAL.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	....	....	....
2	433,056	535,148	339,082
3	84,884	5,209	20,135
4	....	151	....
5	....	1,676	....
6	171,399	50,815	35,781
7	250,929	70,392	4,082
8	335,683	286,714	146,746
9	509,494	505,904	379,628
10	1,501,358	1,304,148	902,312
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	3,286,803	2,760,157	1,827,766
11	3,235,356	3,608,477	3,271,630
12	1,660,281	1,909,989	1,932,336
13	2,022,724	2,127,412	2,105,314
14	1,856,165	1,735,004	1,286,043
15	2,988,089	3,827,646	3,348,458
16	3,512,747	2,979,950	2,769,640
17	3,247,888	4,117,888	3,631,571
18	210,853	101,469	166,071
19	1,240,533	1,348,685	1,559,618
20	1,119,819	957,414	527,002
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	21,094,455	22,713,934	20,598,283
21	2,017,163	2,043,290	1,675,261
22	3,446,531	2,281,487	1,839,272
23	....	812,904	942,178
24	1,336,809	1,078,360	298,757
25	....	....	....
26	568,496	535,998	454,457
27	805,737	664,339	506,008
28	....	817	....
29	....	....	....
30	289,778	138,080	78,205
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	8,464,514	7,555,275	5,794,138
31	....	....	....
32	27,571	18,423	43,581
33	7,750	....	....
34	503,867	533,310	583,385
35	....	....	....
36	1,152	3,398	7,258
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	1,912	20,261	82,475
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	542,252	575,392	716,699
Above 40	4,092	21,478	705
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	33,392,116	33,626,236	28,937,551

UNITED PROVINCES.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	....	....	458
2	....	....	56,925
3	....	....	752
4	871,361	976,299	932,582
5	648,861	601,431	609,132
6	884,158	186,468	5,238
7	521,547	786,813	1,264,927
8	46,839	12,067	2,867
9	174,446	160,274	181,654
10	4,481,334	983,076	852,969
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	7,628,546	3,706,428	3,907,504
11	2,816,555	7,674,303	5,814,072
12	1,424,568	2,358,321	2,661,378
13	2,085,603	1,974,025	1,747,747
14	2,437,381	3,649,718	3,725,000
15	776,924	347,819	854,580
16	9,419,105	6,367,151	7,672,181
17	3,478,702	6,921,102	6,373,389
18	2,094,921	1,860,674	2,166672
19	1,102,581	2,190,084	2,422,070
20	708,397	473,727	596,075
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	26,348,777	33,816,924	34,033,164
21	661,773	227,857	251,657
22	560,396	616,720	744,418
23	126,590	81,086	167,577
24	1,387,221	1,744,591	1,547,223
25	....	....	....
26	19,544	70,824	259,465
27	154,261	....	800
28	4,635	7,529	36,744
29	....	....	711
30	48,160	51,247	87,936
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	2,962,580	2,799,854	3,096,526
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	54,392	60,011
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	3,323	9,293	137,974
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	3,323	63,685	197,985
Above 40	6,738	....	182,813
Wastes, etc.	115,140	89,852	51,911
Grand Total ..	37,060,104	40,476,743	41,469,903

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....
4	....	....	....
5	....	....	....
6	....	858	47
7	....	3,996	....
8	41,980	159,516	152,103
9	....	55,391	15,100
10	215,752	271,859	243,457
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	257,732	491,620	410,707
11	10,690	55,101	2,153
12	66,330	139,176	281,123
13	86,792	110,826	37,399
14	410,319	620,077	577,363
15	19,894	45,786	27,477
16	182,668	314,957	432,511
17	358,616	142,690	....
18	....	....	....
19	....	34,406	....
20	288,931	267,041	275,811
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	1,424,240	1,730,060	1,633,837
21	....	....	....
22	38,067	93,132	91,483
23	....	....	....
24	74,366	33,738	....
25	....	....	....
26	....	24,740	4,960
27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....
29	....	....	....
30	236,539	170,616	185,432
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	348,972	322,226	281,875
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	....	....	....
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	....	....	....
Above 40	....	....	....
Wastes, etc,	....	....	....
Grand Total.	2,030,944	2,543,906	2,326,419

PUNJAB.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....
4	....	....	....
5	....	....	....
6	....	....	....
7	12,009	778	....
8	....	....	....
9	....	36,320	6,787
10	....	468,845	304,572
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	12,009	505,943	311,359
11	549,582	1,169,555	955,283
12	266,165	429,993	169,661
13	482,500	577,134	688,277
14	517,796	267,713	268,747
15	499,330	417,126	155,762
16	241,008	65,941	109,938
17	98,320	6,915	27,127
18	3,952	55,727	8,393
19	....	....	....
20	58,065	16,265	20,990
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	2,716,718	3,006,369	2,404,178
21	....	12,169	....
22	2,460	....	....
23	....	....	....
24	1,695	39,866	2,107
25	....	....	....
26	28,095	....	....
27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....
29	....	....	....
30	18,968	....	332
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	51,218	52,035	2,439
31	....	....	....
32	133	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	....	....	....
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	133	....	....
Above 40.	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total.	2,780,078	3,564,347	2,717,976

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

DELHI.

Countor Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....
3	....	....	....
4	63,289	....	....
5	....	....	....
6	....	....	....
7	....	10,845	38,967
8	....	19,205	59,534
9	44,506	44,528	....
10	....	6,762	137,378
Total, Nos. 1 to 10.	107,795	81,340	235,879
11	281,613	1,500,341	943,816
12	....	8,611	20,807
13	564,561	255,772	81,296
14	836,567	1,014,656	2,286,460
15	306,042	11,825	44,944
16	696,346	48,321	189,937
17	30,266	....	....
18	905,521	12,984	....
19	....	....	....
20	208,286	25,805	1,078
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	3,829,202	2,878,315	3,568,338
21	....	....	....
22	....	....	....
23	....	....	....
24	....	....	....
25	....	....	....
26	....	....	....
27	....	....	....
28	....	....	....
29	....	....	....
30	....	....	....
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	....	....	....
31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....
33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....
35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....
40	....	....	....
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	....	....	....
Above 40.	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	3,936,997	2,959,655	3,804,217

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23
1	23,123	35,435	41,130
2	28,969	41,199	391,194
3	15,763	6,661	....
4	42,575	109,521	152,189
5	....	1,487	72
6	118,024	245,211	193,405
7	1,434,870	2,464,082	2,003,380
8	115,869	93,385	36,632
9	1,643,290	1,835,962	1,939,047
10	589,719	539,356	575,404
Total Nos., 1 to 10.	4,011,702	5,372,299	5,382,453
11	1,729,983	1,595,968	1,633,079
12	4,007,355	4,892,771	4,608,807
13	1,711,480	2,345,127	1,993,489
14	2,661,355	2,503,897	2,070,778
15	823,717	567,433	650,966
16	3,992,944	3,032,979	2,376,136
17	1,219,326	1,591,933	1,236,029
18	475,772	695,065	966,828
19	75	9,196	404,485
20	3,855,863	3,927,203	4,404,158
Total, Nos. 11 to 20.	20,478,070	20,661,572	20,344,855
21	1,290,645	1,198,731	503,655
22	681,484	792,170	739,416
23	....	....	10,482
24	3,273,550	3,191,108	3,256,593
25	1,950	10,918	61,898
26	242,291	262,967	471,077
27	....	....	....
28	87,399	12,401	149,425
29	....	....	....
30	221,047	244,212	279,869
Total, Nos. 21 to 30.	5,798,966	5,713,506	5,472,415
31	....	....	13,645
32	368,168	386,550	162,421
33	....	....	....
34	468,938	523,357	414,292
35	....	....	....
36	....	347	....
37	....	....	....
38	2,035	4,690	155
39	....	....	....
40	20,822	23,878	17,472
Total, Nos. 31 to 40.	859,963	938,822	607,985
Above 40.	120,864	131,647	119,780
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	31,269,565	32,817,846	31,827,488

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	1,480,393	1,827,353	2,529,698
2	2,917,132	3,422,254	4,214,724
3	2,409,135	2,833,443	2,697,171
4	4,004,026	4,750,487	4,923,924
5	677,453	1,739,890	881,895
6	9,079,730	10,193,546	11,310,082
7	9,632,988	17,743,348	15,789,348
8	4,915,891	5,578,984	7,834,744
9	8,740,296	11,378,871	13,193,082
10	37,322,710	34,782,552	34,228,579
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	81,179,754	94,250,728	97,603,247
11	45,600,566	52,940,953	44,699,341
12	43,627,239	43,007,060	40,405,195
13	19,360,160	24,585,764	23,891,912
14	24,749,106	23,061,080	25,243,204
15	13,900,419	14,630,088	14,607,821
16	35,014,086	27,465,301	25,131,005
17	13,435,033	18,366,316	17,705,848
18	19,678,539	16,220,645	19,613,293
19	7,107,077	10,781,979	12,159,471
20	111,930,307	114,828,174	125,332,741
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	334,402,532	345,887,360	348,789,831
21	44,426,432	41,616,175	46,751,098
22	44,324,779	43,231,612	42,962,655
23	3,826,089	4,563,511	3,158,544
24	48,314,100	54,174,156	53,925,991
25	1,037,793	1,366,248	1,494,805
26	8,864,439	10,846,607	12,327,515
27	5,314,049	4,289,219	4,325,715
28	8,248,745	7,589,289	7,359,577
29	342,508	1,417,498	1,727,398
30	24,125,313	24,236,018	23,291,260
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	188,824,247	193,330,333	197,324,558
31	921,102	1,150,999	729,116
32	7,236,844	8,609,669	8,294,196
33	857,850	77,683	8,782
34	2,563,038	1,920,406	1,640,859
35	35,359	34,335	29,364
36	768,144	1,255,066	1,044,476
37	12,151	4,372	1,323
38	349,693	375,524	816,541
39	162	....	....
40	2,123,526	3,278,572	3,271,516
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	14,867,869	16,706,626	15,836,173
Above 40	2,067,137	2,363,580	2,194,883
Wastes, etc.	313,902	472,093	162,131
Grand Total	621,655,441	653,010,720	661,910,823

No. 4.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

INDIAN STATES. (*a*)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	2,374	....	....
2	88,919	8,063	7,031
3	272,152	301,100	351,458
4	319,093	594,958	619,119
5	34,798	133,277	152,678
6	348,660	593,128	395,057
7	592,062	813,022	1,026,253
8	55,165	199,192	201,043
9	522,624	673,970	765,211
10	527,473	1,499,661	1,849,318
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	2,763,320	4,816,371	5,367,168
11	776,854	868,609	818,140
12	1,428,567	1,493,016	2,274,353
13	441,290	452,560	585,388
14	3,966,582	4,414,704	4,224,177
15	905,826	1,145,817	1,881,660
16	4,758,339	4,122,949	3,191,967
17	770,163	1,007,323	1,184,797
18	3,218,797	3,039,303	3,238,745
19	713,368	1,726,852	1,395,349
20	8,145,008	7,293,527	7,999,237
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	25,124,794	25,564,660	26,789,813
21	1,357,224	1,425,008	1,832,872
22	3,026,010	2,241,196	2,780,036
23	473,339	402,044	749,821
24	1,657,213	1,557,553	1,409,974
25	30,066	1,447	19,956
26	1,181,447	1,195,874	987,363
27	443,374	550,465	879,802
28	805,885	1,016,286	1,322,706
29	231,393	573,306	468,771
30	1,055,550	868,474	1,182,953
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	10,261,501	9,831,623	11,634,254
31	36,114	....	....
32	6,844	35,328	12,198
33	....	....	....
34	16,858	769	4,296
35	4,077	....	....
36	1,322	283	3,675
37	....	....	....
38	....	....	73
39	....	....	....
40	91,305	157,180	73,952
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	156,520	193,560	94,194
Above 40	31	25,699	408
Wastes, etc.	40,990	20,366	51,583
Grand Total	38,347,156	40,452,279	43,937,420

(*a*) See note at foot of Table No. 1.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (British India and Indian States.)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	1,482,767	1,827,353	2,529,698
2	3,006,051	3,430,317	4,221,755
3	2,681,287	3,134,543	3,048,629
4	4,323,119	5,345,445	5,543,043
5	712,251	1,873,167	1,034,573
6	9,428,390	10,786,674	11,705,139
7	10,225,050	18,556,370	16,815,601
8	4,971,056	5,778,176	8,035,787
9	9,262,920	12,052,841	13,958,293
10	37,850,183	36,282,213	36,077,897
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	83,943,074	99,067,099	102,970,415
11	46,377,420	53,809,562	45,517,481
12	45,055,806	44,500,076	42,679,548
13	19,801,450	25,038,324	24,473,300
14	28,715,688	27,475,784	29,467,381
15	14,806,245	15,775,905	16,489,481
16	39,772,425	31,588,250	28,322,972
17	14,205,196	19,373,639	18,890,645
18	22,897,336	19,259,948	22,852,038
19	7,820,445	12,508,831	13,554,820
20	120,075,315	122,121,701	133,331,978
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	359,527,326	371,452,020	375,579,644
21	45,783,656	43,041,183	48,583,970
22	47,350,789	45,472,808	45,742,691
23	4,299,428	4,965,555	3,908,365
24	49,971,313	55,731,709	55,335,965
25	1,067,859	1,367,695	1,514,761
26	10,045,886	12,042,481	13,314,878
27	5,757,423	4,839,684	5,205,517
28	9,054,630	8,605,575	8,682,283
29	573,901	1,990,804	2,196,169
30	25,180,863	25,104,462	24,474,213
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	199,085,748	203,161,956	208,958,812
31	957,216	1,150,999	729,116
32	7,243,688	8,644,997	8,306,394
33	857,850	77,683	8,782
34	2,579,896	1,921,175	1,645,155
35	39,436	34,335	29,364
36	769,466	1,255,349	1,048,151
37	12,151	4,372	1,323
38	349,693	375,524	816,614
39	162	....	....
40	2,214,831	3,435,752	3,345,468
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	15,024,389	16,900,186	15,930,367
Above 40	2,067,168	2,389,279	2,195,291
Wastes, etc.	354,892	492,459	213,714
Grand Total	660,002,597	693,462,999	705,848,243

No. 6.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.*

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	15,833,157	15,654,129	15,992,625
	yards	48,121,844	47,253,836	49,942,704
Dhuties	pounds	59,298,786	79,565,954	74,356,038
	yards	278,035,381	385,590,279	356,343,656
Drills and jeans	pounds	12,267,917	8,879,873	7,918,525
	yards	49,189,676	37,570,388	33,772,487
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	639,149	950,077	655,091
	yards	3,800,266	6,244,958	4,633,985
Printers	pounds	3,224,990	4,912,255	5,714,285
	yards	14,521,291	22,179,025	24,666,672
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	90,163,021	99,223,245	93,911,998
	yards	410,252,881	442,293,987	422,391,366
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	16,533,703	14,209,838	12,095,489
	yards	80,731,480	68,074,278	61,150,934
Tent cloth	pounds	1,744,660	1,327,742	965,678
	yards	3,508,037	3,042,334	2,468,239
Other sorts	pounds	7,317,375	14,566,675	22,070,621
	yards	26,959,617	47,921,180	72,306,366
TOTAL	pounds	207,022,758	239,289,788	233,680,350
	yards	915,120,473	1,060,170,265	1,027,676,409
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	81,665,924	83,984,824	81,206,661
	yards	389,686,329	395,141,909	390,498,371
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	2,319,292	2,000,220	2,267,948
	dozens	515,521	472,859	539,692
Hosiery	pounds	276,690	205,467	189,238
	dozens	117,236	115,068	120,370
Miscellaneous	pounds	962,670	1,061,849	1,323,581
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	122,838	72,829	113,289
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	292,370,172	326,614,977	318,781,067
	yards	1,304,806,802	1,455,312,174	1,418,168,780
	dozens	632,757	587,927	660,262

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	8,768,689	9,713,318	8,314,545
	yards	25,101,838	28,248,119	25,239,447
Dhutics	pounds	15,072,310	23,916,151	20,434,495
	yards	77,546,562	121,792,704	102,025,169
Drills and jeans	pounds	11,435,225	8,382,779	7,362,499
	yards	46,033,906	35,504,006	31,522,794
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	403,927	686,448	331,508
	yards	2,470,306	4,148,119	2,185,687
Printers	pounds	69,832	301,636	305,681
	yards	376,389	1,478,640	1,673,693
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	58,113,407	69,216,410	63,537,339
	yards	270,724,246	311,600,482	289,340,232
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	13,924,102	11,397,637	9,743,082
	yards	66,847,901	53,722,405	48,426,838
Tent cloth	pounds	1,478,906	1,099,161	803,860
	yards	2,924,344	2,498,548	1,923,911
Other sorts	pounds	3,447,730	8,658,589	14,860,417
	yards	12,313,033	26,632,772	44,980,321
TOTAL	pounds	112,714,178	133,372,129	125,693,426
	yards	504,338,525	585,925,795	547,318,092
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	69,394,544	70,852,894	66,771,093
	yards	332,168,408	336,001,061	322,966,426
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	2,290,033	1,907,819	2,171,404
	dozens	502,626	419,823	487,332
Hosiery	pounds	127,350	127,357	110,486
	dozens	94,186	91,227	96,271
Miscellaneous	pounds	961,941	1,056,795	1,299,289
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	112,986	63,703	99,274
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	185,601,032	207,380,697	196,144,972
	yards	836,506,933	921,926,856	870,284,518
	dozens	596,812	511,050	583,603

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana District, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 6.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced*—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grey and bleached piece-goods.—				
Chadars	pounds	6,040,723	4,586,332	6,067,289
	yards	20,034,817	15,279,202	20,167,864
Dhutis	pounds	34,591,586	43,815,264	42,144,673
	yards	160,165,864	212,706,880	203,247,266
Drills and jeans	pounds	362,815	309,607	327,468
	yards	1,579,460	1,431,725	1,473,759
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	107,452	148,702	233,619
	yards	659,550	1,139,158	1,889,763
Printers	pounds	2,081,458	3,319,989	3,756,038
	yards	9,380,849	14,658,583	15,335,582
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	23,114,111	22,005,286	23,812,510
	yards	107,121,622	102,323,907	109,659,757
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	2,355,693	2,505,825	2,084,792
	yards	12,615,736	12,728,890	11,126,680
Tent cloth	pounds	31,300	24,499	29,921
	yards	177,028	75,452	257,929
Other sorts	pounds	2,087,136	3,067,279	4,543,105
	yards	8,333,312	11,590,396	18,230,484
TOTAL	pounds	70,772,274	79,782,783	82,999,415
	yards	320,068,238	371,934,193	381,389,084
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	5,153,382	4,794,986	6,495,590
	yards	29,360,443	27,019,448	36,475,227
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	3,846	21,177	10,177
	dozens	1,623	19,772	10,265
Hosiery	pounds	149,337	78,107	78,755
	dozens	23,051	23,843	24,298
Miscellaneous	pounds	....	780	23,625
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	8,686	8,591	10,692
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	76,087,525	84,686,424	89,618,254
	yards	349,428,681	398,953,641	417,864,311
	dozens	24,674	43,615	34,563

MADRAS.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March. 1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	147,050	60,364	129,881
	yards	321,232	116,683	229,934
Dhutis	pounds	1,392,895	1,431,183	1,408,941
	yards	5,723,207	5,311,592	5,218,543
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,226,688	1,226,456	1,165,655
	yards	4,162,514	4,698,761	4,321,209
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	347,969	54,634	....
	yards	1,291,224	183,956	....
Printers	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	971,234	833,111	725,595
	yards	3,319,536	3,368,219	2,609,529
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	131,183	830,751	1,460,458
	yards	445,578	2,952,461	4,821,726
Tent cloth	pounds	23,109	290,900	111,919
	yards	41,772	859,598	164,997
Other sorts	pounds	422,499	689,236	1,875,381
	yards	1,326,404	1,939,149	5,434,351
TOTAL	pounds	4,662,627	5,416,635	6,877,830
	yards	16,631,467	19,430,419	22,800,289
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	7,628,173	5,469,351	8,317,028
	yards	23,324,797	16,178,519	26,723,954
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	739,454	495,009	547,368
	dozens	142,739	96,488	107,835
Hosiery	pounds	....	....	1,949
Miscellaneous	,,	2,811	....	566
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	,,	13,033,065	11,380,995	15,744,175
	yards	39,956,264	35,608,938	49,524,243
	dozens	142,739	96,488	108,401

No. 6.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced*—continued.

BENGAL.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	11,005	213,076	931
	yards	45,987	1,057,663	2,659
Dhutis	pounds	2,784,016	2,598,219	2,440,773
	yards	13,308,756	12,647,310	11,760,621
Drills and jeans	pounds	3,633	....	....
	yards	7,662	....	....
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Printers	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,581,946	1,676,975	1,192,335
	yards	7,156,300	7,556,911	5,392,094
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	423,648	....	....
	yards	2,027,372	....	....
Tent cloth	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Other sorts	pounds	106,112	91,120	52,059
	yards	1,296,684	1,133,912	756,476
TOTAL	pounds	4,910,360	4,579,390	3,686,098
	yards	23,842,761	22,395,796	17,911,850
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	....	....	86
	yards	....	....	192
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	....	....	....
	dozens	....	....	....
Hosiery	pounds	....	....	54,982
	dozens	....	....	16,135
Miscellaneous	pounds	163,715	81,194	128,635
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	pounds	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	5,074,075	4,660,584	3,869,801
	yards	23,842,761	22,395,796	17,912,042
	dozens	....	....	16,135

UNITED PROVINCES.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	1,264,426	1,757,343	1,872,181
	yards	4,013,523	5,797,715	6,970,670
Dhutis	pounds	2,098,351	3,049,535	3,359,228
	yards	8,356,516	11,773,107	13,832,517
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,243,128	1,020,245	1,138,113
	yards	3,542,148	3,008,255	3,372,272
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	213,814	109,770	....
	yards	805,780	404,427	....
Printers	pounds	911,194	855,976	820,608
	yards	4,082,744	3,842,519	3,591,258
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	748,977	478,929	668,348
	yards	3,211,510	2,158,851	2,809,229
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,382,792	1,254,236	1,452,717
	yards	3,682,776	3,696,065	4,534,220
Tent cloth	pounds	897,947	681,922	711,380
	yards	1,809,342	1,358,705	1,656,649
Other sorts	pounds	1,260,428	1,445,403	1,573,347
	yards	4,881,120	5,214,541	5,762,443
TOTAL	pounds	10,021,057	10,653,359	11,595,922
	yards	34,565,459	37,254,185	41,529,258
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	418,940	735,808	788,427
	yards	1,549,160	2,611,268	3,224,785
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	244,802	362,721	350,761
	dozens	34,350	41,920	50,465
Hosiery	pounds	....	5,064	....
	dozens	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	pounds	18,093	8,383	48,282
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	pounds	103,691	104,921	51,437
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	10,806,583	11,870,256	12,834,769
	yards	36,114,619	39,865,453	44,754,043
	dozens	34,350	41,920	50,465

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—continued.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	85,882	120,722	63,696
	yards	191,928	280,500	119,486
Dhutis	pounds	822,571	869,266	828,439
	yards	3,586,764	3,958,106	3,903,646
Drills and jeans	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Printers	pounds	56,963	123,606	99,226
	yards	150,029	343,116	327,660
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	353,825	287,799	236,485
	yards	1,091,293	974,310	839,713
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	4,328	99,862	21,394
	yards	17,969	341,453	75,427
Tent cloth	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Other sorts	pounds	224,747	438,372	645,451
	yards	728,191	1,369,730	1,976,865
TOTAL	pounds	1,548,316	1,939,627	1,894,691
	yards	5,766,174	7,267,215	7,242,797
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	4,686	3,656	7,226
	yards	19,345	16,502	59,175
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	....	634	629
	dozens	....	10	59
Hosiery	pounds	....	....	....
	dozens	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	pounds	....	....	....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	1,553,002	1,943,917	1,902,546
	yards	5,785,519	7,283,717	7,301,972
	dozens	....	10	59

PUNJAB.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	2,672	525	3
	yards	5,522	1,144	6
Dhutis	pounds	4,027	1,510	2,597
	yards	13,448	10,108	14,090
Drills and jeans	pounds	....	6,200	389
	yards	....	25,549	1,050
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	....	110	990
	yards	....	379	3,600
Printers	pounds	....	500	....
	yards	....	2,112	....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	78,344	70,283	15,342
	yards	377,508	333,093	72,708
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	58,898	47,012	14,357
	yards	168,844	187,552	48,194
Tent cloth	pounds	12,461	1,708	783
	yards	19,158	4,880	2,270
Other sorts	pounds	6,710	644	73,157
	yards	12,750	3,535	248,580
TOTAL	pounds	163,112	128,492	107,618
	yards	597,230	568,352	390,498
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	7,058	28	540
	yards	35,284	144	2,317
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	43	31	....
	dozens	....	....	....
Hosiery	pounds	....	....	....
	dozens	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	pounds	....	....	....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	170,213	128,551	108,158
	yards	632,514	568,496	392,815
	dozens	....	....	....

No. 6.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced*—continued.

DELHI.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	41,731	54,470	266,047
	yards	125,777	103,412	648,744
Dhutis	pounds	....	41,647	249,817
	yards	....	148,983	1,010,329
Drills and jeans	pounds	151	3,344	18,944
	yards	317	9,189	60,291
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	....	....	25
	yards	....	....	170
Printers	pounds	....	....	....
	yards	....	....	....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	....	12,247	52,230
	yards	....	31,061	150,653
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	324,531	510,222	471,186
	yards	737,371	1,246,977	1,305,586
Tent cloth	pounds	517,940	158,649	501,661
	yards	975,741	384,852	1,137,741
Other sorts	pounds	72,399	30,625	392,322
	yards	214,272	86,350	1,046,847
TOTAL	pounds	956,752	811,204	1,952,232
	yards	2,053,478	2,010,824	5,360,361
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	198,091	377,080	773,475
	yards	519,277	1,163,833	2,616,647
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	977	240	525
	dozens	6	11	1,024
Hosiery	pounds	....	47	....
	dozens	....	13	....
Miscellaneous	pounds	....	....	..
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	1,155,820	1,188,571	2,726,232
	yards	2,572,755	3,174,657	7,977,008
	dozens	6	24	1,024

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	1,423,634	1,099,463	1,120,663
	yards	3,530,732	2,884,176	2,883,368
Dhutis	pounds	3,799,733	4,807,375	4,805,220
	yards	16,428,209	19,822,001	19,809,438
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,548,192	1,663,910	1,742,016
	yards	5,349,371	5,440,255	5,471,022
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	218	141,001	113,849
	yards	865	376,853	346,735
Printers	pounds	415,888	442,197	507,687
	yards	2,194,609	2,089,151	2,523,517
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,649,390	1,664,324	1,763,773
	yards	6,558,828	6,532,605	6,923,217
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,157,912	833,357	869,576
	yards	5,122,192	3,334,721	4,079,262
Tent cloth	pounds	503,952	699,234	547,305
	yards	1,020,106	1,396,643	1,080,752
Other sorts	pounds	470,737	970,464	959,860
	yards	1,871,684	3,310,693	3,802,681
TOTAL	pounds	10,969,656	12,321,325	12,434,949
	yards	42,071,596	45,187,098	46,919,992
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	4,037,118	3,899,415	3,410,490
	yards	17,704,039	16,494,559	13,917,311
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	164,567	185,721	247,450
	dozens	12,906	17,799	512,780
Hosiery	pounds	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	,,	17	41	....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	....	....	194,998
GRAND TOTAL	pounds	15,171,358	16,406,502	16,287,887
	yards	59,775,635	61,681,657	60,837,303
	dozens	12,906	17,799	512,780

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	18,809,557	18,960,092	19,446,027
	yards	56,356,545	57,495,129	59,797,571
Dhutis	pounds	70,200,379	92,364,689	87,451,053
	yards	325,452,281	439,261,486	411,892,840
Drills and jeans	pounds	16,289,709	12,800,028	11,988,642
	yards	62,251,688	50,752,397	46,998,331
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	1,201,150	1,255,592	769,955
	yards	5,898,135	7,210,573	4,984,490
Printers	pounds	4,609,035	6,334,534	7,141,806
	yards	20,948,673	28,455,923	31,109,107
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	95,546,737	104,246,913	98,566,106
	yards	431,962,856	463,249,037	441,188,509
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	20,016,995	17,785,278	16,385,177
	yards	93,113,582	79,833,507	76,015,349
Tent cloth	pounds	3,700,069	3,160,155	2,838,725
	yards	7,374,156	7,047,012	6,510,648
Other sorts	pounds	9,881,007	18,232,539	27,642,198
	yards	37,290,722	60,979,090	91,334,609
Total	pounds	240,254,638	275,139,820	272,229,690
	yards	1,040,648,638	1,194,284,154	1,169,831,454
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	93,959,990	94,470,162	94,503,933
	yards	432,838,231	431,606,734	437,036,752
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	3,469,135	3,044,576	3,414,621
	dozens	705,522	629,087	1,211,855
Hosiery	pounds	276,690	210,578	246,169
	dozens	117,236	115,081	137,271
Miscellaneous	pounds	1,147,306	1,151,467	1,695,496
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	226,529	177,750	164,726
Grand Total	pounds	339,334,288	374,194,353	372,254,635
	yards	1,473,486,869	1,625,890,888	1,606,868,206
	dozens	822,758	744,168	1,349,126

No. 7.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

INDIAN STATES. (*a*)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	1,031,198	751,739	1,224,628
	yards	2,837,684	1,932,441	3,404,370
Dhutis	pounds	3,484,278	3,792,580	4,456,216
	yards	14,675,248	16,375,926	19,244,679
Drills and jeans	pounds	3,432,739	2,576,146	2,459,799
	yards	12,052,829	9,699,715	9,308,011
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	17,379	36,624	127,101
	yards	52,490	136,679	569,458
Printers	pounds	1,696,629	1,703,330	1,936,257
	yards	7,335,417	7,165,816	7,963,907
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	5,591,296	5,727,231	7,040,623
	yards	24,276,956	23,785,347	29,360,602
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,276,148	1,334,477	1,468,321
	yards	4,274,257	4,283,177	4,986,174
Tent cloth	pounds	72,357	86,754	28,027
	yards	133,629	208,072	77,497
Other sorts	pounds	6,707,820	8,890,142	9,371,503
	yards	23,595,420	26,880,376	26,977,092
Total	pounds	23,309,844	24,896,523	28,112,475
	yards	89,233,930	90,467,549	101,891,790
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	4,427,646	3,962,799	4,130,909
	yards	18,128,947	15,214,859	16,457,717
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	15,717	8,410	8,346
	dozens	1,927	288	785
Hosiery	pounds	134,094	152,521	192,763
	dozens	13	....	56,120
Miscellaneous	pounds	260,202	281,491	505,794
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	....	....	....
Grand Total	pounds	28,147,503	29,301,744	32,950,287
	yards	107,362,877	105,682,408	118,349,507
	dozens	1,940	288	56,905

(*a*) See note at foot of Table No. 2.

No. 8.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.*

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (British India and Indian States).

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	19,840,755	19,711,831	20,670,655
	yards	59,194,229	59,427,570	63,201,941
Dhutis	pounds	73,684,657	96,157,269	91,907,269
	yards	340,127,529	455,637,412	431,137,519
Drills and jeans	pounds	19,722,448	15,376,174	14,448,441
	yards	74,304,517	60,452,112	56,306,342
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	1,218,529	1,292,216	897,056
	yards	5,950,625	7,347,252	5,753,948
Printers	pounds	6,305,664	8,038,364	9,078,063
	yards	28,284,090	35,621,739	39,073,014
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	101,138,033	109,974,144	105,606,729
	yards	456,239,812	487,034,384	470,549,111
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	21,293,143	19,116,755	17,853,498
	yards	97,387,839	84,116,684	81,001,523
Tent cloth	pounds	3,772,426	3,246,909	2,866,753
	yards	7,507,785	7,255,084	6,588,145
Other sorts	pounds	16,588,827	27,122,681	37,013,701
	yards	60,886,142	87,859,466	118,311,704
Total	pounds	263,564,482	300,036,343	300,342,165
	yards	1,129,882,568	1,284,751,703	1,271,723,244
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	98,387,636	98,432,961	98,634,842
	yards	450,967,178	446,821,593	453,494,469
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	3,484,852	3,052,986	3,422,967
	dozens	707,449	629,375	1,212,640
Hosiery	pounds	410,784	363,099	438,932
	dozens	117,249	115,081	193,391
Miscellaneous	pounds	1,407,508	1,432,958	2,201,290
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	,,	226,529	177,750	164,726
Grand Total	pounds	367,481,791	403,496,097	405,204,922
	yards	1,580,849,746	1,731,573,296	1,725,217,713
	dozens	824,698	744,456	1,406,031

No. 9.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of the VALUE of GOODS WOVEN in the COTTON MILLS in INDIA.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21	1921-22.	1922-23.
British India.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	52,29,96,635	51,01,19,269	48,63,00,516
Madras	2,20,80,224	1,82,62,874	2,40,08,985
Bengal	93,47,717	73,17,163	60,28,391
United Provinces	1,76,52,459	1,67,98,303	1,81,34,802
Ajmer-Merwara	27,37,601	27,54,264	25,97,942
Punjab	2,92,969	2,24,582	1,66,410
Delhi	18,58,625	18,00,740	38,72,441
Central Provinces and Berar	2,69,58,045	2,48,86,601	2,44,04,439
Total ..	60,39,24,275	58,21,63,796	56,55,13,926
Foreign Territory.			
Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Wadhwan, Hyderabad, Gwalior (Ujjain), and Pondicherry	2,51,86,499	2,55,79,080	2,81,01,678
Grand Total ..	62,91,10,774	60,77,42,876	59,36,15,604

No. 10.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY realised from goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India.			
Bombay	2,03,33,415	1,93,50,732	1,62,63,881
Madras	7,50,690	6,54,913	8,59,547
Bengal	3,17,920	2,65,202	2,26,350
United Provinces	6,03,772	5,87,341	6,37,507
Ajmer-Merwara	93,413	98,009	91,685
Punjab	9,290	4,797	8,863
Delhi	64,556	53,028	1,34,552
Central Provinces and Berar	9,19,814	9,02,784	8,61,929
Total, Gross Duty	2,30,92,870	2,19,16,806	1,90,84,314
Total, Net Duty	2,28,71,827	2,12,28,108	1,86,06,044
Foreign Territory. (Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar and Wadhwan.)			
Gross Duty	9,65,902	10,07,539	11,53,142
Net Duty	9,65,902	10,07,539	11,53,142
Grand Total, Gross Duty	2,40,58,772	2,29,24,345	2,02,37,456
Grand Total, Net Duty	2,38,37,729	2,22,35,647	1,97,59,186

Note.—The figures for 1922-23 as reported by the local authorities each month, and are not finally adjusted by the Accounts Department.

Report for the Year 1922.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

REVISED AND ADOPTED DOWN TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION HELD ON THE 19th MARCH 1923.

1. The Association shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association. — Name of Association.

2. The objects of the Association are— — Objects of Association.

(*a*) The protection of the interests of Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power in India.

(*b*) The promotion of good relations between the persons and bodies using such power.

(*c*) The doing of all those acts and things by which these objects may be furthered.

3. Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power shall be eligible for membership of the Association. — Eligibility for membership.

4. The expression Member in these rules means the person, firm or company, as the case may be, by whom or by which any such mill or mills, press or presses, or factory or factories as last aforesaid is or are actually owned. — Definition of term "member."

5. Every member shall be entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription under Rule 33 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association. — Voting power of members.

6. Each individual, who, as an individual, shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled either to act and vote on his own behalf or to empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign his name per procuration, to act and vote on his behalf. — Persons who may act and vote on behalf of members.

7. Every partner in any firm, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of his said firm, and the said firm may also empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign the name of the firm per procurations to act and vote on behalf of the said firm.

8. Every Director of a Joint Stock Company, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company, and the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, and every partner in any firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, and likewise any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized by the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, or by the firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, to sign either the name of such Agent, Secretary or Manager or the name of such firm, per procuration, shall also, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company.

9. The name of every person entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member of the Association, whether such person be the member himself or any other person, shall be notified in writing by such member to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by the Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentioned, and if more than one person shall be entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member, such member shall notify in writing to the Secretary of the Association the order of the precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such member. — Register of persons eligible to act and vote.

10. When any member shall notify to the Secretary of the Association that any one or more persons, other than the member himself, is entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of such member, such member shall, in such notification, state the capacity in which such person or each of such persons is so entitled or empowered to vote, that is to say, either as a member of a firm or as a Director or Agent or Secretary or Manager of a Company or as the holder of a power to sign per procuration or otherwise as the case may be.

11. If the name of any person shall be notified as a person empowered to act and vote on behalf of a member by virtue of being the holder of a power to sign per procuration, the notification shall be accompanied by the document authorizing such person to sign per procuration, in order that the same may be registered by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall, after registering the same, return the same to the person who sent it.

12. If the name of more than one person shall be notified by any member as persons entitled or empowered to act and vote for such member, the notification shall state the order of precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote for such member.

13. The Association shall provide a Register, to be called " Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members," and in such register the names of all members of the Association shall be entered and opposite to the name of each member the name of each person entitled or empowered, in accordance with these rules, to act and vote for such member, shall, so soon as may be after the name of such persons and all particulars regarding him and all formalities shall have been duly notified and observed in accordance with these rules, also be entered; and when the name of more than one person shall have been notified as entitled to act and vote for any one member of the Association, the names of such persons shall be numbered in the order of precedence in which such persons are entitled to act and vote for such member.

14. No person shall be entitled to act or vote on behalf of any member of the Association, unless and until his name shall have been entered in the " Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members " as a person entitled to act and vote for such member.

15. If two or more persons, who shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of one and the same member of the Association, shall be present at any meeting of the Association, that one who takes priority in the order of the precedence in the said " Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members " shall alone be entitled to vote at such meeting.

16. If any one person shall, according to these rules, be entitled to act and vote for more than one member of the Association, such person shall be entitled to act and to exercise the right of voting, according to these rules, for each member, on whose behalf he is so entitled to act and vote.

Mode of electing members.

17. Members of the Association shall be elected by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

18. Every candidate for election as a member of the Association must be proposed by one member of the Association and seconded by another, and a letter of proposal signed by the proposer or seconder must be sent to the Managing Committee of the Association (hereinafter called " The Committee ").

19. After the receipt by them of a proposal duly made and seconded according to these rules of a candidate for election as a member of the Association, the Committee shall fix a day for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

20. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate, notice in writing shall be given by the Committee to all members of the Association of the name of the candidate and of his proposer and seconder and of the date so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

21. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot for the election of a candidate for membership of the Association, appoint a scrutineer for such election.

22. The Association shall, for the purposes of all elections by ballot, provide a ballot-box with a lock and key and with an aperture sufficiently large to admit of the deposit therein of voting papers.

23. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same, and the same shall not be opened until after the expiration of the full time appointed for such election.

24. The Committee shall provide voting papers for the election of a member of the Association in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send one of such voting papers to each member of the Association, not less than seven days before the day fixed according to these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association.

25. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of a candidate for membership of the Association shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall fill up a voting paper in accordance with the directions contained therein, stating whether he votes for or against the election of such candidate and shall sign the paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

26. Voting papers may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules at any time between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 4 P.M. on the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot or on any one of the six succeeding days, exclusive of Sundays.

27. The ballot-box shall, at 4 P.M. on the seventh of the days appointed for the election of any candidate for membership, be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the scrutineer, and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, and the scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

28. No candidate for election as a member shall be deemed to have been elected unless at least one-fourth of the members of the Association shall have voted and whatever the number of votes recorded may be, one adverse vote in every six votes recorded shall exclude. The result of every election shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

29. If any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall not be elected, his proposer shall be informed of his non-election by the Secretary.

30. Particulars of the voting for the election of any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

31. A candidate, who shall have been put up for election as a member of the Association and shall not have been elected, shall not be again eligible for election as a member of the Association until after the expiration of six months from the date of the election at which he shall not have been elected.

32. If a candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be elected, his election shall be notified in writing by the Secretary to his proposer and likewise to the candidate himself, and a copy of the last annual report of the Association and also a copy of the Rules of the Association, with a bill for his subscription, shall be sent to him by the Secretary.

Membership subscription.

33. Each member of the Association shall pay the annual subscription to the Association which may from time to time be determined by the Committee, provided that the resolu-

tion of the Committee determining such annual subscription shall be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Committee present at a special meeting called for the purpose of determining such subscription.

34. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance. A member shall not be entitled to exercise any of the privileges of membership while his subscription shall be unpaid.

35. A member who shall fail to pay his subscription for a period of three calendar months after it has become payable shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a member of the Association and his name shall forthwith be removed from the Register of Members.

36. Each member shall, on election to the Association, sign a form of adherence to the Rules of the Association in the form from time to time approved by the Committee and until such form shall have been signed a member shall not be entitled to exercise any of the privileges of membership.

Resignation of Membership.

37. Every member of the Association shall have power to terminate his membership thereof by giving three months' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Association of his desire to terminate such membership.

38. (*a*) The Committee shall have power to require from any member an explanation as to any act done or conduct pursued by such member which in the opinion of the Committee, shall be in contravention of the Rules of the Association or to the detriment or discredit of the Association or shall be injurious to the welfare and interests of the Association.

(*b*) If any such explanation shall be refused or having been given shall be deemed unsatisfactory, the Committee shall cause a Special General Meeting of the Association to be convened to consider the acts and conduct of such member.

(*c*) The Association shall have power if a quorum be present at such Special General Meeting to resolve by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting and entitled to vote to declare that such member is expelled from the Association.

39. Whenever a resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned, such resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association.

Election of Committee.

40. The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Managing Committee hereinbefore and hereinafter called " The Committee " to be constituted as hereinafter mentioned.

41. The members of the Association shall, in each year between the 1st and the 31st day of January in such year, elect the Committee from amongst the members of the Association and the Committee so elected shall hold office for one year.

42. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, making a maximum of twenty members in all.

43. The Committee, holding office for the time being, shall appoint a day between the 1st and the 31st day of January in each year for the election of a Chairman of the Committee, of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee and of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee for the ensuing year, and shall cause notice of the day so appointed for such election as aforesaid to be advertised in one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

44. The Secretary of the Association shall also give to each member of the Association not less than seven days' notice in writing of the date appointed for the said elections.

45. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Committee and the other members of the Committee shall be elected by ballot.

46. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the said election, appoint a scrutineer for each of the said elections.

47. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot upon the day appointed for the said elections the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same and the same shall not be opened until 4 p.m. upon that day.

48. The Committee shall provide separate voting papers for—

(*a*) the election of a Chairman of the Committee,

(*b*) the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee,

(*c*) the election of eighteen members of the Committee,

in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association not less than seven days before the day fixed for the said elections, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Chairman, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Deputy Chairman and one voting paper in respect of the election of the other members of the Committee.

49. On the day appointed for the said elections voting shall commence at 10-30 a.m. and terminate at 4 p.m.

50. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall, in the case of the election of a Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of a Deputy Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Deputy Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such Deputy Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of the other members of the Committee, write on a voting paper relative to the election of the said other members of the Committee, the names of the eighteen persons representing members of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such other members of the Committee as aforesaid and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

51. Voting papers regarding the elections of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the day which shall have been appointed under these rules for such elections respectively.

52. At 4 p.m. on the day appointed for the said elections the ballot-box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Association in the presence of the scrutineer and the votes shall be counted and scrutinised by the scrutineer, who shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

53. Particulars of the voting for the election of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee respectively shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

Particulars of voting not to be disclosed.

54. The names of all members of the Association, who are eligible for election as Chairman, Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee in any year, shall be circulated by the Secretary amongst the members of the Association at least seven days before the day appointed under these rules for the said elections.

Ineligibility of two members of one firm entitled to ten votes or less to serve on Committee.

55. Two representatives of any one member entitled under Rule 5 to ten votes or less shall not be on the Committee at the same time.

56. If two representatives of any one member entitled under Rule 5 to ten votes or less shall be elected to serve on the Committee at the same time, the election of that representative who obtains the lesser number of votes shall be void. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the retiring Committee shall have a casting vote.

57. No member of the Association shall vote for more than one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and eighteen other members of the Committee.

58. Those persons representing members of the Association, in whose favour the largest number of votes shall have been cast for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been appointed Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be.

Refusal to act as Chairman, etc.

59. In the event of any member of the Association who shall have been elected according to these rules either as the Chairman of the Committee or as the Deputy Chairman of the Committee or as a member of the Committee refusing to act as such Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

60. If the number of votes cast in favour of any two members of the Association for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or as a member of the Committee shall be equal, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

Date of assuming office by new Committee.

61. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association after their election, and shall continue to act until the first day succeeding the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

Retirement of Committee.

62. All the members of the Committee shall retire each year immediately after the Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election.

Absence without leave from Committee Meetings.

63. If any member of the Committee shall be absent from the regular meetings of the Committee for more than three consecutive months he shall, unless he shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the Committee, be deemed to have vacated his office.

Vacancy on Committee.

64. When any vacancy shall occur in the Committee, such vacancy not being caused by a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of any member of the Association to fill the same. Similarly, in the event of a member being absent temporarily on leave the Committee shall have power to appoint another member of the Association as a temporary substitute.

Vacancy in office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman.

65. When any vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the election according to these rules by the members of the Association of a member of the Association to fill such vacancy.

Chairman of Committee Meetings.

66. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Committee held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting.

Chairman entitled to casting vote.

67. In case of a tie in voting in Committee the Chairman for the time being shall have a casting vote.

68. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. Quorum of Committee.

69. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and may meet oftener if need be. Committee Meetings.

70. A Secretary of the Association shall be appointed, and his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions and all other monies due or payable to the Association and to pay the same into the Imperial Bank of India or into such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf, to the credit of the account of the Association in such Bank, to study and consider all proposed legislative measures or any other matter that may affect the interests of the Association and to report to the Committee thereon and generally to act in the Association's interests under the orders of the Committee. Appointment of Secretary.

71. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time. Record of Minutes of proceedings of Committee.

72. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and shall have authority to provide suitable accommodation for the meetings of the Association and to pay all expenses of the establishment of the Association and also to pay all legal expenses which they may deem it necessary to incur. The Committee shall have authority to expend, pay or disburse in each year any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the funds of the Association for any purpose or purposes whatsoever which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Association. Control of funds of the Association.

73. If at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee shall amount to seven-eighths of so much of the funds belonging to the Association as shall remain in the hands of the Committee after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as the salary of the Secretary, printing, stationery, etc., then the Committee shall, in such case, call a General Meeting of the members of the Association and lay the accounts of the Association before such meeting.

74. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association. Statement of Accounts of the Association to be prepared and circulated to members prior to Annual General Meeting.

75. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association during the year prior to such General Meeting and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting. The Committee may also, if they see fit to do so, send any one or more copies of the said report to any individual or Corporation or Association to whom or to which they may think it desirable in the interests of the Association to send the same. Report of proceedings of the Association to be circulated to members prior to Annual General Meeting.

76. The Committee shall have authority to appoint Solicitors to the Association and the Committee may consult them whenever they deem it expedient to do so. Solicitors to the Association to be appointed.

77. At the first meeting in each year after the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association shall have been held, the Committee shall appoint three of their own number to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of deciding questions, other than arbitrations, arising under the Rules of the Association relating to the registration of trade marks, and the decision of such Sub-Committee on such questions shall have the same effect as if given by the entire Committee. Any vacancy which may from time to time occur in any such Sub-Committee as in this rule mentioned shall be filled by the appointment by the Committee of a member of the Committee to fill such vacancy. Trade Marks Sub-Committee.

78. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint a Sub-Committee or Sub-Committees to investigate and to report upon any matter whatsoever and may invite any member of the Association not being a member of the Committee to serve on any such Sub-Committee, if for any special reason such a course may seem to them advisable. Sub-Committees.

79. Sub-Committees other than a Sub-Committee appointed under Rule 77 shall have no executive or substantive power or authority, and the duty of every Sub-Committee shall be to report to the Committee the result of its investigations, deliberations or other proceedings.

Annual General Meeting.

80. A general meeting of the members of the Association to be called the Annual General Meeting shall be held in each year at such time as the Committee may appoint.

Other General Meetings.

81. The Committee may also at any time call a General Meeting should it seem to them expedient to do so.

82. If any four members of the Association shall, by a requisition in writing signed by the said four members respectively, addressed to the Committee and containing a statement of their reasons for the requisition, request the Committee to call a General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall call such General Meeting to be held within fourteen days after the receipt by the Committee of the said requisition, and if the Committee shall refuse or neglect to call such General Meeting to be held within the time aforesaid, the said four members, who shall have signed the said requisition, shall have power themselves to call such General Meeting to be held on such day as they themselves shall appoint.

83. Seven clear days' notice of every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be given by advertisement in at least one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

Investment of funds of the Association.

34. All the moneys and funds of the Association shall be paid into an account to be opened in the name of the Association either with the Imperial Bank of India or with such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf.

Signing of cheques.

85. All cheques on any banking account of the Association shall be signed by the Chairman and one member of the Committee or in the absence of the Chairman by the Deputy Chairman and one member of the Committee ; or in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman by two members of the Committee.

Quorum at General Meetings and adjournments thereof.

86. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting unless a quorum according to these rules shall be present at such meeting.

87. On the day originally appointed for holding any Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, ten representatives of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum ; and on the day originally appointed for the holding of any General Meeting of the members of the Association other than an Annual General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, one-fourth of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

88. If on the day originally appointed for holding a General Meeting, a quorum, according to these rules, shall not, within thirty minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on such other day as the members present may determine, and if a quorum shall not, within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of such adjourned meeting, be present, the members then present shall constitute a quorum, and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

Date of adjourned General Meetings to be advertised.

89. Whenever any meeting shall be adjourned under Rule 88 on the ground that a quorum was not present within the prescribed time, seven days' notice shall be given by the Committee by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay of the day and time to which such meeting shall have been adjourned.

Chairman of General Meetings.

90. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all General Meetings of the members of the Association held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and, failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting.

91. In case of a tie in voting at any General Meeting of the members of the Association the Chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a casting vote. Chairman to have casting vote.

92. Minutes of all proceedings at every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time. Record of minutes of proceedings of General Meetings.

93. All proceedings of the Association, in connection with any proposal for concerted general action on the part of the members of the Association with respect to a strike or a lock-out or in connection with any proposal for concerted general action in relation to a short-time movement or the organised lessening of production and involving the payment of money or any other matter whatsoever shall be subject to the following rules, that is to say— Proposals for concerted general action with respect to strikes, lockouts, short-time movements, etc.

(*a*) No such proposal shall be considered at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, except at a Special General Meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(*b*) In order to pass any Resolution approving and adopting any such proposal the same must be passed by a majority of not less than eighty-five per cent. of the members of the Association present at such General Meeting, and entitled to vote thereat.

94. Any member of the Association who shall contravene the terms of any proposal which has been approved and adopted by the members of the Association under Rule 93 hereof shall be liable to be summarily expelled from the Association by a Resolution of the Committee declaring that such member is expelled : provided that such Resolution shall be passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Committee present at a Special Meeting called for the purpose of considering such contravention.

95. Whenever a Resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned such Resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association.

96. Every Resolution which shall have been duly passed according to these rules at any General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be binding upon all the members of the Association. Resolutions passed at General Meetings binding upon all members.

97. Neither the Chairman, Deputy Chairman nor any member of the Committee nor the Secretary shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, nor for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, nor for any collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee or as Secretary; nor by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, nor otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a member of the Committee or Secretary, his heirs, executors or administrators shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his power or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of Committee or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors and administrators shall be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default. Responsibility of Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Committee and Secretary.

98. These rules shall come into force on the 28th February 1921 and down to that date the present rules shall be in force. No alteration in these rules shall be made save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a General Meeting duly convened for the purpose of considering such alteration, the terms of which shall be fully set forth in the notice convening the said General Meeting. Amendment of rules.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

REVISED AND ADOPTED DOWN TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION HELD ON THE 19TH MARCH 1923.

Interpretation.

1. Throughout all these rules the following words shall bear and include the following meanings :—

(*a*) 'The Association' means the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*b*) 'Member' means a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*c*) 'The Secretary' means the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*d*) 'The Managing Committee' means the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*e*) 'Trade mark' includes 'ticket' and 'stamp.'

(*f*) 'Colourable imitation' includes a trade mark, which is likely to become known by or to acquire the same name as that by which another trade mark is already known or which such other trade mark has already acquired.

Classification of goods.

2. All goods to which these rules apply shall be divided into the following classes :—
Class 1.—Cotton yarns and threads being either grey or bleached.
Class 2.—Cotton yarns and threads being coloured either in whole or in part.
Class 3.—Cotton piece-goods of all kinds.

Registers.

3. The Association shall keep two registers, one of which shall be called 'The Permanent Register' and the other 'The Suspense Register.'

Duty of members to register trade marks and mode of applying to register same.

4. Every member shall send to the Secretary an application in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the member or by some person duly authorized to sign the same on behalf of the member, to register with the Association every trade mark, not already registered by such member with the Association, which is or is to be the property of such member and which such member desires to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories owned by such member.

5. Every such application shall be accompanied by one copy of the trade mark to which the application relates for the use of the Association and also by such further number of spare copies thereof as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of the members, and such application shall contain a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member desires to apply the trade mark in question.

6. Every member shall send to the Secretary such number of copies of every trade mark which is the property of a dealer dealing with such member, and which such member intends to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories, owned by such member, as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of the members, accompanied by a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member intends to apply the trade mark in question. The Secretary shall, so soon as may be after the receipt thereof, send to every member a copy of such trade mark together with a copy of such statement.

Secretary to enter every trade mark which a member shall apply to register in the Suspense Register.

7. The Secretary shall forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a trade mark with the Association made in conformity with these rules enter the said trade mark in the 'Suspense Register' for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the application.

Notice of every application to register a trade mark to be sent to every member.

8. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after any application shall have been made for the registration of any trade mark with the Association, send to every member a copy of such application with an intimation of the date when it was made and that such trade mark has been entered in the Suspense Register and shall also send with such intimation one copy of such trade mark, and also if the application shall have been accompanied by a notification in conformity with Rule 19 that the member, who shall have made the application, is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application, one copy of such notification and shall after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the despatch of such intimation send a reminder to each member who shall not in the interval have acknowledged the receipt of such intimation or otherwise intimated that such intimation has been received by such member.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Suspense Register.

9. The entry of a trade mark in the Suspense Register shall not confer upon the member upon whose application the same shall have been so entered any right against any other member in respect of the trade mark so entered save and except a right to apply for the removal of any other trade mark from the Suspense Register as in Rule 10 hereinafter set forth.

Applications for removal of trade mark from the Suspense Register.

10. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Suspense Register may be removed therefrom on the ground that it is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark which at the time of the entry of the trade mark objected to was then already in the Suspense Register and had been entered therein on application of the member applying for such removal and was intended to be applied to the same class or classes of goods as the class or classes to which the trade mark objected to is intended to be applied.

11. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the ground on which the same is made.

12. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register sh ll be determined, in the manner hereinafter prescribed ; and if, when the same shall have been so determined, the application shall be upheld, the trade mark for the removal of which the application shall have been made, shall forthwith be removed from the Suspense Register.

Objections to entry of a trade mark in the Permanent Register.

13. Any member may object to any trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground that such trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the Permanent Register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark, in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark, so already entered, is habitually applied by such objecting member to such class or classes of goods.

14. Every such objection shall be made within one month after the application to register the trade mark objected to shall have been made and shall be in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the objecting member or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the objecting member and shall set forth the grounds of objection.

15. Any member may within three calendar months from the date of his becoming a member for the first time apply that any trade mark which shall have been registered in the Permanent Register, at any time before the expiration of the said period of three months, shall be removed therefrom on the ground—

That the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark for the registration of which such member has applied for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is applied, and that such trade mark for the registration of which such newly joined member has so applied as aforesaid has been habitually applied by such newly joined member to the said class or classes of goods.

16. When any member being the owner of a mill shall have ceased to be a member for any reason, other than expulsion, and shall subsequently again become a member by virtue of the ownership of the same mill, or, when any mill, being the property of a member, shall have passed to a new owner and such new owner shall become a member by virtue of the ownership of the said mill, such member, who shall have again become a member, may at any time, within one month from the date of his having so again become a member or such new owner, who shall have become a member, may at any time within one month from the date of his becoming a member apply—

(*a*) That a trade mark which shall have been entered in the Permanent Register subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this rule or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this rule, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Permanent Register ;

or

(*b*) That if any trade mark shall have been or shall be entered in the Permanent Register in compliance with an application for the registration of the same which has been made subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this rule, or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this rule, as the case may be, the said trade mark shall be removed from the Permanent Register,

on the ground either in the case (*a*) or in the case (*b*)—

That the said trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark previously registered with the Association by the member who shall have so ceased to be a member as aforesaid or by the member who was for the time being the owner of the mill which has so passed to a new owner as aforesaid for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods for use on which the trade mark so objected to shall have been registered and that a fresh application for the registration of the mark so previously registered as aforesaid has been made by the applicant.

17. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the grounds on which the same is made.

18. Every application under Rules 15 and 16 for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be accompanied by twelve or such other number of copies as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe of the trade mark said by the applicant to have been previously registered with the Association.

Liberty to refuse to refer to arbitration in certain cases.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules or in the Form of Adherence prescribed under Rule 36 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association any member who shall have become a member for the first time may send a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary with any application, made by such member, to register a trade mark, which shall be sent to the Secretary within one month from the date when such member shall become a member notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application with which the notification is sent ; and whenever any such notification is sent as aforesaid no member shall in the matter to which the notification relates be bound by the rules relating to arbitration.

20. In like manner, notwithstanding anything contained in these rules or in the Form of Adherence in Rule 36 mentioned, if any member who shall have received notice of any application to register a trade mark, which shall have been sent to the Secretary, by a member who shall have become a member for the first time, within one month from the date when such member shall have become a member shall object, in the manner prescribed by these rules, to the said trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground specified in Rule 13 such objecting member may send with such objection, a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to such objection to the application of which he shall have so received notice as aforesaid and specifying such application and objection ; and whenever any such notification is sent no member shall in the matter to which such notification relates be bound by the rules relating to arbitration.

Provided always that if a member who shall have become a member for the first time shall prove to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee that for a period of not less than five consecutive years immediately preceding the date when such member shall have become a member he has habitually applied the said trade mark to goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which such objecting member shall have habitually applied the trade mark of which the said trade mark is alleged by such objecting member to be an imitation colourable or otherwise, then such objecting member shall be deemed to have sent to the Secretary such a notification in writing as above mentioned, and the provisions of Rules 35 to 41 (inclusive) so far as the same are applicable shall forthwith operate and have effect.

Determination of questions relating to any application to register a trade mark or to any application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register or from the Permanent Register, as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has not been given.

21. All questions in dispute between two members arising out of or incidental to any

(*a*) application to register a trade mark,

(*b*) application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register,

(*c*) application to remove a trade mark from the Permanent Register,

shall, if no such notice, as is permitted by these rules, of unwillingness to refer to arbitration shall have been given in connection with the same, be determined by arbitration in the manner prescribed by the following rules :—

22. Either member may give the other member notice of the appointment of an arbitrator on behalf of the member giving such notice and may call upon such other member to appoint and to notify to the member who shall give the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the date of the giving of the notice ; and on receipt of such notice such other member must, if he should desire to appoint an arbitrator, appoint him within seven days from the receipt of such notice and notify such appointment within the same time to the member from whom he shall have received the notice to appoint an arbitrator.

23. If the member to whom such notice as in Rule 22 mentioned shall have been given fail to appoint and to notify to the member who shall have given the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the service of the notice upon him the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the arbitrator already appointed as sole arbitrator.

24. If a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an arbitrator as sole arbitrator he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him.

25. If two arbitrators shall be duly appointed in accordance with these rules, they shall within 3 days from the date when such one of them as was last appointed shall have been appointed and before proceeding with the reference appoint an umpire.

26. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed the two arbitrators shall, if they can agree upon their award, make their award within fourteen days after the appointment of the umpire.

27. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed but the two arbitrators shall either fail to agree upon their award or fail to make it within fourteen days from the appointment of the umpire, the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the umpire.

28. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall stand referred to him.

29. If

(*a*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a sole arbitrator but such arbitrator shall fail, from any cause whatever, to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him ;

or

(*b*) two arbitrators shall have been duly appointed but shall fail, from any cause whatever, to appoint an umpire within three days from the date of the appointment of such one of the arbitrators as shall have been last appointed ;

or

(*c*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire but such umpire shall fail, from any cause whatever, to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him;

the matter in dispute shall in any of such cases stand referred to a referee who shall be appointed by the Managing Committee.

30. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a referee he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him and it shall be deemed to stand referred to him so soon as he shall have been informed of his appointment by the Managing Committee.

31. The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall, when he or they make an award, reduce it into writing, sign it and forward it to the Managing Committee who shall file it in a separate file, in which such awards shall alone be filed.

32. Every award, whether made by a sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, an umpire or a referee, which shall be duly made under the authority of and in conformity with these rules, shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties to the arbitration in which the award was made and the Association shall give effect to it.

(*a*) No person shall be appointed an arbitrator, umpire or referee, under the foregoing rules, who shall not be either a member of the Association or a person entitled to act and vote on behalf of a member of the Association, and any appointment made in contravention of this rule shall be null and void.

Fees on arbitrations.

33. The following fees on arbitrations shall be chargeable by the Association to members :—

(*a*) In cases where there is a sole arbitrator, Rs. 15, which shall be paid by the member who has failed to appoint an arbitrator within the time prescribed by these rules.

(*b*) In cases where each party has appointed one arbitrator, the sum of Rs. 30, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 15.

(*c*) In cases where an umpire is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

(*d*) In cases where a referee is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall have power to direct by any award made by him or them under these rules that any fee paid by any member, a party to the arbitration in which such award shall have been made, shall be refunded to him by the other member, a party to the said arbitration.

34. The Association shall, whether the fees payable under these rules in connection with any arbitration shall have been duly paid to it or not, pay to each arbitrator, umpire and referee who shall have acted in such arbitration a fee of Rs. 15.

Procedure when any application made to register a trade mark, or any objection made to register a trade mark as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has been given.

35. If, in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these rules, make

(*a*) any application to register a trade mark,

or

(*b*) any objection to a trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register,

accompanied by a notification that the member is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application or objection, as the case may be, with which the notification is sent, no steps shall be taken by the Association in the matter of the application or objection specified in such notification for a period of two months from the receipt by the Secretary of such notification.

36. Any member, who shall have made any such application or objection as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, may, at any time during the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned, institute legal proceedings either to establish the right of such member to the trade mark to which such application or objection relates or to restrain any other member from using such trade mark or to procure the punishment of such member for using the same and such proceedings may be taken either in a Civil or a Criminal Court.

37. If, in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these rules, have made any such application as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the application relates, the said application shall be rejected and the said trade mark be removed from the Suspense Register and shall not be entered in the Permanent Register.

38. If, in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these rules, have made any such objection as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the objection relates, the said objection shall be rejected, and the application to register the trade mark, to which such objection relates, shall be dealt with under these rules, as if no such notification had been given.

39. If, within the said period of two months in Rule 35 mentioned, such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted, no steps shall be taken in the matter of the application or objection concerning the trade mark to which such legal proceedings relate until such legal proceedings shall have been finally determined.

40. When such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been finally determined, if it shall have been held by the Court.—

(*a*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark, the trade mark so held to be an imitation colourable or otherwise shall not be registered ;

or, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*b*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is not an imitation colourable or otherwise of

another trade mark, the same shall, if it be in the opinion of the Managing Committee a proper mark to be registered as a trade mark, be entered therein.

41. The production to the Managing Committee of a certified copy of a decree passed by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in British India from which no appeal lies or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired or the production of a certified copy of a judgment of a Criminal Court from which no appeal lies, or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired, shall be conclusive evidence of everything therein appearing to have been held, decided or found, and the Managing Committee shall act in accordance therewith.

All trade marks registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 to be entered in the Permanent Register.

42. All trade marks which shall have been registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 either under the Rules for Primary Registration or under the Rules for Secondary Registration, which were in force prior and down to the said First day of April 1912, shall be entered in the Permanent Register and shall be deemed respectively to have been entered therein as of the respective dates on which the same were originally registered with the Association.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Permanent Register.

43. Registration of a trade mark in the Permanent Register under these rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall, *prima facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified.

44. These rules shall come into force on the First day of April 1912 on which date they shall supersede all other rules relating to the Registration of Trade Marks.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire but may be re-elected.

3. The appointment of the Association's Representative shall be made at a general meeting of the Association and such Representative shall *ex-officio* be a member of the Committee of the Association.

4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's Representative under Section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in the event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.

5. In the event of the absence of the Association's Representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board, or in the event of the Association's Representative applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would, under Rule 2, have retired.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers, who, at 6 P.M. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate who has the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispened with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

9. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

10. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary fifteen clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants ten clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers, who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate who has the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

9. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

10. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute, such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

PROCEDURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ELECTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Explanatory Note.

Prior to November 1920, the date of the first elections to the new Councils constituted under the Reforms Scheme, the Association's Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council had been elected in accordance with the provisions of the Association's Rules for the election of such members. Under the rules framed under the Government of India Act, 1919, however, the Association becomes a Commerce and Industry Constituency and is entitled to elect one member to the Legislative Assembly and one member to the Bombay Legislative Council. Election to these bodies will henceforth be held in accordance with special Rules and Regulations drawn up by the Government of India and the Local Government in that respect. The Rules and Regulations in question have been published in the *Gazettes*, but the following summary of their provisions, so far as they relate to elections in this Constituency, has been prepared for the convenience of members.

Notes as to the procedure to be followed in connection with the election of Members of the Association for the Bombay Millowners' Association Constituency of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

N.B.—It must be distinctly understood that the following Notes are drawn up merely for the convenience of members and are in no way to be considered as over-riding the Rules and Regulations framed under Section 7 of the Government of India Act, 1919.

Rules. Part II and Part III.

1. Members only of the Bombay Millowners' Association as defined in Rule 4 of the Association's Rules and Regulations will be eligible to vote at elections for, and be eligible for nomination as candidates for election to the above Councils.

The term member includes any person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of membership on behalf of any person, firm, company, or other corporation registered as such member, provided such person is not disqualified under the provisions of Part II of the Electoral Rules, and has been duly nominated, in accordance with Clause 3 of these Notes by the said member.

Regulations. Part I.

2. The Secretary for the time being of the Association will be the Returning Officer for the Constituency.

Regulations. Part II.

3. The Secretary will immediately before each election call upon each member to nominate a person, who is duly qualified under Rules 6, 7 or 8 of the Association's Rules and Regulations and who is not otherwise disqualified, for registration on an electoral roll and, except as is hereinafter provided, only such person as is so nominated and registered will be eligible to vote on behalf of such member at the ensuing election, and be eligible for nomination as a candidate for election at the ensuing election.

Regulations. Part II, Clause 1 (3) and Clauses 4 & 5.

4. The Secretary will on or before a date to be fixed by the Local Government publish the Electoral Roll provided for in Clause 3 of these Notes at the Head-Quarters of the Association, and at the time of publishing the roll will in like manner publish a notice in the form prescribed in Schedule I attached to these Notes.

Regulations. Part II, Clause 6.

5. On receipt of the orders made by the Revising Authority in regard to any claims or objections that may be raised, the Secretary will make such cancellations in, and will prepare a list of such additions to, the Electoral Roll as may be required in accordance with such orders and will re-publish such amended Electoral Roll and list of additions at the Head-Quarters of the Association on or before a date to be fixed by the Local Government.

6. The Electoral Roll will come into force from the date of re-publication provided for in Clause 5. Rules. Part III, Clause 9 (4).

7. The Electoral Roll as amended and supplemented by the list of additions will be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector in this Constituency. Regulations. Part II, Clause (7).

8. A fresh Electoral Roll will be prepared for each election in the prescribed manner. Regulations, Part VIII, Clause (j).

9. Any person whose name appears on the Electoral Roll of the Association may be nominated as a candidate for election in the manner hereinafter provided. Rules. Part IV, Clause 11.

10. Nominations will be by means of a nomination paper in Form I appended to the Electoral Regulations and which will be supplied by the Secretary to any member asking for the same. Regulations. Part III, Clause 1 (1).

11. Every nomination paper will be subscribed by two members as proposer and seconder and will be signed by the candidate as assenting to the nomination. Regulations. Part III, Clause 1 (2).

12. Where a member subscribes a larger number of nomination papers, those first received up to the number allowed will be deemed to be valid and the remainder invalid. Where in any such case the Secretary is not available to determine which nomination papers were received first, all such papers will be deemed to be invalid. Regulations. Part III, Clause 1 (3).

13. Each candidate will be nominated by a separate nomination paper. Regulations. Part III, Clause 1 (4).

14. Save as provided in Clause 15, every nomination paper will be presented to the Secretary at the Head-Quarters of the Association by the proposer or seconder on or before a date and at a time, if any, appointed by the Local Government in this behalf. Regulations. Part III, Clause 2 (1).

15. A candidate may be nominated by a nomination sent by post so as to reach the Secretary before the time appointed as aforesaid in Clause 14. The proposer and seconder will append to such nomination paper a certificate from a Gazetted Revenue or Judicial Officer that they have signed the paper in his presence and that they are members of the Association. Regulations. Part III, Clause 2 (2).

16. A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Secretary not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for the recording of votes ; or if the period between the dates fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers and the recording of votes is less than fourteen clear days, not later than the date fixed for such scrutiny. The Secretary will forthwith publish any such withdrawal in such newspapers as he may select and, where the name of the candidate has been inserted in any voting paper, will cause the same to be cancelled. Regulations. Part III, Clause 3 (1) & (2)

17. A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature will not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to be re-nominated as a candidate for the same election. Rules. Part IV, Clause II (3).

18. In the event of the death of a candidate between the date fixed for the presentation of nomination papers and the date fixed for recording votes, all proceedings with reference to such election will be commenced afresh with the exception of proceedings in connection with the drawing up of the Electoral Roll as provided for in Clauses 3 to 6. Fresh dates for the stage of such election will be prescribed by the Local Government. Regulations. Part III, Clause 3 (3).

19. On the date and at the time appointed by the Local Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate or his election agent, and his proposer and seconder may attend at the Head-Quarters of the Association and the Secretary will allow them to examine all nomination papers which have been received by him. Regulations. Part III, Clause 4 (1).

Regulations. Part III, Clause 4 (2).

20. The Secretary will examine the nomination papers and will decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it does not comply with the provisions of Clauses 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, and may reject, either of his own motion, or on such objection, any nomination paper on such ground or on the ground that it was not received at or before the time appointed for the nomination of candidates ; or that the candidate has not complied with the provisions of Clause 22 ; the decision of the Secretary, with the reasons therefor, will be endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given.

Regulations. Part III, Clause 5 (1).

21. The Secretary will forthwith publish in such newspapers as he may select the names of the candidates who have been validly nominated, and the order in which the names of the candidates will appear in the voting paper.

Rules. Part IV, Clauses 11 and 15.

22. On or before the date on which a candidate is nominated the candidate will make in writing and sign a declaration appointing either himself or some other person who is not disqualified under the Electoral Rules to be his election agent and no candidate will be deemed to be duly nominated unless such declaration has been made.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 16 (1).

23. The appointment of an election agent, whether the election agent appointed be the candidate himself or not, may only be revoked by a writing signed by the candidate and lodged with the Secretary and will operate from the date on which it is so lodged.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 16 (2).

24. In the event of such a revocation or of the death of any election agent, whether such event occurs before, during or after the election, then the candidate will appoint forthwith another election agent and declare his name in writing to the Secretary.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 17 (1).

25. Within one month or such longer period as the Governor may allow after the date of the declaration of the election, every candidate, either personally or through his election agent, will cause to be lodged with the Secretary a return of his election expenses containing the particulars specified in Schedule III appended to the Electoral Rules.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 17 (2).

26. Every such return will contain a statement of all payments made by the candidate or by his election agent or by any persons on behalf of the candidate or in his interests for expenses incurred on account of, or in respect of, the conduct and management of the election and further a statement of all unpaid claims in respect of such expenses of which he or his election agent is aware.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 17 (3).

27. The return will be accompanied by declarations by the candidate and his election agent which will be in the form contained in Schedule III appended to the Electoral Rules, and will be made on oath or affirmation before a Magistrate.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 17 (4).

28. The Local Government will cause to be prepared in such manner, and maintained for such time, as it may direct, a record showing the names of all candidates at every election under these rules and the date on which the return of election expenses of each candidate has been lodged with the Secretary.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (1).

29. If the number of candidates who are duly nominated and who have not withdrawn their candidature before such time as the Local Government may fix in this behalf exceeds that of the vacancies a poll will be taken.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (2).

30. If the number of such candidates is equal to the number of vacancies, all such candidates will be declared to be duly elected.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (3).

31. If the number of such candidates is less than the number of vacancies, all such candidates will be declared to be elected and the Governor will, by a notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, call for fresh nominations for the remaining vacancy or vacancies and if any such are received, will call upon the Association to elect a member or members, as the case may be.

Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (4) and Regulations. Parts V & VI.

32. Votes will be given by ballot and no votes shall be received by proxy. The voting paper will be in Form II-A appended to the Electoral Regulations, and the procedure laid down in Parts V and VI of the Electoral Regulations for the recording of votes will be followed.

33. Each member shall be entitled to one vote only. Regulations. Part V, Clause 1 (*c*) and (*d*).

34. Votes will be counted by or under the supervision of the Secretary, and any candidate or candidates, or in the absence of a candidate, a representative duly authorised by him in writing will have the right to be present at the time of counting. Regulations. Part VI, Clause 1 (1).

35. When the counting has been completed, the Secretary will forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given, to be elected. Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (7).

36. Where any equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of one vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote will be deemed to have been given will be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Secretary of the Association and in such manner as he may determine. Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (8).

37. The Secretary will without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Council, who will publish the name of the candidate elected in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. Rules. Part IV, Clause 12 (9).

SCHEDULE

Regulations, Part II, Clauses 4 & 5.

Notice under Regulation 4, Part II of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Regulations and of the Bombay Legislative Council Electoral Regulations.

1. The Electoral Roll of the Bombay Millowners' Association Constituency is hereby published in accordance with Regulation 3, Part II.

2. Any person entered on the roll who objects to any entry in the roll or any person claiming to be entered in the roll should lodge his claim or objection in the following manner:—

(*a*) Such claim or objection shall be made in writing and shall specify the Constituency in question, the grounds on which the right of any person to be entered in the roll is asserted or denied, the evidence which the claimant or objector intends to lead, the address of the claimant or objector, his number, if any, in the Electoral Roll and the area in the roll for which he is entered and in the case of an objection, the number in the Electoral Roll of the person to whose entry objection is taken and the area in the roll for which he is entered.

(*b*) Four copies of the claim or objection shall be delivered or sent by post so as to reach the office of the Judge authorised to receive the claim or objection under the Regulations on or before the third day from the publication of the roll, excluding the day of such publication.

(*c*) A claim or objection which is not lodged in the manner herein prescribed or by a person not entitled to lodge the same, shall be rejected.

3. Claims and objections relating to this roll should be sent to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

LIST SHOWING THE VARIOUS STATISTICAL RETURNS PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION, THEIR RESPECTIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

	Members.		Non-Members.		Postage.	
	Yearly.	Charge per copy.	Yearly.	Charge per copy.	Yearly.	Per copy.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Current Quotations of Local-made Piece-goods and Yarns—Issued weekly ..	Free to Members.	....	6 0 0	0 4 0	1 12 0	0 0 6
Exports from Bombay of English and Foreign-manufactured Piece-goods and Yarns by steamers, ships and country craft to all countries with a comparison of the corresponding period in the preceding year—Issued monthly ..		....	12 0 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 0 6
Exports from Bombay of Indian-manufactured Piece-goods and Yarns by steamers, ships and country craft to all countries with a comparison of the corresponding period in the preceding year—Issued monthly ..		....	12 0 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 0 6
Movement of Piece-goods and Yarns by Rail showing principal stations individually and other stations in groups or sections, with a comparison of the corresponding period in the preceding year—Issued monthly ..		....	24 0 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	0 0 6
Monthly Trade Return showing detailed Imports of Grey Cloths, Fancy Goods, Yarns and Coals—Issued monthly		....	12 0 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 0 6
Rules and Regulations of the Association :	....	0 8 0	....	1 0 0	....	0-2-0 Inland. 0-4-0 Mail.
Annual Report of the Association : ..	2 copies free and for additional copies each Rs. 4-0-0.		....	8 0 0	....	1-8-0 Inland. 3-0-0 Mail.
Mill Statement showing Cotton, Spinning and Weaving Mills working and in course of erection in India on 31st August each year—Issued yearly.	2 paper and 1 cloth copies free and for additional copies each—					
	Paper .. 2 0 0		Paper .. 2 8 0		Paper .. 0 4 0	
	Cloth .. 2 8 0		Cloth .. 3 0 0		Cloth .. 0 8 0	

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING
AND
IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA.
ON
31st AUGUST 1922.

NAMES OF MILLS	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Main.	Reng.	Total.	Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of cotton used during the year in bales of 392 lbs.	Average number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
BOMBAY ISLAND.			No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Sassoon Jacob Sassoon & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Tardeo	3,000	100	100	3,00,000	1,040	51,832	52,872	52,416	800	800	2,705	1800	
2. Apollo Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Agents, Sassoon House, Bombay Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.	Dokalia Road	50,000	50	50	25,00,000	1,008	57,696	58,704	50,136	—	—	8,561	1,440	
3. Asser Vertpan Mills, Limited	Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Sons, Agents, 120, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.	Byculla Road, Parel	17,718	100	100	17,71,700	32,256	2,688	34,944	30,781	—	—	6,000	1,217	
4. Birla Mills, Ltd. No. 1 (formerly Bawalee Mill)	Messrs. Allison Brothers & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Commercial Buildings, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel					13,000	—	13,000	13,000	—	—	4,500	600	
5. Birla Mills, Ltd. No. 2 (formerly Ewbank Mills)	Messrs. Allison Brothers & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Commercial Buildings, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.	Dr.	41,500	100	100	41,50,000	25,216	2,016	27,232	25,000	500	500	9,000	1,200	
6. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Hormusji Sons & Co., Agents, Hormusji Mansion, Hamman Street, Fort, Bombay.	Kala Chowkie Road, Chinchpogli	Ord. 3,727 Pref. 103,225	100	100	3,72,700 10,32,500	17,920	1,344	19,264	17,920	500	500	5,000	800	
7. Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Spring Mills)	Messrs. Nowroji Wadia & Sons, Agents, Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.	Bunder	25,000	250	250	62,71,250	—	66,048	66,048	47,522	2,304	2,048	13,127	4,240	
8. Do. do. (Textile Mills)		Elphinstone Road, Parel					—	67,536	67,536	59,207	1,008	1,008	13,374	5,000	
9. Bombay Industrial Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Lalji Naraji Mills)	Messrs. G. H. Sethna & Co., Agents, 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Parsipanni Road, Lower Parel	12,000	100	100	12,00,000	13,312	1,024	14,336	13,312	500	500	4,317	1,500	
10. Bradbury Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Curtis, Mackay & Steele, Agents, 127, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dipan Road, Sewri Cross Road	Ord. 4,000 Pref. 5,000	250	250	2,25,000	13,312	24,272	37,584	35,000	600	552	9,000	1,600	
11. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (formerly Mills)	Messrs. G. B. Wadia & Co., Agents, Office, Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Parel	12,000	100	100	12,00,000	—	52,320	52,320	51,000	2,201	2,042	7,777	3,415	
12. Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Textile Mills).							26,496	31,424	57,920	41,264	956	880	9,476	2,700	
13. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Agents and Managers, Oriental Chambers, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.	Victoria Number, Gun	4,000	100	100	3,00,000	6,848	27,120	33,968	32,656	600	600	5,031	1,204	
14. Jehangir Wadia Mill							—	13,376	13,376	10,240	—	—	2,061	351	
15. Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., 51, Esplanade, Proprietors and Agents, Readymoney Buildings, Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.	Coorla (Tigaon Station)	15,000	100	100	15,00,000	2,016	23,424	25,440	23,616	712	712	3,776	1,100	
16. Crescent Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Curtis, Mackay & Steele, Ltd., Agents, 127, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Parsipanni Road, Parel	15,000	100	100	15,00,000	9,600	34,008	43,608	43,536	1,075	1,006	5,716	2,000	
17. Crown Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Sons, Agents, Insurance, Proprietors and Agents, Bombay Bazar, Fort, Bombay.	New Parbhadevi Road	Ord. 600 Pref. 2,400	500	500	3,00,000	6,848	30,784	37,632	34,176	656	600	5,144	1,600	
18. Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited															
19. Currimbhoy Mills Extension of Currimbhoy Mills	Messrs. Curtis, Mackay & Steele, Ltd., Agents, 127, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Naigaum Road, Parel	8,000	100	100	8,00,000	13,312	25,600	38,912	38,784	1,000	1,000	7,000	2,000	
20. David Mills Company, Limited, No. 1	Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, 9, Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Clerical Road, Parel	Ord. 2,000 Pref. 8,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	57,600	57,600	50,400	—	—	8,000	1,500	
21. David Mills Company, Limited, No. 2							14,592	29,184	43,776	43,776	1,008	960	8,000	1,500	
22. Dawn Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
23. Dhanraj Mills, Limited							25,000	29,000	54,000	29,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
24. Digvijay Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
25. Dinshaw Petit Mills							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
26. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
27. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
28. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
29. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
30. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
31. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
32. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
33. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
34. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
35. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
36. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
37. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
38. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
39. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
40. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
41. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
42. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
43. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
44. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
45. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
46. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
47. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
48. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
49. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
50. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
51. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
52. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
53. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
54. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
55. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
56. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
57. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
58. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
59. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
60. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
61. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
62. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
63. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
64. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
65. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
66. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
67. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
68. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
69. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
70. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
71. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
72. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
73. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
74. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
75. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
76. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
77. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
78. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
79. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
80. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
81. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
82. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
83. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
84. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
85. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
86. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
87. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
88. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
89. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
90. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
91. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
92. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
93. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
94. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
95. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
96. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
97. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
98. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
99. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	
100. Dinshaw Petit Mills, Limited							24,000	30,000	54,000	30,000	—	—	8,000	1,500	

* Year end 29rd August.

BOMBAY

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

AND

IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA.

ON

31st AUGUST 1922.

3.	Aaron Vrolijn Mills, Limited																						
4.	Birla Mills, Ltd. No. 1 (Formerly Sawalsar Mill)																						
5.	Birla Mills, Ltd. No. 2 (Formerly Indo-China Mill)																						
6.	Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited																						
7.	Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Spring Mills)																						
8.	Do. do. (Textile Mills)																						
9.	Bombay Industrial Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Lord Reay Mills)																						
10.	Bradbury Mills, Ltd.																						
11.	Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Century Mill)																						
12.	Century Sulzberger & Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Double Mill)																						
13.	Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited																						
14.	Jehangir Wadia Mill																						
15.	Curtis Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited																						
16.	Crescent Mills Co., Ltd.																						
17.	Crown Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.																						
18.	Carnatbhoy Mills Company, Limited																						
19.	Maloneelhoy Mills (extension of Carnatbhoy Mills)																						
20.	David Mills Company, Limited, No. 1																						
21.	David Mills Company, Limited, No. 2																						
22.	Dawn Mills Company, Ltd.																						
23.	Diamond Rep. and Wvg. Mills, Ltd. (formerly Prospect Mills, Ltd.)																						
24.	Elphinstone Spinning Mills Company, Limited																						
25.	E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Limited (Alexandra Mill)																						
26.	E. D. Sassoon United Mills Limited (E. D. Sassoon Mill)																						
27.	E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Limited (Jacob Sassoon Mill)																						
28.	E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Limited (Rachel Sassoon Mill)																						
29.	Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd.																						
30.	Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.																						
31.	Empress Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited																						
32.	Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd.																						
33.	Finlay Mills, Ltd.																						
34.	Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.																						
35.	Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited																						
36.	Gold Mohur Mills, Limited																						
37.	Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.																						
38.	Hamjabag Mill (purchased by Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., on 16th December 1920)																						
39.	Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited																						
40.	Jam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.																						
41.	Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited																						
42.	Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited																						
43.	Jubilee Mills, Ltd.																						
44.	Kamanbhoy Mills Co., Ltd.	Kamanbhoy Mill / Imperial Mill																					
45.	Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (including Sinaulting, Dyeing & Finishing Works)																						
46.	Kilachand Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Commerce Mill)																						
47.	Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited																						
48.	Madhavji Sindia Mills, Limited (formerly Sun Mills, Ltd.)																						
49.	Hallowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.																						
50.	Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ltd.																						
51.	Meghee Petit Mills																						
52.	Framjee Petit Mills																						
53.	Mathuradas Mills, Ltd.																						

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

1. Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd.
2. Jacha Mills Co., Ltd.
3. Ravivha Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. (Block No. 2.)
4. Dadabhai Kowjeeji Mills Co., Ltd.
5. Jhurbhanga Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.
6. Indian S. & W. Co., Ltd.
7. Kaoli Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.
8. KAOLI COTTON S. & W. MILLS.
9. Kaloli Cotton Mills Company, Ltd.
10. Kaloli S. & W. Mills Co., Ltd.
11. Kaloli Kapadia Mills
12. Kaloro Hindi Lyoskar & Waste Mills Co., Ltd.
13. Krishna Mills Co., Ltd.
14. New Baroda Mills Co., Ltd.
15. Oriental Mills, Ltd.
16. Petlad Bulakidas Mills Company, Ltd.
17. Rajpulna Bunderbai Mills Company, Ltd.
18. Sava Silk & Cotton Factory, Ltd.
19. Shahpur Mills, Ltd.
20. Shahpur Electric Industrial Company, Ltd.
21. Silver Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.
22. Umreth Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Ltd. (Shorabi Plant)
23. United S. & Cotton Mfg.Co., Ltd.
24. Vitamgaum Industrial Mills, Ltd.

RAJPUTANA.

1. Rajputana Industrial

CENTRAL INDIA.

1. Jayajeerao Mills Co., Ltd.
2. Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd.
3. Pandit Bhaiyri Mills
4. Rajkumar Mills
5. Sutlaura Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1. Model Mills (Nagpur), Ltd.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

1. Assam Wvg. Factory
2. Bhaikawari Cotton Mills, Ltd.
3. East India Wvg., Spg. & Hosie Industries
4. Jagadia Cotton Mills, Ltd.
5. Oriental Wvg. & Spg. Co.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1. Cawnpore Textiles, Ltd.
2. Muir Mills Co., Ltd.
3. Munna Lall Spg. & Wvg. Mills

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1. Kaoliandi Mills, Ltd.
2. Sri Rang Vilas G., Spg. & W. Mills, Ltd.

MYSORE.

1. Eastern Trading & Mfg. Co.
2. Kolar-i Hind Woollen, Co.

PUNJAB.

1. Hariana Cotton Mills
2. Goru Bandar Cotton

100	100	60,00,000		25,710	6,644	33,406	33,406	506	500	5,548	841												
200 18	200 18	22,44,720	1,152	31,020	31,170	32,790	795	775	6,062	1,779													
250	250	62,71,200		67,253	67,253	67,253	1,665	1,615	14,224	3,196													
100	100	19,97,573	4,448	19,984	24,432	23,333	566	422	4,217	1,139													
200 250	200 250	24,93,000	11,032	24,372	35,404	35,406	836	815	8,409	1,941													
100	100	18,93,000		53,220	53,220	53,220	2,001	2,451	7,272	2,454													
			26,440	21,624	47,964	4,264	208	206	6,434	1,787													
			6,048	37,120	33,168	32,856	607	633	6,487	1,276													
100	100	20,00,000		11,376	11,376	10,919			3,062	555													
100	100	13,00,000	3,000	25,515	28,515	25,195	712	720	5,700	1,550													
100	100	10,00,000	9,000	39,000	44,988	42,139	1,075	1,096	7,278	2,000													
300 300	175 300	9,00,000	6,450	29,781	37,244	34,242	856	833	5,730	1,564													
250	250	52,00,000	13,810 17,244	25,000 30,940	39,360 48,184	33,248 46,003	... 1,263	... 1,263	5,963 8,264	1,512 2,150													
500	500	9,00,000	...	27,250	27,250	25,814			8,984	1,466													
250	250	12,50,000	14,120	24,244	40,256	39,254	1,008	550	8,910	1,529													
250	250	8,00,000	10,340	28,000	38,340	38,002	...	...	11,744	1,779													
100	75	25,00,000	...	24,132	24,132	20,067	752	602	5,000	1,356													
250	250	30,00,000	14,170	37,240	55,414	53,049	1,803	1,048	9,764	2,466													
			1,800	32,641	34,440	34,122	772	713	8,200	1,992													
			10,716	17,598	18,246	18,002	441	324	12,445	2,019													
28	71	3,00,00,000	80,000	73,624	1,02,493	84,415	2,076	1,919	11,586	4,056													
			...	...	...	...	2,013	1,014	...	1,741													
200	200	12,00,000	20,280	16,132	45,188	44,951	888	942	9,741	2,035													
100	100	20,00,000	15,012	35,000	49,320	49,000	764	757	7,218	2,200													
300	300	15,00,000	...	37,716	37,716	37,020	1,141	1,080	5,422	2,128													
250	250	15,00,000	...	32,250	32,250	30,771	1,202	1,231	6,018	2,071													
250	250	20,00,000	...	48,072	48,072	46,896	612	813	8,105	2,000													
1,000	1,000	12,50,000	...	29,700	29,700	29,429	899	907	4,926	1,902													
100	100	10,00,000	1,000	25,000	29,104	27,324	744	670	5,931	1,500													
100	100	7,64,000	1,104	20,200	23,964	23,488	1,060	...	10,420	1,227													
100	100	15,00,000	2,184	20,000	23,184	24,100	726	688	3,901	1,000													
1,000	1,000	20,75,000	3,814	14,012	21,126	23,025	701	661	4,672	1,221													
1,000	1,000	9,00,000	3,304	22,540	25,844	25,163	728	668	3,924	1,227													
500	500	12,00,000	4,040	27,000	32,040	32,344	960	930	5,114	1,532													
100	100	15,00,000	2,736	26,781	31,520	30,950	961	925	6,955	1,604													
1,000	1,000	11,00,000	13,200	20,520	33,720	33,000	663	691	4,065	1,207													
100	100	15,00,000	1,320	21,564	24,784	24,200	...	...	4,572	914													
500	500	17,00,000	13,800 ...	13,056 12,000	31,140 12,000	26,208	887 ...	860 ...	6,741	1,764													
500	500	9,00,000	5,412	30,372	41,784	41,374	1,226	1,005	5,972	1,917													
25	25	40,37,070	10,032	20,000	10,949	10,000	...	...	8,734	1,000													
500	500	20,00,000	20,100	42,912	62,979	57,282	1,304	1,276	8,264	2,047													
200	200	20,00,000	4,824	38,800	42,160	41,021	...	...	10,713	1,800													
100 250	100 250	20,37,000	1,920 ...	35,354 68,512	37,152 68,512	37,452 67,353	897 2,078	897 2,058	5,912 11,243	1,576 4,042													
1,000	1,000	30,00,000	...	45,937	45,937	43,670	1,208	1,116	6,120	1,750													
			...	30,564	30,564	30,788	1,278	1,198	4,916	2,179													
1,000	500	15,00,000	4,250	27,284	31,842	30,133	907	873	7,422	2,211													
Total carried forward		11,80,37,713	4,50,000	17,14,764	21,31,264	20,19,243	14,767	20,737	3,07,035	1,01,062													

60.	New Islam Mills																						
61.	New Kaiserd-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.																						
62.	Pearl Mills, Limited																						
63.	Phœnix Mills, Ltd.																						
64.	Platoff Mills, Ltd.																						
65.	Premier Mills, Ltd.																						
66.	Presidency Mills Co., Limited																						
67.	Raja Bahadur Motilal Piece Mills																						
68.	Ruby Mills, Ltd. (formerly Petit Mills)																						
69.	Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited																						
70.	Simplex Mills Company, Limited																						
71.	Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills, Ltd. (Connaught Mill)																						
72.	Do. (Empress Mill)																						
73.	Do. (New Empress Mill)																						
74.	Standard Mills Company, Limited																						
75.	Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited																						
76.	Swan Mills, Limited																						
77.	Tata Mills, Ltd. No. 1																						
78.	Do. No. 2 (formerly Bombay United Mills, Ltd.)																						
79.	Union Mills, Limited																						
80.	Victoria Mills, Limited																						
81.	Wadjee Dharamsey Mill																						
82.	Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.																						

Course of Erection.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MILL STATEMENT FOR 31st AUGUST 1922.

SECOND PART.

NAME OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL			NUMBER OF SPINDLES.			Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate Quantity of cotton consumed during the year in bales of 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
			Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Main.	Ring.	Total.						
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. (Office thus (Also in Of Island of Bombay.)				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
1. Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, Sassoon Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Shahi Bag Road, outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	3,000	500	500	15,00,000	...	30,612	30,612	30,228	600	600	6,000	1,212	
2. Ahmedabad Advance Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gokuldas Kahandas & Co., Agents, Ahmedabad.	Outside Advance Gate, Ahmedabad.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000	...	17,000	17,000	...	...	...	...	617	
3. Ahmedabad Commercial Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Shantilal and Trivandas & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Dariapur, Ahmedabad.	318	1,000	1,000	3,18,000	...	23,624	23,624	22,992	572	538	2,856	900	
4. Ahmedabad Cotton and Wool Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Govindlal & Co., Agents, Dhobitalao Road, Ahmedabad.	Dhobitalao Road, Ahmedabad.	4,000	50	50	2,00,000	1,056	30,624	31,680	28,668	...	...	3,584	900	
5. Ahmedabad Cotton Manufg. Company, Limited.	Messrs. Amratlal Dansukhbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Khadia Saraspore Gate, Ahmedabad.	800	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	...	29,136	29,136	27,864	696	592	3,906	1,100	
6. Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Sheshtar Ishwarlal and Co., Secretaries, Proprietors and Agents, Office, Sheshtar Pol, Ahmedabad.	Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	400	100	100	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	232	174	...	125	
7. Ahmedabad Industrial Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai Mohin & Co., Ltd., Agents, Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	Gomtipur Road, outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	434	1,000	1,000	4,34,000	...	17,040	17,040	17,016	534	426	2,914	800	
8. Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ujamsidi Bapubhai & Co., Trustees and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	...	22,247	22,247	20,832	536	506	3,150	1,177	
9. Ahmedabad-Jupiter S. W. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Fulchand Govindlal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Sarangpur Road, Ahmedabad.	8,400	50	100	8,00,000	...	...	...	227	211	...	20	11	
10. Ahmedabad Kaiser-i-Hind Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Merchants' Spinning Mills Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Kasturbhai Kasturbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	250	1,000	1,000	2,50,000	...	17,280	17,280	16,992	396	360	2,352	750	
11. Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jayantilal Amratlal & Co., Agents, outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	300	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	...	24,000	24,000	24,712	...	...	2,015	668	
12. † Ahmedabad Manufg. and Calico Printing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Premchand & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	2,000	125	125	2,50,000	1,376	30,592	31,968	30,372	1,111	1,091	4,555	1,827	
14. Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Sanchitlal Girdharlal & Co., Ltd., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kasimia Bandi outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	200	1,000	1,000	2,00,000	...	29,136	29,136	27,444	576	480	3,305	1,000	
15. Ahmedabad New Edward Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Jagabhai Ambalal & Co., Agents, Dariapur Nala, Ahmedabad.	Dariapur Nala, outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	2,500	200	500	12,50,000	...	46,008	46,008	43,416	1,200	1,112	5,815	1,942	
16. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Sarabhai Manilal & Co., Agents, outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	7,000	100	100	7,00,000	...	25,296	25,296	23,940	672	612	3,626	1,213	
17. Ahmedabad Saraspur Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Sarabhai Manilal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Do. do.	725	1,000	1,000	7,25,000	...	24,408	24,408	24,360	...	...	2,044	747	
18. Ahmedabad Shri Ranchhodlal Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Chimanlal Harivallabhdas & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Gomtipur, Ahmedabad.	1,200	200	200	2,40,000	...	...	...	272	228	...	100	60	
19. †Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Sarabhai Chabildas & Co., Agents, Shahpur, Ahmedabad.	Shahpur, Ahmedabad.	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	1,312	33,696	35,008	33,864	936	744	5,110	1,727	
20. †Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning and Manfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Mandlal Nagardas and Brothers, Narolia Road, Town Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Narolia Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	9,00,000	...	20,001	20,001	20,016	528	480	4,200	1,000	
21. Ahmedabad Vishnu Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Amratlal N. Bhagat & Co., Agents, Nanda Road, Motizal Kacha.	Near Sankar Lath, outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	2,512	125	125	3,14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	Mill started recently.
22. Arvindas Ginning and Manfg. Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad Vyapar Udyogik Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.)	Messrs. Mangaldas & Sons, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000	...	27,744	27,744	25,332	648	600	4,114	1,109	
23. Arvindas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (Nos. 1 and 2.)	Messrs. Mangaldas and Sakabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Asarwa Road, Ahmedabad.	Asarwa Road, Ahmedabad.	Ord. 6,000 Pref. 500	100 100	100 100	11,00,000	...	43,248	43,248	37,884	1,140	1,100	4,120	1,921	
24. Asarva Mills Company, Ltd. (formerly Hiji sandbak Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Harivallabhdas & Bros., Agents, Asarva Road, Post Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	Asarva Road, Ahmedabad.	800	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	...	22,032	22,032	21,240	617	454	3,651	1,008	
25. †Sarda Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (Block No. 1).	Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Patel Darwaza, near Sharkhej, Mehsana.	6,000	100	100	6,00,000	...	16,712	16,712	13,656	372	360	2,772	751	
26. Sassi Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. V. B. Desai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 108, Bombay Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sassi Gam, Pundroi Road, Dhanrej.	2,500	200	200	5,00,000	...	9,840	9,840	9,936	228	216	2,064	750	
27. Sankeshwar Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Durgaprasad S. Lachhoti & Co., Agents, Sabbad, Ahmedabad.	Sabbad, Ahmedabad.	2,500	200	200	4,50,000	...	10,368	10,368	9,792	252	204	1,750	750	
28. Shorbe Spg. and Weaving Co., Ltd. (formerly Hind Mills, Ltd.).	Messrs. Gokaldas Kahandas & Co., Managing Agents, 8, Sake Street, Ahmedabad.	Bhilli, Dhanrej	20,000	100	100	20,00,000 Ord. 1,00,000 Pref.	1,616	38,304	39,920	39,312	816	648	6,114	2,000	
29. Sharadabhai Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Jayabhaidas & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Asarwa Road, Ahmedabad.	Asarva Road, near Kalupur Fort, Ahmedabad.	3,225	125	125	4,03,125	...	10,032	10,032	420	600	600	2,220	731	
30. †Shambhukul Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Bhailal Girdharlal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises, Post Shahibaug, Ahmedabad.	Camp Road, Ahmedabad.	Ord. 500 Pref. 300	100 100	100 100	5,00,000	...	17,220	17,220	16,992	432	408	2,695	901	
31. Broach Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (formerly Broach Industrial Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.).	Messrs. Somabhai Dahyabhai and Co., Agents, 86, Modan Street, Bombay.	Station Road, Broach.	5,000	200	200	20,00,000	...	24,480	24,480	23,856	576	522	4,206	743	
32. City of Ahmedabad Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Chamanlal Kasturbhai & Co., Agents, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.	4,000	100	100	4,00,000	...	17,136	17,136	16,320	468	324	2,198	734	
33. Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., Agents, Ballard Estate, Bombay.	Gobat Valla, Belgaum.	20,017	100	100	10,04,700	...	76,456	76,456	69,972	...	...	11,264	2,900	
34. Gomtipur Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Nationalality Tarjatality, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Gomtipur Road, Ahmedabad.	2,200	125	No. 1 on 1,600 = 800 No. 2 on 1,000 = 500	3,06,000	1,040	2,304	3,344	4,360	...	...	1,201	743	
35. Gordhan Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Agents, Messrs. Ratanlal Jaikisandas & Co., Narolia Road, Ahmedabad.	Narolia Road, Ahmedabad.	1,120 4,500	100 50	112.4.0 50	7,45,612	...	17,064	17,064	9,792	300	192	1,302	934	
36. Gujarat Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Shantilal Bhagubhai & Co., Agents, Narolia Road, Ahmedabad.	Narolia Road, near Kalupur Fort, Ahmedabad.	3,425	125	125	10,00,250	...	22,128	22,128	16,704	492	324	2,659	780	
37. Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Mr. Jayantilal Manekchand, Agent, office on Mill premises.	Asarwa, Ahmedabad.	311	1,000	1,000	3,24,000	1,512	72,960	74,472	73,440	1,800	1,716	6,797	2,000	
38. Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Jamnadas Manekchand & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kaipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	328	1,000	1,000	3,28,000	...	20,472	20,472	21,024	624	627	2,993	1,284	
39. Harivallabhdas Hathibhai Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Harivallabhdas Hathibhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Ahmedabad.	Outside Dariapur Gate, Ahmedabad.	225	1,000	1,000	2,25,000	...	14,724	14,724	14,544	396	252	1,715	674	
40. Hathisang Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Chandulal Hathisang & Co., Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.	Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.	400	500	250	2,22,500	...	7,536	13,560	6,048	...	...	1,159	400	
41. Hatim Mills, Ltd. (formerly Gaekwar Baroda Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.).	Messrs. K. M. Jhaveri & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Jamalpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Ord. 1,000 Pref. 500	100 100	100 100	10,00,000	...	17,892	17,892	16,992	468	384	1,840	700	
42. Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Dhanjibhai Himabhai & Bros, Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Near Shahpur Gate, Ahmedabad.	200	125	125	25,000	...	...	...	...	360	300	...	200	
43. Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Near Khanpur Railway Station, Fort, Bombay.	Jamnagar.	1,777	1,000	1,000	17,77,000	660	19,008 19,008	39,216 19,008	19,224 19,008	...	...	2,726	927 1,000	1 and 2 shift.
44. Jaswi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Bhailal Amin & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, office on Mill premises.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	250	1,000	1,000	2,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45. Jehangirji Vakil Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Vastanabad Mills Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Jehangirji Vakil & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, office on Mill premises.	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	4,000	250	250	7,00,000	...	18,504	18,504	18,240	492	432	3,263	1,000	
46. Kalupur Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co., Agents, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	12,000	100	100	10,14,000	...	...	...	324	90	...	...	72	
47. Kalol Bowkett Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kalol Bowkett Mills Co., Ltd., Agents, Kalol N. Gujrat.	Kalol Mota Godhra.	3,000	100	100	3,00,000	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	Spinning will commence on next year.
48. Kamdhenu Spinning and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	250	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	840	19,224	20,064	...	...	...	...	...	

NAME OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL.			Total amount of Capital paid up.	REMARKS.
			Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.		
RAJPUTANA.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Edward Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gaillaud and E. R. Kanga Mistri, Agents, Diggi Mohalla, Beawar, Rajputana.	Beawar, Dist. Ajmer Merwara, Rajputana.	1,200	500	500	6,00,000	
2. Krishna Mills, Limited.	Messrs. Thakurdas Khimraj & Co., Agents.	Do. do.	1,400	500	500	7,00,000	
3. † Maharajah Kishengarh Sangay Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gaillaud, Dumasher & Co., Agents, Kishengarh.	Kishengarh, Rajputana.	1,20,000	10	10	12,00,000 Total ...	
BERAR.							
1. Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Kettlewell Dagg & Sons, Agents, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Khamgaon	2,750	200	200	5,50,000	
2. Sawalram Ramprasad Mills Company, Limited.	Messrs. Sawalram Ramprasad, Agents, Akola, Berar.	Akola, Berar	1,410	500	500	7,05,000	
3. Sir Hukamchand and Dalichand Cotton and Oil Mills, Ltd. (formerly Akola and Wil-India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Sir Hukamchand and Dalichandra & Co., Nos. 586-588, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.	Do.	2,000	100	100	2,00,000 Total ...	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
1. † Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	Wadi-Nandgaon, C. P.	Ordinary 9,000 Pref. 5,000	100	100	14,00,000	
2. Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Ltd.	Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, No. 12, Nimtal Street, Calcutta.	Burhanpur, East Berar, Nimtal District.	12,000	100	100	12,00,000	
3. Central India Spinning, Weaving and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Empress Mills).	Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, Tata Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Nagpur, C. P.	Ordinary 9,000 Pref. 13,750	500 200	500 200	18,00,000 2,75,000	
4. Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, Tata Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Pulgaon, Dist. Wardha, C. P.	Ord. 4,000 New 2,500	500 200	500 200	20,00,000 5,00,000	
5. Sir Hukamchand Mills Co., Ltd.	Sir Hukamchand and Dalichandra & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	Do. do.	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	
6. Sir D. P. Sawant (Secretary Empress Mills) Office on Mill premises.	Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents, Tata Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	Wadi, Dist. Wardha, C. P.	Ord. 1,000 New 2,500	500 200	500 200	5,00,000 5,00,000	
7. Sir Sakharam Dadoba Dept. Kt. & Bros. (Private Owners), Victoria Road, Civil Lines, Nr. Kaiserbagh Railway Bungalow, C. P.	Sir Sakharam Dadoba Dept. Kt. & Bros. (Private Owners), Victoria Road, Civil Lines, Nr. Kaiserbagh Railway Bungalow, C. P.	Nagpur, Dist. Wardha, C. P.	Do. do.	...	...	...	
8. Sir Shri Shahaji Chhatrapati Mills Co., Ltd. (formerly Gokuldas Kahandas Manufacturing Co., Ltd.).	Messrs. Gokuldas Kahandas & Co., Managing Agents, Bhagoor Mill, Fort, Bombay.	Kamthi, Jubbulpore, C. P.	6,000	100	100	6,00,000 Total ...	
HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY).							
1. † Aurangabad Mills, Limited.	Messrs. Dumasreal Iyer & Co., Agents, 24, Yadav Building, Fort, Bombay.	Aurangabad, Deccan	1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	
2. † Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Sassoonah Bhashkar and Venkatesh Krishnah, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Hyderabad (Deccan).	Hyderabad, Deccan	700	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	
3. † Mahaboob Shahi Kalleppa Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. S. K. Chenal & Sons, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Shapoor Mall, Hyderabad (Deccan).	Gulbarga, Deccan	1,150	500	500	5,75,000 Total ...	
CENTRAL INDIA.							
1. † Rewa Mills Company, Limited.	M. Bhoolman Balbhadr, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, Jhalrapatan City, Central India.	Pirjala, Gwalior State.	20,000	100	100	20,00,000	
2. † Oriental Ginning, Spinning and Mfg. Mills.	Khan Saheb Lokmanbhai Nanjiani (Private Owner), Office on Mill premises.	Do. do.	...	...	...	20,00,000	
3. † Hukumchand Mills, Limited.	Messrs. Hukumchand Bakandand & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises, Indore.	Indore City	20,150	100	100	20,15,000	
4. † Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Capridday Khimbhai & Sons, Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 127, Esplanade Road, Bombay.	Indore, Malwa	25,000	100	100	25,00,000	
5. † Maharaja Holkar's Scale Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mills.	Messrs. Kilachand Devchand & Co., Managing Agents, Parsidd Nandlal Elmchurt & Co., Lessees-Parsi Hall, Bombay.	Indore City	9,975	100	100	9,97,500	
6. † Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Ramchandrasal Sonji & Co., Agents, Indore.	Indore City	20,000	100	100	20,00,000 Total ...	
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.							
1. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited.	Mr. E. E. Lobjoit, Managing Director, 29, Pollock Street, Calcutta.	Serampore, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	* 15,000	100	100	17,50,000	
2. Bharat Lakshmy Cotton Mills.	Raja Rotindranil, C.I.E., Proprietor, Goosery Road, Howrah, Bengal.	Goosery Road, P. O. Sibpur, Howrah, Bengal.	...	...	...	...	
3. Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 24, Grand Road, Calcutta.	Howrah, Dist. Howrah, Bengal.	19,000	100	100	19,00,000	
4. Dunlop Mills, Limited, No. 1.	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 24, Grand Road, Calcutta.	Serampur	24,000	100	100	24,00,000	
5. Do. do. No. 2.		Cossipore, 24 Parganas, near Calcutta.	Ord. 14,000 Pref. 5,000	100	100	19,00,000	
6. Do. do. No. 3.							
7. Do. do. No. 4.							
8. † Eastern Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Allied Cotton and Dye Works, Ltd.).	Messrs. Eastern Fielder & Co., Managing Agents, 9, Clive Row, Calcutta.	15, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	25,000	100	100	25,00,000	
9. Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills No. 1 (formerly Goosery Cotton Mills).	Sir Sukhsena Tarkatna, Proprietor, 9, Jagmohan Mallick Street, Calcutta.	17, Old Goosery Road, Howrah, Bengal.	...	...	...	...	
10. Mahlal Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Chokhramji Sons & Co., Managing Agents, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	Kanchi Nalla, Beliaghata, Calcutta.	12,000 1,00,000	25 10	25 10	4,00,000	
11. New Hing Mill Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Managing Agents, 24, Grand Road, Calcutta.	Pandrabandhal, Howrah, Bengal.	Ordinary 3,000	100	100	4,00,000	
12. Shamporia Cotton Mills & Co. (formerly Shri Hing Cotton Mills).	Messrs. Hanuman Baldeo & Sons, Agents.	Serampore E. I. Ry. Goosery, Howrah, Bengal.	...	...	...	...	
13. Victoria Cotton Mills.	Messrs. P. S. Gandar & Co. (Private Owners), 24, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	
PUNJAB.							
1. Shaikhdevra Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills (formerly Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited).	Sir Dinsowrjee Hargobind, Owner, Amritsar.	Gurdaspur Road, Amritsar (Punjab).	...	...	...	...	
2. Sutlej Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Co. (formerly Hukumchand and Mahadeo S. & W. Mills).	Messrs. Birla Brothers, Ltd. (Agents), 127, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Kotkapura, Dist. Ferozepur, Punjab.	1,00,000	10	10	10,00,000	
3. † Shivaji Cotton Spinning and Wvg. Mill Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Hukumchand & Mahadeo Sahibdhar, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, No. 7, Hafiz Ahmad Street, Calcutta.	Jaunt, Dist. Ferozepur, Punjab.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	
4. † Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited.	Lala Nigam Mohanlal, Secretary, Office on Mill premises.	Sir Bhodraraj Subhah Marg, Delhi.	* 5,000	100	100	5,00,000	

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MILL STATEMENT FOR 31st AUGUST 1922.

SECOND PART.

WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL				NUMBER OF SPINDLES.			Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in cwts. of the 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
	Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Mule.	Ring.	Total.						
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Kali-Bay Road, Andheri	8,000	500	500	40,00,000	—	39,852	39,852	39,292	800	802	1,310	1,373	
Delisle Road, Lalbaug	3,000	100	100	3,00,000	—	17,000	17,000	17,000	—	..	1,077	492	
Parel Road, Parel	125	1,000	1,000	1,25,000	—	73,824	73,824	72,667	672	638	2,650	2,650	
Tardeo Road, Tardeo	2,000	50	50	1,00,000	1,056	36,504	37,560	36,665	—	—	1,310	806	
Kurla Road, Sion													
Kurla Road, Kurla	100	1,000	1,000	1,00,000	—	39,132	39,132	37,501	668	662	2,976	1,340	
Kurla Road, Kurla	500	100	100	2,00,000	—	—	—	—	132	113	—	135	
Railway Suburb, Andheri	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	—	49,152	49,152	48,180	1,000	1,032	4,272	1,412	
Dadar Road, Dadar	400	1,000	1,000	4,04,000	—	17,640	17,640	17,000	256	256	1,051	940	
Parel Road, Parel	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	52,242	52,242	50,000	1,000	978	3,150	1,117	
Andheri Road, Andheri	4,000	—	125	5,00,000	—	—	—	477	477	—	—	370	
Kurla Road, Kurla	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	—	17,280	17,280	16,661	360	361	2,107	705	
Sewri Road, Sewri	300	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	34,000	34,000	34,000	—	—	2,107	900	
Kurla Road, Ghatkopar	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	51,840	51,840	50,000	1,000	1,000	3,150	1,000	
Parel Road, Parel	1,000	100	100	10,00,000	1,376	30,168	31,544	31,272	1,111	1,091	4,481	1,217	
Andheri Road, Andheri	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	20,352	20,352	19,000	500	500	1,500	1,000	
Kurla Road, Kurla	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	—	37,044	37,044	36,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	
Andheri Road, Andheri	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	—	14,000	14,000	13,000	352	313	1,012	541	
Kurla Road, Kurla	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	—	20,000	20,000	19,000	452	419	2,000	813	
Kurla Road, Kurla	500	100	100	50,000	—	22,000	22,000	21,000	—	—	1,000	712	
Kurla Road, Kurla	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	—	21,000	21,000	20,000	—	—	2,084	712	
Andheri Road, Andheri	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	—	—	—	352	352	—	300	
Andheri Road, Andheri	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	1,312	32,000	33,312	32,000	752	752	3,150	1,717	
Kurla Road, Kurla	400	1,000	1,000	4,00,000	—	20,000	20,000	20,000	420	420	1,800	1,000	
Kurla Road, Kurla	4,000	100	100	4,00,000	—	21,744	21,744	21,000	464	464	1,800	1,000	
Andheri Road, Andheri	4,000	100	100	4,00,000	—	21,744	21,744	21,000	464	464	1,800	1,000	
Andheri Road, Andheri	300	1,000	1,000	3,00,000	—	32,256	32,256	31,500	632	632	2,835	1,000	
Andheri Road, Andheri	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	—	16,715	16,715	15,000	472	432	1,575	741	
Andheri Road, Andheri	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	—	8,640	8,640	8,000	220	227	2,000	750	
Andheri Road, Andheri	5,000	100	100	5,00,000	—	43,200	43,200	42,000	1,000	1,000	3,150	1,000	
Andheri Road, Andheri	30,000	100	100	30,00,000	—	15,000	15,000	15,000	1,000	1,000	3,150	1,000	
Andheri Road, Andheri	3,225	125	125	4,03,000	—	31,032	31,032	30,000	800	800	2,625	1,000	
Sewri Road, Sewri	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	17,160	17,160	16,000	400	400	2,625	900	
Sewri Road, Sewri	2,000	250	250	20,00,000	—	24,000	24,000	23,000	672	672	1,800	1,000	
Sewri Road, Sewri	4,000	100	100	4,00,000	—	17,160	17,160	16,320	480	504	2,000	1,000	
Sewri Road, Sewri	20,017	100	100	20,01,700	—	76,896	76,896	69,972	—	—	4,004	2,000	
Sewri Road, Sewri	2,000	125	No. 1st on 1,000 No. 2nd on 1,000	2,00,000	2,000	2,304	4,304	4,000	—	—	1,262	541	
Sewri Road, Sewri	5,500	100	100	7,46,213	—	17,004	17,004	9,281	300	192	1,200	650	
Sewri Road, Sewri	4,000	50	42.5.0	2,00,000	—	23,130	23,130	16,000	672	672	2,100	1,000	
Sewri Road, Sewri	6,172	125	125	10,00,000	—	23,130	23,130	16,000	672	672	2,100	1,000	
Sewri Road, Sewri	324	1,000	1,000	3,24,000	2,612	71,760	73,360	73,360	1,812	1,700	6,297	2,700	
Sewri Road, Sewri	220	1,000	1,000	1,20,000	—	30,672	30,672	31,000	672	672	2,205	1,000	
Sewri Road, Sewri	252	1,000	1,000	2,52,000	—	14,764	14,764	14,000	384	352	1,747	672	
Sewri Road, Sewri	250	250	250	2,50,000	—	7,500	7,500	13,500	—	—	1,105	600	
Sewri Road, Sewri	2,000	100	100	10,37,900	—	17,001	17,001	10,000	400	256	1,400	700	
Sewri Road, Sewri	1,000	125	125	1,79,000	—	—	—	300	256	—	—	300	
Sewri Road, Sewri	777	1,000	1,000	7,77,000	600	13,000	13,600	12,000	300	300	1,500	1,000	
Sewri Road, Sewri	185	1,000	1,000	1,85,000	—	—	—	—	600	567	—	—	
Sewri Road, Sewri	4,000	100	100	7,00,000	—	18,004	18,004	16,000	672	672	2,205	1,000	
Sewri Road, Sewri	15,000	100	100	15,15,000	—	—	—	—	224	96	—	—	
Sewri Road, Sewri	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	—	—	—	—	96	96	—	—	
Sewri Road, Sewri	2,000	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	Not	12,000							

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL				NUMBER OF SPINDLES.			Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in cwts. of the 784 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
			Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Mule.	Ring.	Total.						
RAJPUTANA.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1. Edward Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Gaffoorali and A. R. Kanoor Bandali Ajmere, Digpo Mohalla, Beawar, Rajputana.	Beawar, Dist. Ajmer Marwara, Rajputana.	1,200	100	100	1,20,000	4,260	5,052	10,716	10,197	352	274	1,800	700	
2. Krishna Mills, Limited	Messrs. Thakurdas Khetsey & Co., Bankers, Nagar, Rajputana.	Do. do.	1,800	100	100	1,80,000	10,668	4,944	15,612	15,000	376	300	1,876	672	Under erection.
3. † Maharajah Kishangarh Sawjog Mills Co., Ltd.	Colonel Gandhi & Co., Agent, Kishangarh.	Kishangarh, Rajputana	1,00,000	10	10	10,00,000	10,000	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	
						Total ...	25,128,000	24,668	26,000	43,249	23,787	718	624	3,882	1,534	
BERAR.															
1. Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Ratansidasi Dass & Sons, Agents, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.	Badnera	2,750	200	200	5,50,000	—	13,956	13,956	13,446	304	324	1,304	1,014	
2. Saraswati Samyukta Mills Company, Limited	Seth Sarupchan Ramgopaul, Agent, Akola, Berar.	Akola, Berar	1,425	200	200	7,15,000	—	21,264	21,264	7,750	304	248	1,456	545	
3. Sir Hukumchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Ltd. (formerly Akola and Mid-India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Sir Hukumchand and Dalmiakumar & Co., Nos. 860-863, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.	Do.	35,000	100	100	35,07,945	1,056	31,608	32,670	31,258	437	420	3,280	1,797	
						Total ...	47,00,945	2,056	67,828	65,866	44,442	1,065	1,044	7,001	3,947	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.															
1. § Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries & Treasurers, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Kamptee, C. P.	Ordinary 8,000 Pref. 5,000	100	100	13,00,000	464	20,952	20,952	20,312	479	452	7,451	3,021	
2. Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Ltd.	Messrs. Gokuldas Tejpal Brothers, Bombay, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, No. 121, Princess Street, Bombay.	Burhanpur, Dist. Nimar District.	17,000	100	100	12,00,000	—	18,336	18,336	17,962	464	472	5,850	2,410	
3. Central India Spinning, Weaving and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Empress Mills).	Messrs. Sake Sriram, Ltd., Agents, Tata Buildings, Bori Bunder Road, Fort, Bombay.	Nagpur, C. P.	Ordinary 3,000 Pref. 12,000	200 100	200 100	18,00,000	2,052	13,284	15,336	17,808	352	352	12,144	6,091	
4. Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Mr. S. F. Samant (Secretary Manager's Office), Mill premises.	Pulgaon, Dist. Wardha, C. P.	Ord. 1,500 Pref. 2,000	200 100	200 100	10,00,000	2,052	13,284	15,336	17,808	352	352	12,144	6,091	
5. Sir Sakarlal Balchand Mehta Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Sir Sakarlal Balchand Mehta (capt. Kt. & Bart. (Private Owner), Victoria Road, Civil Lines, P., Ratanchand Building, Bombay, C. P.	Do. do.	—	—	—	—	—	24,336	24,336	25,013	288	302	4,904	3,214	
6. Seth Kishanlal Ram Gopichand Mohta Mfg. Mill.	Seth Kishanlal Ram Gopichand Mohta (Private Owner), Muggaripura.	Do. do.	—	—	—	—	—	17,376	17,376	16,716	240	208	4,904	1,299	
7. Raja Bhagwandas Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.).	Messrs. Rajapalle Mohta & Co., 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Kamthi, Ashtagram, C. P.	6,000	100	100	6,00,000	—	19,171	19,171	14,329	200	204	1,792	758	
						Total ...	1,56,67,500	6,632	133,444	2,39,985	3,54,102	4,561	4,708	48,321	21,951	
HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY).															
1. § Aurungabad Mills, Limited	Messrs. Dossumal Iyer & Co., Agents, 18, Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay.	Aurungabad, Deccan	1,200	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	4,260	7,476	11,736	14,824	256	208	2,240	740	
2. § Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. Ramanand Shivadas and Venkata Krishnaji, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Hyderabad (Deccan).	Hyderabad, Deccan	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	—	17,328	17,328	13,000	272	272	1,904	935	
3. § Nahatah Sahi Kalburga Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. S. E. Chenai & Sons, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Shapoor Wadi, Hyderabad (Deccan).	Kalburga, Deccan	1,250	800	800	5,00,000	—	20,376	20,376	20,000	352	320	3,304	1,427	Mill started recently.
						Total ...	19,50,000	5,260	57,252	61,536	68,824	1,088	1,000	8,448	3,977	
CENTRAL INDIA.															
1. § Rewa Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Hiralalsa Nalsheed, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, Shahgunge City (Jwalior State).	Rewah, Jwalior State	20,000	100	100	20,00,000	—	19,992	19,992	19,878	512	512	1,920	1,064	
2. † Morton, Ginning, Spinning and Wg. Mills	Khan Saheb Lalmeeakhan Nasarally (Private Owner), Office on Mill premises.	Do. do.	—	—	—	20,00,000	4,752	23,424	28,176	23,760	784	688	2,400	700	
3. Hukamchand Mills, Limited	Messrs. Sarupchand Hukamchand & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, offices on Mill premises, Indore.	Indore City	30,150	100	100	29,24,845	408	37,296	37,704	31,780	784	661	2,624	1,600	
4. § Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Ogilvie Shrubsole & Son, Ltd., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 127, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Managing Agents, Prandal Sandlal Dharkar & Co., Lakshmibai Mills, Indore.	Indore, Malwa	30,000	100	100	30,00,000	1,008	32,000	33,008	32,007	1,272	1,208	8,000	2,731	
5. § Maharaja Holkar's State Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mills.	Messrs. Kaisersons Ltd., Managing Agents, Holkar's State Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mills, Indore.	Indore City	9,072	100	100	9,07,200	—	13,824	13,824	13,920	472	440	1,800	1,000	
6. § Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Nagarmalmool Sonji & Co., Agents, Indore.	Indore City	20,000	100	100	19,96,100	—	5,000	5,000	5,000	352	320	1,500	700	
						Total ...	1,00,13,900	6,852	131,980	137,824	107,925	3,780	3,429	22,244	7,795	
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.															
1. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited	Mr. K. K. Lahiri, Managing Director, 20, Tollick Street, Calcutta.	Serampore, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	12,000	100	100	17,73,100	456	38,016	38,472	34,420	992	960	8,370	1,629	
2. Shamli Alikpurkay Cotton Mills	Rajo Mukherjee, C.I.E., President, Grocery Road, Howrah, Bengal.	Grocery Road, P. O. Salkia, Howrah, Bengal.	—	—	—	—	17,776	25,376	43,152	—	672	—	4,377	2,201	
3. Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 24, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Howrah, Dist. Howrah, Bengal.	17,000	100	100	13,00,000	23,376	41,776	77,000	77,000	—	—	10,311	3,000	
4. Dunbar Mills, Limited, No. 1	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 24, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Serampore, 24 Parganahs, near Calcutta.	Ord. 14,000 Pref. 6,000	100	100	20,00,000	2,376	7,920	10,296	14,021	—	—	3,318	414	Mill No. 1.
5. Do. do. No. 2							2,376	7,920	10,296	14,021	—	—	3,318	414	Mill No. 2. Closed at present.
6. Do. do. No. 3							—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mill No. 3.
7. Do. do. No. 4							3,000	17,628	20,628	20,000	48	8	3,023	1,000	Mill No. 4.
8. † Kamarhatty Cotton Mills, Ltd. (formerly Allied Cotton and Dye Works, Ltd.).	Messrs. Heerjee, Pallonji & Co., Managing Agents, 9, Clive Row, Calcutta.	21, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	20,000	100	100	20,00,000	21,600	18,360	39,960	34,304	1,008	1,200	11,000	3,610	
9. Hazra Radha Krishna Cotton Mills No. 1 (formerly Grocery Cotton Mills).	Mr. Sukhraram Tantiram, Proprietor, 8 Jagmohan Mallick Street, Calcutta.	19, Old Grocery Road, Howrah, Bengal.	—	—	—	—	8,640	27,432	36,072	30,024	—	—	2,801	1,178	
10. Mohini Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Chunilal Sons & Co., Managing Agents, Kushtia Nadia, Bengal.	Kushtia Nadia, Bengal.	12,000 Ordinary 7,000 Preference 5,000	10 100	10 100	6,00,000	—	—	—	—	336	120	—	253	* In course of erection.
11. New Hing Mill Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Kessowram, Sahoo & Co., Managing Agents, 31, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Serampore, E. I. Ry., Bengal.	—	—	—	—	—	20,304	20,304	15,000	—	—	4,247	552	
12. † Hanuman Cotton Mills & Co. (formerly Bird Watson & Co., Ltd.)	Messrs. Kessowram, Sahoo & Co., Managing Agents, 31, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Howrah, Dist. Howrah, Bengal.	—	—	—	—	—	20,304	20,304	15,000	—	—	4,247	552	
13. Victoria Cotton Mills	Messrs. F. E. Gunter & Co. (Private Owners), 41, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Do. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	137	—	170	
						Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
							23,31,800	3,50,088	3,50,088	3,63,550	5,113,151	2,917	2,500	30,184	12,577	
PUNJAB.															
1. Shankhwara Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills (formerly Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited).	G. 76, Hamamstall Bungalow, Cooper, Amritsar.	Grand Trunk Road, Amritsar (Punjab).	4,00,000	10	10	10,00,000	12,312	6,024	18,336	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Delhi Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd. (formerly Hamilton and Mahadeo & S. W. Mills).	Messrs. Birla Bros., Ltd. (Agents), 157, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Subzi Mandi, Delhi.	5,00,000	10	10	10,00,000	12,312	6,000	18,312	—	—	—	—	—	
3. † Shamli Cotton Spinning and Wvg. Mill Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Lalchand & Hardayalmal, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, No. 7, Halliburton and Kachahri Rd., Lahore.	Shamli, Dist. Ambala, Punjab.	7,000	100	100	6,99,900	2,088	3,048	5,136	3,000	96	96	1,200	400	
4. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited.	Lala Nagar Mohanlal, Secretary, Office on Mill premises.	Sirs Bhaiswan Sabzi Mandi Delhi.	5,000	200	200	7,00,000	12,480	5,208	17,688	20,377	696	504	3,864	1,010	Spinning will commence in next year.

No.	Name of Mill	Agents / Owners
28	[illegible] Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Ahmedabad.
29	†Bharatkhand Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] Girdharlal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, office on Mill premises, Post Shahibaug, Ahmedabad.
31	Broach Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. (formerly Broach Industrial Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.).	Messrs. [illegible] Dalsukhbhai and Co., Agents, 98, Medows Street, Bombay.
32	City of Ahmedabad Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Chunilal [illegible] & Co., Ld., Agents, Kankaria Road, Ahmedabad.
33	Gokak Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld., Agents, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
34	[illegible] Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Sheth [illegible], Agent, Office on Mill premises.
35	Gordhan Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Agents, Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.
36	Gujarat Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, Naroda Road, outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.
37	Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Mr. [illegible], Agent, office on Mill premises, Ahmedabad.
38	Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Ahmedabad.
39	Hariwallabhdas Mulchand Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Ahmedabad.
40	Hatheesing Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.
41	Hatim Mills, Ld. (formerly [illegible] Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.).	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.
42	Himabhai Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Bros., Agents, Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad.
43	Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
44	Jasrai Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, office on Mill premises.
45	Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ld. (formerly [illegible] Mills Co., Ld.)	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Ld., Agents, Office on Mill premises.
46	Kaiser Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. [illegible] & Bros., Agents, Mandvi's Street, Ahmedabad.
47	Kalol Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, Kalol, B. Gujarat.
48	Khandesh Spinning and Weg. Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
49	Lakhabhai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	The Bombay Co., Ld., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 8, Wallace St., Fort, Bombay.
50	§ Maharaja Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, Baroda Railway Station, Post Box No. 23, Baroda.
51	Maneckchok and Ahmedabad Mfg. Co., Ld.	Sheth [illegible], Agent, Office on Mill premises.
52	Manekchand Harilal Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Harilal [illegible] & Co., Agents, Saraspur, Ahmedabad.
53	Manor Mill	[illegible], owner, office on Mill premises, Nadiad, Kaira.
54	Kamdar Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. [illegible] Bros. & Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.
55	†‡ Morvi Spinning and Weaving Mills	His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi State (Private Owner).
56	Motilal Hirabhai Spinning, Weaving and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Motilal Hirabhai & Sons, Agents, outside Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad.
57	Narayandas Chunilal Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills (formerly Gadag Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills).	Seth Chunilal Motilal [illegible], Sole Proprietor, Jalna.
58	Narsinggirji Mfg. Co., Limited	Raja Bahadur Narsinggirji Gyangirji, Agent, Office on Mill premises.
59	National Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Ld., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, office on Mill premises.
60	†§National Spg., Wvg. and Hosiery Mills (formerly Rajkote State Mills)	Messrs. [illegible] & Sons, Agents, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
61	§Nawab of Cambay Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Cambay.
62	§New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ld. (formerly [illegible] Cotton Mills Co., Ld.)	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, Bhavnagar.
63	New Maneckchok Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Mr. Lalbhai [illegible], Agent, [illegible], Ahmedabad.
64	New Shorrock Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld. (formerly Nadiad Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ld.)	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office, [illegible] Road, Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad.
65	[illegible] Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Amalner, East Khandesh.
66	[illegible] Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office, outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.
67	Raipur Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.
68	† Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills (formerly Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ld.).	[illegible], Esq., Proprietor, 20, Apollo Street, Fort.
69	Rajnagar Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ld. No. 1	Mr. [illegible], Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, Office on Mill premises.
70	Do. do. No. 2	(same)
71	Do. do. No. 3	(same)
72	Rajpur Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patel, Shah & Co., Managing Agents, Office on Mill premises.
73	Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.
74	Saraspur Manufacturing Company, Limited	Messrs. Jagabhai [illegible] & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Office on Mill premises.
75	Saraswati Ginning and Mfg. Co., Ld. (formerly [illegible] Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.)	Lady [illegible] & Co., Agents, [illegible], Ahmedabad.
76	Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas & Co., Agents, 25, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
77	Shorrock Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, Asarva Road, Kalupur Post, Ahmedabad.
78	§ Shri Gajanan Weaving Mills	Mr. V. R. Velankar, Owner, Ganpati Peth, Sangli.
79	[illegible] Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. Jagabhai [illegible] & Co., Agents and Treasurers, Office on Mill premises.
80	Shree Sayaji Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills Company, Limited.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, [illegible] (B. N. Railway).
81	§Shree Sayaji Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Near Old Station, Baroda. P. O. Box 29.
82	§ Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Mills	H. H. The Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur, owner, Shahupuri, Kolhapur.
83	Shri Vivekanand Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, [illegible] Road, Ahmedabad.
84	†§Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp. Mfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.
85	Shri Sal-Narain Weaving Mills	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Proprietors and Agents, [illegible] Building, near [illegible], Sukkur, Sind.
86	Surat Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.	Sir [illegible] & Sons, Managing Directors, [illegible], Hornby Road, Bombay.
87	Surat Industrial Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. [illegible] & Sons, Agents, Outside [illegible] Gate, Viramgaum.
88	Surat Weaving Mills, Limited	Messrs. M. N. [illegible] & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.
89	Universal Cotton Mills Co., Ld. (formerly Ahmedabad Silk and Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.)	Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible] & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.
90	Viramgaum Allied Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Bros., Agents, Office, outside [illegible] Gate, Viramgaum.
91	Veeramgaum Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Sons, Agents, outside [illegible] Gate, Viramgaum.
92	Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ld.	The Bombay Co., Ld., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 8, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
93	Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld. No. 1	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, Office Viramgaum.
94	Do. do. do. do. No. 2	(same)
95	Do. do. do. do. No. 3	(same)

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

No.	Name of Mill	Agents / Owners
1	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Limited	Mr. S. K. Lahiri, Managing Director, 26, Pollock Street, Calcutta.
2	Bharat Abhyudoy Cotton Mills	Raja [illegible], C.I.E., Proprietor, Ganesh Road, Howrah, Bengal.
3	Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.
4	Dunbar Mills, Limited, No. 1	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.
5	Do. do. No. 2	(same)
6	Do. do. No. 3	(same)
7	Do. do. No. 4	(same)
8	† Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ld. (formerly Allied Cotton and Dye Works, Ld.).	Messrs. Kesoram Poddar & Co., Managing Agents, 9, Clive Row, Calcutta.
9	Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills No. 1 (formerly Ganesh Cotton Mills).	Mr. [illegible], Proprietor, 9, [illegible] Mallik Street, Calcutta.
10	Mohini Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Chakravarti Sons & Co., Managing Agents, Kushtia Nadia, Bengal.
11	New Ring Mill Company, Ld.	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Mang. Agents, 21, Strand Road, Calcutta.
12	†Sreepur [illegible] Cotton Mills & Co. (formerly [illegible] Cotton Mill.)	Messrs. [illegible] Agents.
13	Victoria Cotton Mills	Messrs. F. S. Gondal & Co. (Private Owners), 44, [illegible] Street, Calcutta.

PUNJAB.

No.	Name of Mill	Agents / Owners
1	†Dhariwal Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills (formerly Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited).	R. B. [illegible], Owner, Amritsar.
2	Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, Ld. (formerly [illegible] S. & W. Mills).	Messrs. Birla Bros., Ltd. (Agents), 137, Canning Street, Calcutta.
3	† Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Wvg. Mill Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible], Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, No. 7, [illegible], Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.
4	†Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited.	Lala [illegible], Secretary, Office on Mill premises.
5	†Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Sons, Lessees, Office on Mill premises.
6	†Khalsa Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	Sardar [illegible] Singh & Sons (Private Owners), Sabzimandi, Delhi.
7	† Mela Ram Cotton Mills	Rai Bahadur Ram [illegible], C.I.E. (Private Owner), Messrs. [illegible] & Sons, Lessees, 2 Mela Ram Road, Lahore.

UNITED PROV. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

No.	Name of Mill	Agents / Owners
1	Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Limited	Messrs. Chari & Co., Ld., Secs., Treasurers and Agents, 5 Mission Row, Calcutta.
2	Agra United Mills, Ld. (formerly John's Cawnpore Spinning Mill).	Messrs. Chari & Co., Ltd., Agents, 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.
3	Agra United Mills, Ld. (formerly John's Princess of Wales Spinning Mill).	(same)
4	Agra United Mills, Ld. (formerly John's Spinning Mill).	(same)
5	Agra United Mills, Ld. (formerly John's Weaving Mill).	(same)
6	Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited	The British India Corporation, Ld., Owners, Cooperganj, Cawnpore.
7	† Crown Cotton Mills	Messrs. H. [illegible] & Co., Proprietors, [illegible], P. O. Box 28, Cawnpore.
8	Elgin Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Managing Agents, Office on Mill premises, Cawnpore.
9	Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Mr. Lala [illegible], Managing Agent, Office on Mill premises.
10	Muir Mills Company, Limited	Sir Thomas Smith, Managing Director, Cawnpore.
11	Ramchand Gureshwar Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	Mr. S. K. [illegible], Managing Director, Talkatora, Lucknow.
12	New Ramchand Cotton Mill Co. (formerly Ramchand [illegible] Cotton Spinning Mills).	Messrs. Lala [illegible], and Lala [illegible], Proprietors, [illegible], Hathras City.
13	Shri Gangaji Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Mr. [illegible], Agent, [illegible], Mirzapur, U. P.
14	Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. A. F. [illegible] & Sons, Directors, Juhi, Cawnpore.
15	† [illegible] Mills Ld. (formerly [illegible] Spinning Mills Co.).	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
16	New Victoria Mills Company, Limited	Mr. [illegible], Managing Director and Mr. A. A. [illegible], M.A., Secretary, Gwaltoli, Cawnpore.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

No.	Name of Mill	Agents / Owners
1	Ganganpalli State Weaving and Dyeing Factory	Mr. M. [illegible], Director of Industries in Charge, Banganapalli, Kurnool.
2	†Buckingham Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Managing Agents, 7, Armenian Street, Madras.
3	†Carnatic Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Managing Agents, 7, Armenian Street, Madras.
4	Coimbatore Mall Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ld., Agents (Office on Mill premises), Coimbatore.
5	Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ld., Agents and Secretaries, Race Course, Coimbatore.
6	Coral Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Tuticorin.
7	Kaleeswarar Mills, Ld.	Rao Bahadur P. [illegible], Local Agent, Coimbatore.
8	Madura Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Madura.
9	Madras United Spinning and Weg. Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 202, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
10	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	Rao Bahadur [illegible], Agents, Kallai, Calicut, Malabar.
11	Tinnevelly Textiles, Ld. (formerly [illegible] Mills, Ld.)	Messrs. Chari Co., Ld., Managing Agents, Office 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.
12	Tinnevelly Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. & F. Harvey, Managers, Ambasamudram, Tinnevelly.

TRAVANCORE.

No.	Name of Mill	Agents / Owners
1	† § Darragh Spinning Mill Company	Mr. T. [illegible], Managing Director, South Indian Mill Co., Ld., Darragh Spinning Mill Branch, Tinnevelly.

MYSORE.

No.	Name of Mill	Agents / Owners
1	†‡ Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Agents, Secretaries, and Treasurers, Madras, and [illegible] Avenue, London, E. C.
2	§ Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Agents, [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.

PONDICHERRY.

No.	Name of Mill	Agents / Owners
1	§ Anglo-French Textile Co., Ld. (Rodier Mill)	Messrs. Best & Co., Ld., Agents and Managers, Madras, and Messrs. [illegible] & Co., [illegible], King William Street, London, E. C. Agents at London.
2	†§ Filatures and Tissages (Coompalavom Mill)	Messrs. Kesoram Poddar & Co. (Private Owners), Pondicherry.
3	†§ Filatures and Tissages (Modeliarpeth Mill)	(same)
4	§ Savana Société Anonyme de Filature Tissage Mécanique	Mr. Ch. [illegible], Directeur-Général, Pondicherry.

CEYLON.

No.	Name of Mill	Agents / Owners
1	Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. [illegible] Sons, Ld., Agents, 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

1. Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills, Limited	Mr. H. K. Lahiri, Managing Director, 28, Pollock Street, Calcutta.	Serampore, Dist. Hooghly, Bengal.	15,000	100	100	—	17,78,200	450	98,604	98,820	98,820	497	600	8,477	1,400		
2. Mirzal Ahmadjee Cotton Mills	Saiyid Mahomed, C.I.E., Proprietor, Bowery Road, Howrah, Bengal.	Bowery Road, P. O. Salkia, Howrah, Bengal.	—	—	—	—	—	17,278	24,275	24,332	—	179	—	6,477	2,400		
3. Howrah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 10, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Howrah, Dist. Howrah, Bengal.	10,000	100	100	—	13,00,000	33,832	51,776	77,608	77,504	—	—	19,302	5,000		
4. Standard Mills, Limited, No. 1	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Secretaries, 10, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Ghusseree, 24 Parganahs, near Calcutta.	(Ord. 14,000 / Pref. 5,000	100	100	—	19,00,000	2,078 / 3,000	7,454 / —	13,532 / 3,000	13,532 / —	—	—	2,316 / —	454 / —		Mill No. 1. Mill No. 2. (Closed at Mill No. 3. (present. Mill No. 4.
5. Do. do. No. 2																	
6. Do. do. No. 3																	
7. Do. do. No. 4								3,000	17,458	20,458	20,295	13	2	2,221	1,000		
8. † Kamtan Cotton Mills, Ld. (formerly Allied Cotton and Dye Works, Ld.).	Messrs. Kamtan, Fielder & Co., Managing Agents, 9, Clive Row, Calcutta.	42, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	25,000	100	100	—	23,98,000	21,000	18,268	39,268	35,564	1,000	1,000	12,000	3,000		
9. Shree Radha Krishna Cotton Mills No. 3 (formerly Bowery Cotton Mill).	Mr. Balkaran Bedarkar, Proprietor, 9, Jagmohan Mulla Street, Calcutta.	33, Old Bowery Road, Howrah, Bengal.	—	—	—	—	—	8,939	27,433	36,372	30,534	—	—	5,345	1,176		
10. Hoogly Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Chatterjee, Sons & Co., Managing Agents, Kankinara Mills, Bengal.	Kankina Mills, Bengal.	15,000 / 1,20,000	10 / 10	10 / 10	—	4,66,132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11. New Ring Mill Company, Ld.	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Managing Agents, 10, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Chetlaghur, P. O. Howrah, Bengal.	Ordinary 2,000 / Preference 1,000	100	100	—	6,00,000	—	—	—	—	229	150	—	332		* In course of erection.
12. Champdany Cotton Mills & Co. (formerly Shri Durga Cotton Mill).	Messrs. Heastbuall Bernial Agents.	Serampore R. S. Ry. (Bengal).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
13. Victoria Cotton Mills	Messrs. F. E. Gualac & Co. (Private Owners), 14, Ezra Street, Calcutta.	Bowery, Howrah, Bengal.	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	1,257	4,257	3,920	157	—	531	157		
											Total	32,01,853	1,07,15,736	32,09,589	3,10,941	2,917	2,169	80,226	22,377		

PUNJAB.

1. Hindustan Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills (formerly Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited).	Messrs. Chatterjee, Sons & Co., Managing Agents, Kankinara Mills, Bengal.	Grand Trunk Road, Amritsar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited.	Messrs. Heastbuall & Co., Managing Agents, 10, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Delhi.	1,00,000 / 1,00,000	10 / 10	10 / 10	—	21,00,000	12,972	1,000	20,472	13,972	253	200	2,706	639		
3. Bharat Cotton Spinning and Wvg. Mill Co., Ld.	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., Managing Agents, 10, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Bharat Mills, Jullundur.	2,000	100	100	—	6,00,000	9,849	23,000	32,849	32,739	207	165	1,956	450		
4. † Delhi Spinning, Wvg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Heastbuall & Co., Managing Agents, 10, Strand Road, Calcutta.	Delhi.	3,000	200	200	—	7,00,000	23,480	2,000	25,480	20,271	668	304	2,661	1,018		
5. Hukum Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld. ...	Messrs. Heastbuall & Co., Lessees, Office on Mill premises.	Shahdara, near Lahore.	1,000	100	100	—	1,00,000	13,972	—	13,972	—	—	—	3,000	305		
6. †Khalsa Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	Messrs. Sujan Singh & Sons (Private Owners), Sabjimandi, Delhi.	Sabjimandi, Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7. † Hira Ram Cotton Mills	Lal Balmukar Ram Bahadur, C.I.E., (Private Owner), Mauza Jawahir Singh & Sons, Lessees,) Hira Ram Road, Lahore.	Hira Ram Road, Lahore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		Mill burnt down on * 19th October 1917 and under erection.
											Total	31,01,324	23,127	40,952	1,27,210	74,127	1,102	1,122	13,147	4,509		

UNITED PROV. OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1. Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Limited ...	Messrs. Chuni & Co., Ld., Bnks., Treasurers and Agents, 3 Mission Row, Calcutta.	Belanganj Agra	Ord. 4,20,000 / Pref. 36,000	10 / 10	10 / 10	44,97,600	22,344	—	21,344	15,956	—	—	5,000	945		
2. Agra United Mills, Ld. (formerly John's Coronation Spinning Mills).																	
3. Agra Cotton Mills, Ld. (formerly John's Princess of Wales Spinning Mills).																	
4. Agra United Mills, Ld. (formerly John's Spinning Mill).																	
5. Agra United Mills, Ld. (formerly John's Weaving Mill).																	
6. Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited	The British India Corporation, Ld., (Private Companies), Cawnpore.	Cawnpore, U. P.	—	—	—	—	—	43,928	14,472	58,400	23,326	552	626	13,333	3,978		
7. † Cawnpore Cotton Mills	Messrs. H. Birks & Co., Proprietors, Bunnerjeetola, P. O. Box 28, Cawnpore.	Bunnerjeetola, Cawnpore.	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	450	3,450	1,000	—	—	440	376		
8. Elgin Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. Gaji Nasiruddin & Co., Managing Agents, Office on Mill premises, Cawnpore.	Cawnpore, U. P.	22,000	—	100	32,00,000	48,272	13,160	53,772	46,751	1,764	902	7,054	2,328		
9. Muttalebad Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.	Mr. Lala Debi Bandhi, Managing Agent, Office on Mill premises.	Kachehrighat near Muzaffarpur, Bihar.	852	100	100	4,26,000	19,982	—	19,982	20,000	—	—	2,214	370		
10. Mela Mills Company, Limited	Sir Thomas Smith, Managing Director, Cawnpore.	Cawnpore	Ord. 28,000 / Pref. 20,000	50 / 50	50 / 50	30,00,000	24,720	21,164	45,884	24,720	1,240	1,483	12,000	2,005		
11. Saraswati Gurukulakhal Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	Mr. R. K. Khanna, Managing Director, Jullundur, Lucknow.	Lucknow	Ord. 10,000 / Pref. 10,000	10 / 10	10 / 10	2,00,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	608		
12. New Rosebund Cotton Mill Co. (formerly Saraswati Gurukulakhal Cotton Spinning Mills).	Messrs. Lala Ramkrishnadas, and Lala Purshottamdas, Proprietors, Nimna Bazar, Hathras City.	Hathras City	Ord. 8,000	—	—	—	—	29,041	9,243	38,284	19,621	500	—	300	608		
13. Sat Gangaja Cotton Mills Company, Limited ...	Mr. Sewaram Marshal, Agent, Sandal Khatri, Shivganj, U. P.	Salem, Mirzapore, U.P.	4,746	—	100	4,74,600	8,430	5,132	13,562	13,562	135	45	1,764	490		* 5,136 more in course of erection.
14. Sewdaul Cotton Mills Company, Ld.	Messrs. A. F. Harrison & Sons, Directors, Cawnpore.	Delhi, Cawnpore	20,000	100	100	20,00,000	—	25,000	33,000	58,000	—	—	4,400	700		
15. † Talookdar Tripal Mills Ld. (formerly Pandubund Bagla Spinning Mills Co.).	Messrs. Chotalal Jagjiwan & Co., 78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Kachehra Road, Hathras City.	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	13,406	15,406	10,000	—	—	2,200	468		
16. New Victoria Mills Company, Limited	Mr. Burjor Wadia, Managing Director, 80, A. J. Monk, Bldg., Bombay, Gwalior, Cawnpore.	Gwalior, Cawnpore	Ord. 6,00,000 / Pref. 1,00,000	10 / 10	10 / 10	1,70,00,000	66,000	40,000	1,06,000	90,000	1,000	1,200	11,000	3,200		
											Total	3,14,80,598	2,22,110	1,54,519	4,76,629	4,24,021	5,190	4,458	70,001	17,606		

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1. Bangarpalli Sizing Weaving and Spring Factory ...	Mr. H. H. T. Shahabb, Director of Industries in Charge, Bangarapalli Samasthanam.	Bangarapalli, Kurnool Dist., Madras.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2. †Buckingham Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Managing Agents, 1, Armenian Street, Madras.	Perambore, Madras	10,174	100	100	10,17,400	—	56,000	68,000	20,000	1,337	773	6,944	4,700		
3. †Carnatic Mill Company, Limited	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Managing Agents, 1, Armenian Street, Madras.	Do. do.	13,210	100	100	13,21,000	—	54,000	54,000	44,300	1,136	1,126	7,166	5,487		
4. Coimbatore Mill Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ld., Agents, (Office on Mill premises), Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Town	7,911	81	81	6,72,135	—	4,674	4,674	4,600	202	88	31	888		
5. Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld. ...	Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Ld., Agents and Secretaries, Star Chambers, Fort, Madras.	Mill Road, Coimbatore, Salem District.	15,000	100	100	15,00,000	—	47,832	47,832	46,426	296	284	8,632	2,800		
6. Coral Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. F. Harrey, Managers, Tuticorin.	Tuticorin	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	—	46,536	46,536	47,500	—	—	3,371	1,719		
7. Kalyanadurg Mills, Ld.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Managing Agents, 1, Armenian Street, Madras.	Kalyanadurgam, Gooty Railway Station, Anantapur District.	6,000	100	100	6,00,000	648	16,382	17,030	16,741	—	—	2,150	650		
8. Madura Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. F. Harrey, Managers, Madura.	Madura	20,000	100	100	20,00,000	—	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,07,000	—	—	27,222	6,222		
9. Madras United Spinning and Wvg. Mills Co., Ld.	Messrs. Kattendas Naji Jaitha & Co., Selling Agents and Proprietors, No. 203, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Chindal, Madras	Whole 450 / Quarter 950	1,000 / 250	1,000 / 250	9,00,000	—	29,912	29,912	29,700	—	—	4,968	1,152		
10. Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld. ...	Mr. Balaiah P. A. L. A. R. A. Chettiar & A. K. T. K. M. S. Ramanathan Chettiar, Directors, Kothamangalam, Calicut, Malabar.	Kothamangalam, Calicut, P. O. Kalai, Malabar.	5,000	100	100	6,00,000	17,016	1,000	18,016	18,300	—	—	2,271	900		
11. Tinnevelly Textile, Ld. (formerly Sri Chidambara Vinayaker Mills, Ld.).	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Managing Agents, Office 1, Armenian Street, Calcutta.	Kolilpatti, Tinnevelly District.	Ord. 1,00,000 / Pref. 100	10 / 100	10 / 100	11,00,000	—	13,500	13,500	13,324	402	247	2,748	1,641		* Small Looms.
12. Tinnevelly Mills Company, Limited	Messrs. A. F. Harrey, Managers, Ambasamudram, Tinnevelly.	Papanasam, Ambasamudram Taluk, Tinnevelly District.	4,000	250	250	10,00,000	—	48,174	48,174	42,750	—	—	6,000	1,668		
											Total	2,06,37,910	17,748	3,70,096	4,04,541	4,31,907	3,950	2,899	80,490	29,908		

TRAVANCORE.

1. † § Darragh Spinning Mill Company	Mr. T. Sriram, Managing Director, Managing Director, South Indian Mill Co., Ld., George Spinning Mill Road, Tuticorin.	Quilon	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	24,136	25,136	—	—	—	5,130	672		

MYSORE.

1. § Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ld., Agents, Secretaries, and Treasurers, Madras, and 7, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E. C.	Bangalore City	20,000	100	100	20,00,000	—	53,000	53,000	51,340	250	270	6,000	941		
2. § Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	Messrs. W. Spry & Co., Agents, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Subbaiah Chetty Road, Bangalore City.	2,400	50	50	12,00,000	—	23,865	23,865	20,000	1,200	351	3,315	2,760		
											Total	32,00,000	—	46,865	76,865	71,340	1,450	621	9,315	3,701		

PONDICHERRY.

1. § Anglo-French Textile Co., Ld. (Godlur Mill)	Messrs. Best & Co., Ld., Agents and Managers, Madras, and Messrs. Hyde Simon Jourdan & Co., 47-51, King William Street, London, E. C. Agents in London.	Pondicherry	Preference 10,000 / Ordinary 10,000	£ 10 / £ 1	£ 10 / £ 1	£ 2,25,000 / 10,00,000	—	23,954	23,954	23,954	—	—	—	—		
2. †§ Filatures and Tissages (Compagnie Mill)	Messrs. Kerjean, Poidevin & Co. (Private Owners), Pondicherry.	Cossyalcoor, Pondicherry.	—	—	—	—	—	3,728	3,728	3,728	135	135	—	600		
3. † § Filatures and Tissages (Mediterranean Mill)		Mudaliarpalli do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	6,457	6,457	6,457	140	140	840	336		
4. § Societe Soieriti Ancyenne de Filatures Tissages Mecaniques.	Mr. Ch. Gillet, Director-General, Pondicherry.	Karikal (Indo-Switzerland), Pondicherry.	3,000	Fcs. 500	Fcs. 500	Fcs. 15,00,000 at 1·75	3,000	53,324	17,326	73,450	15,300	101	601	2,202	1,050		
											Total	43,30,000	3,000	87,433	1,30,433	45,619	376	376	840	2,186		
											GRAND TOTAL ...	27,00,49,850	23,00,000	28,62,608	51,62,608	43,23,377	23,000	16,000	3,41,752	1,03,747		

CEYLON.

1. Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.	Messrs. Carrimbhoy Ebrahim Sons, Ltd., Agents, 127, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Punnakkada Road, Wellawatta, Colombo, Ceylon.	25,000	100	100	25,00,000	—	20,132	20,132	20,000	—	—	2,000	1,000		

† Shahnagar Jute Co. ... Figures taken from last year's statement. ‡ Bajaria Steam and Textile Factory. § This does not include 21 Mills which have made no returns as to Capital.

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